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ABSTRACT

This book contains blank outline maps of the continent or region, tables, and graphics depicting various aspects of Africa. Sections of the book include: (1) "Same Scale Maps, Silhouettes, Distances, Area"; (2) "Population"; (3) "Demographics, Education, Ethnic, Religion, Health"; (4) "Climate, Land, Agriculture"; (5) "Resources, Production, Commodities, Communications"; (6) "Economic, GDP, Import, Export, Labor, Energy, Trade"; (7) "Environment"; (8) "Territorial Disputes, Government, Military, International Organizations"; and (9) "Individual Country Maps." (EH)

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AFRICA TODAY

A Reproducible Atlas

1996 Revised Edition

195 Pages of Illustrative Maps, Tables, and Graphs Depicted the Continent's

- *Size*
- *Population*
- *Resources*
- *Commodities*
- *Trade*
- *Languages*
- *Religions*
- *Cities*
- *Environment*
- *Food & Agriculture*
- *Health*
- *Schooling*
- *Jobs*
- *Energy*
- *Industry*
- *Demographic Statistics*
- *Aspects of Governments*
- *Territorial Disputes*

Plus 54 Pages of Individual Country Maps Produced by the United Nations, U.S. Department of State, and the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency.

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The 54 individual country maps on pages 199-252 are, for the most part, reprints of maps published by the United Nations (with permission), the U.S. Department of State, or the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency. A few of the maps are reprints from 1983 to 1989 issues of The Courier (Africa-Caribbean-Pacific --European Community). Some of the maps were originally printed in color; our reprints of them are the best achievable in black and white. The statistical data and the comparative map, and, in most cases, the position map also, at the bottom of each country map page have been supplied by our editors.

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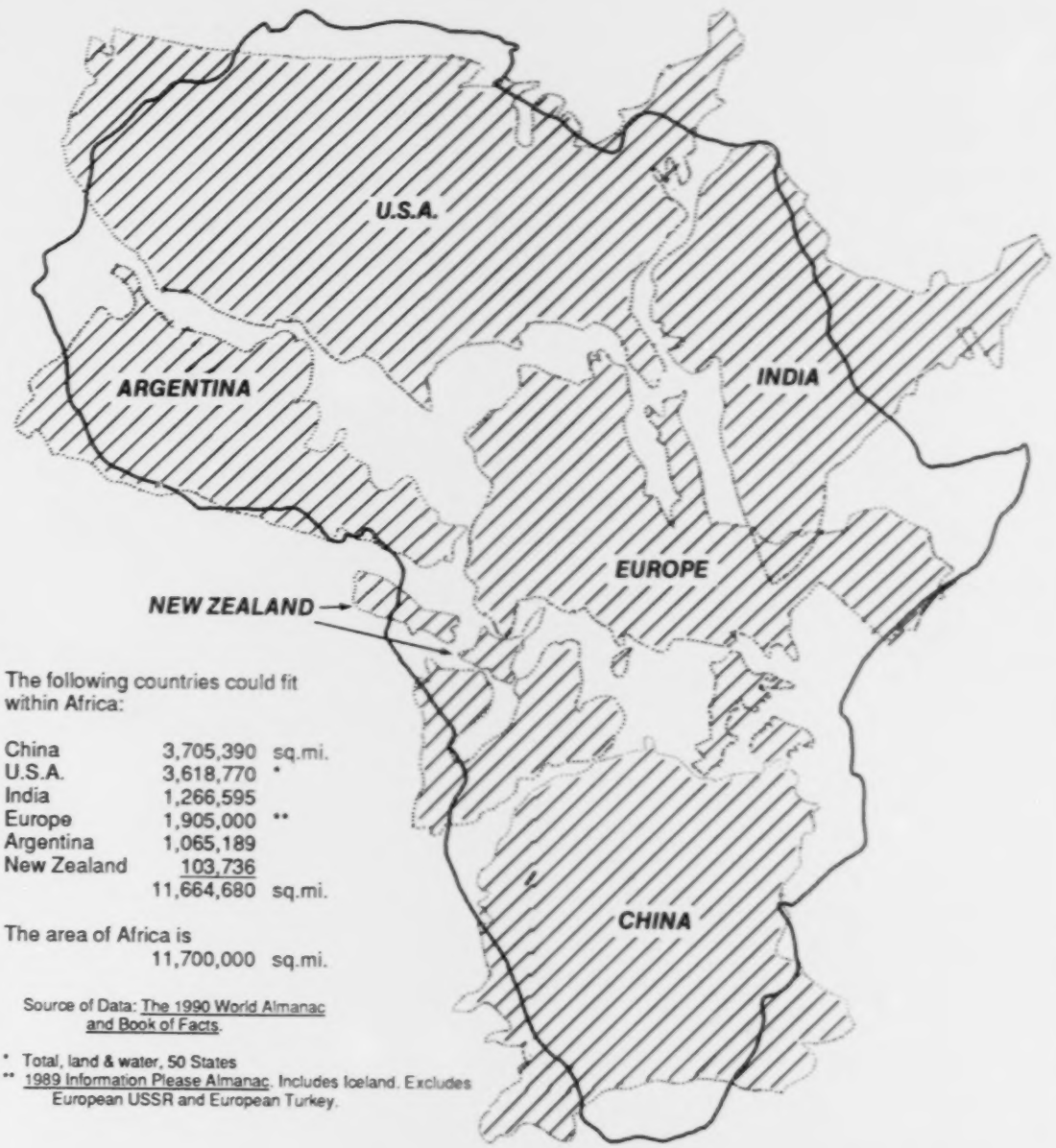
WOULD YOU BELIEVE?



The following countries could fit within Africa:

China	3,705,390	sq.mi.
U.S.A.	3,618,770	*
India	1,266,595	
Europe	1,905,000	**
Argentina	1,065,189	
New Zealand	103,736	
	11,664,680	sq.mi.

The area of Africa is
11,700,000 sq.mi.

Source of Data: The 1990 World Almanac and Book of Facts.

* Total, land & water, 50 States
** 1989 Information Please Almanac. Includes Iceland. Excludes European USSR and European Turkey.

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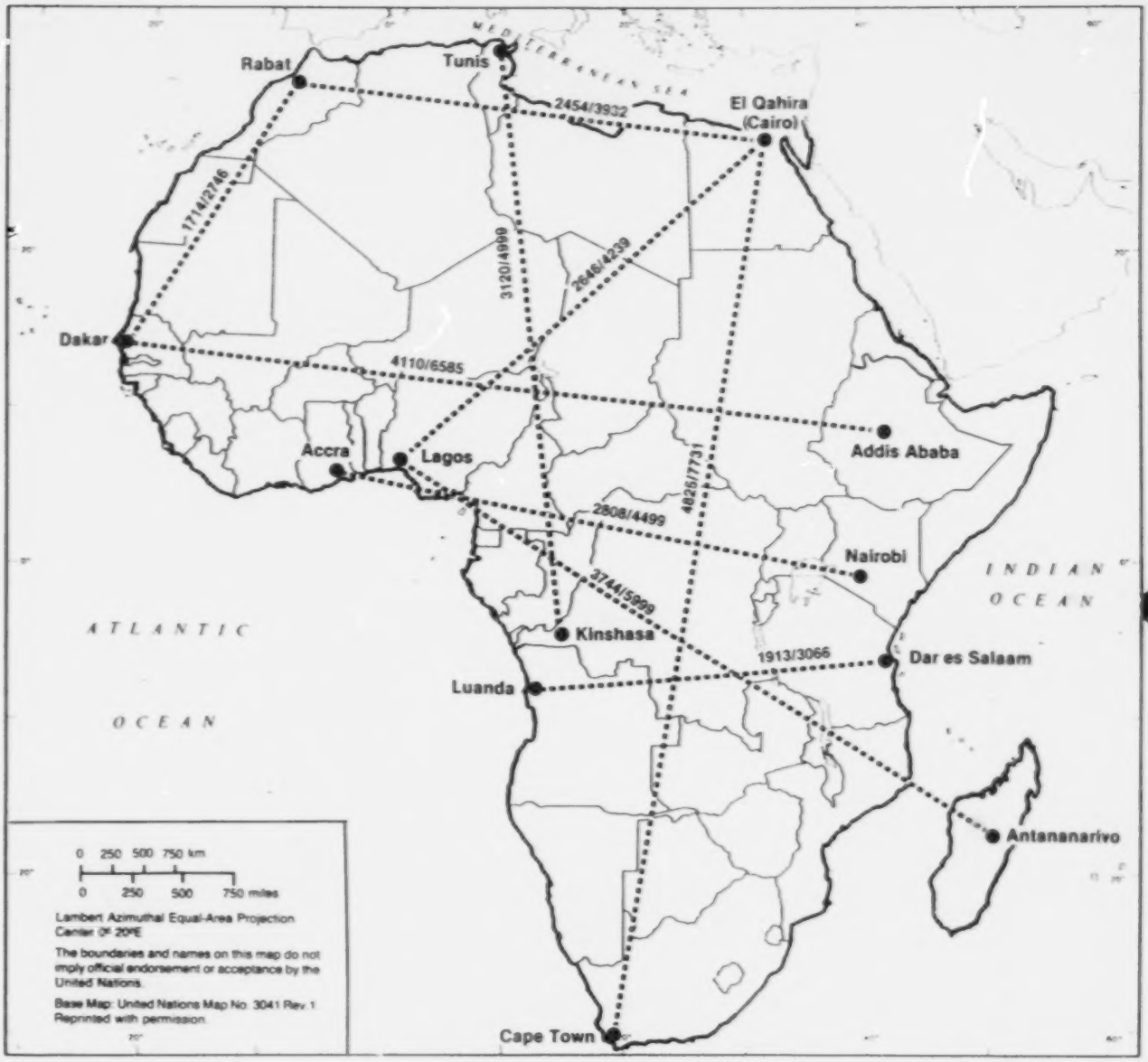
AS THE CROW FLIES

(miles/kilometers between major cities)



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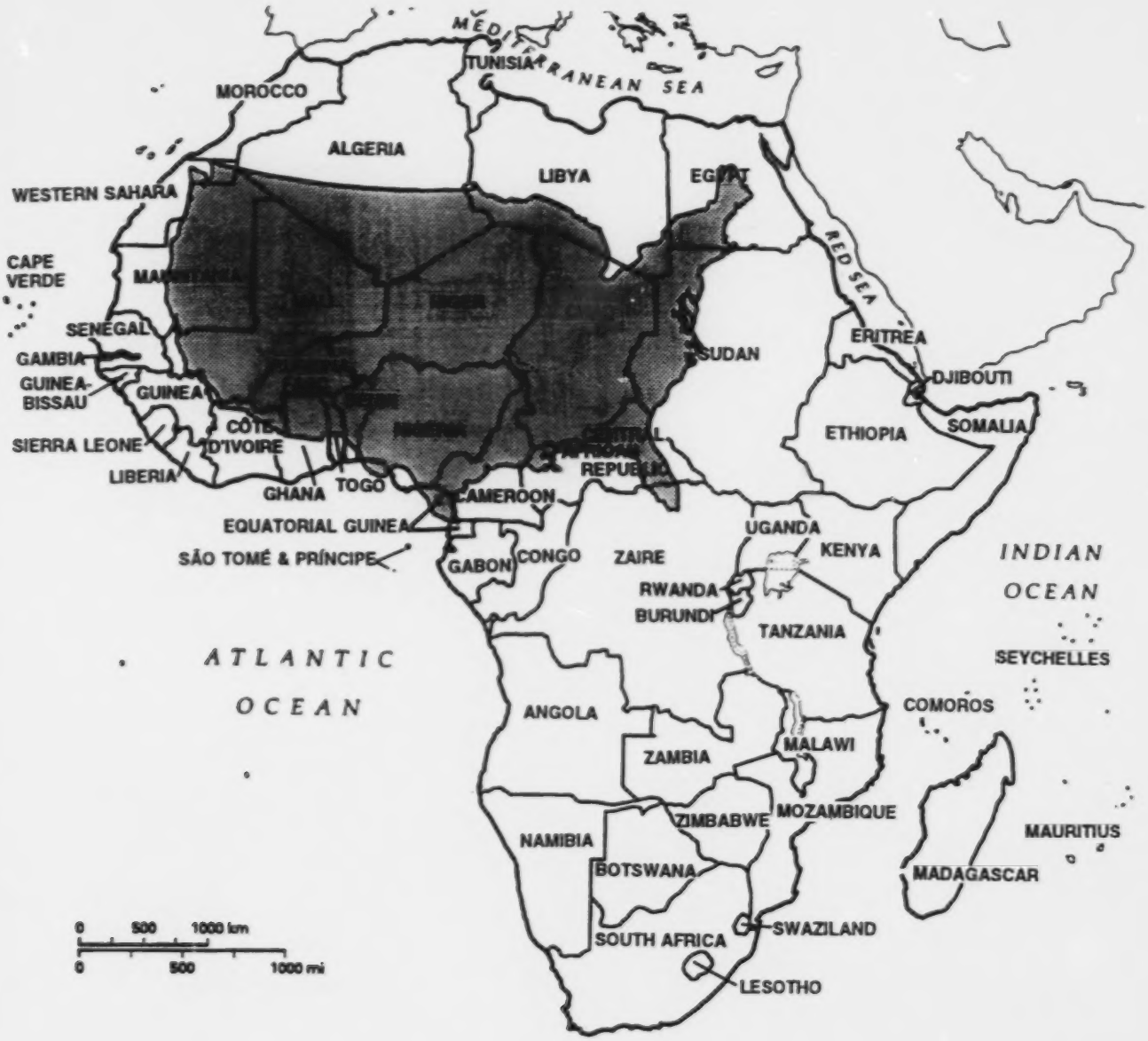
WITH LOTS OF ROOM LEFT OVER: THE CONTINENTAL 48 WITHIN AFRICA



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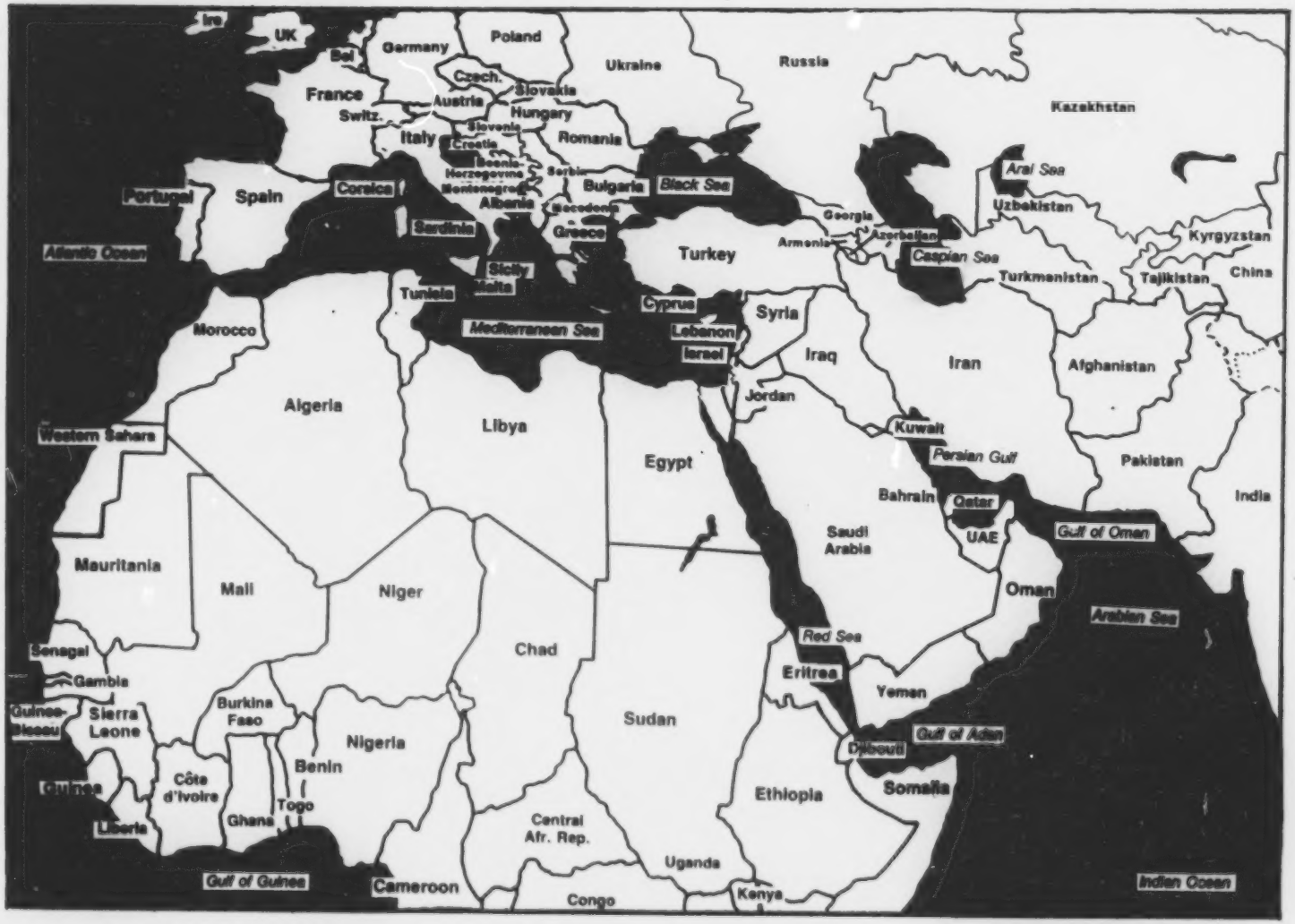
NORTHERN AFRICA AND THE MIDDLE EAST



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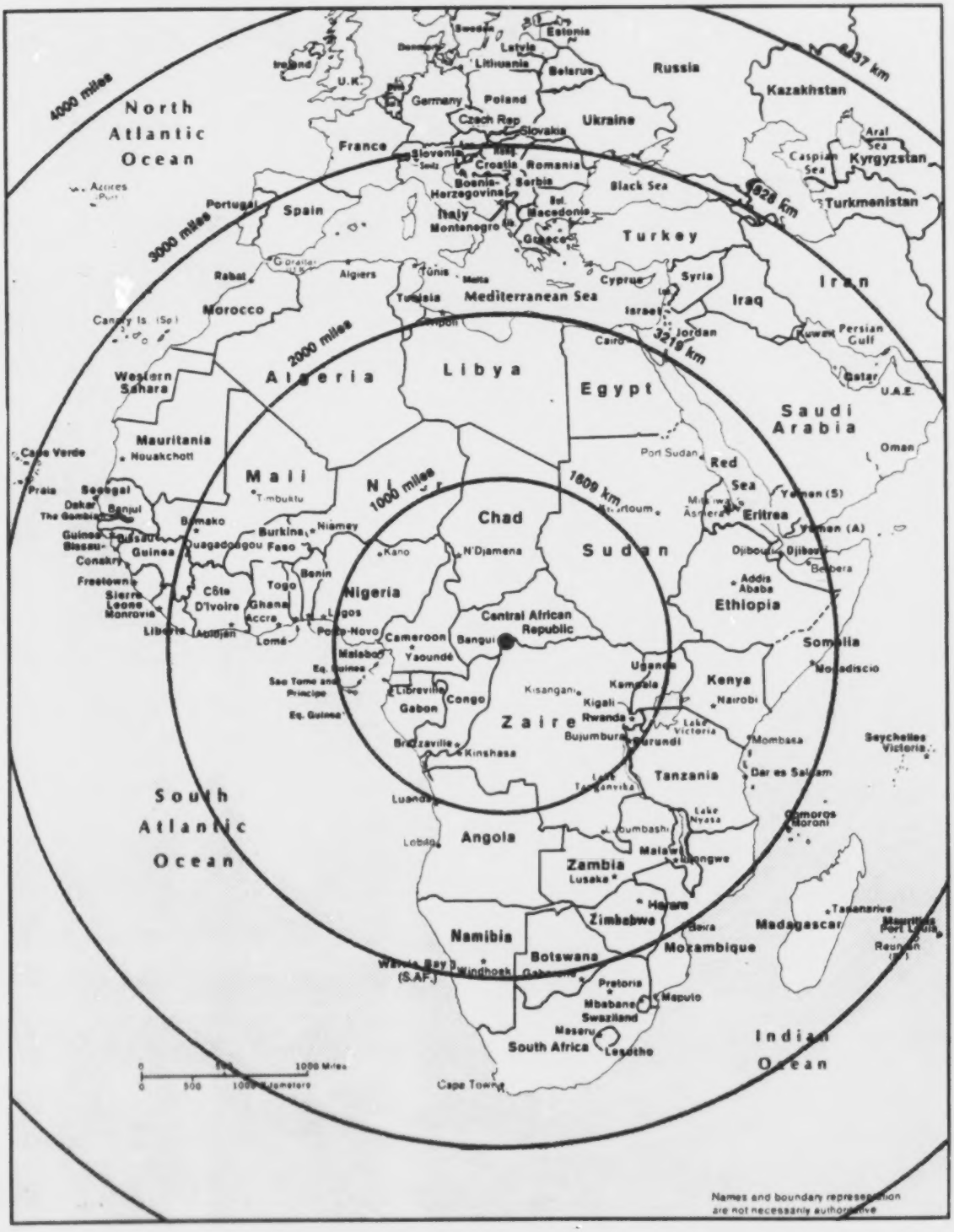

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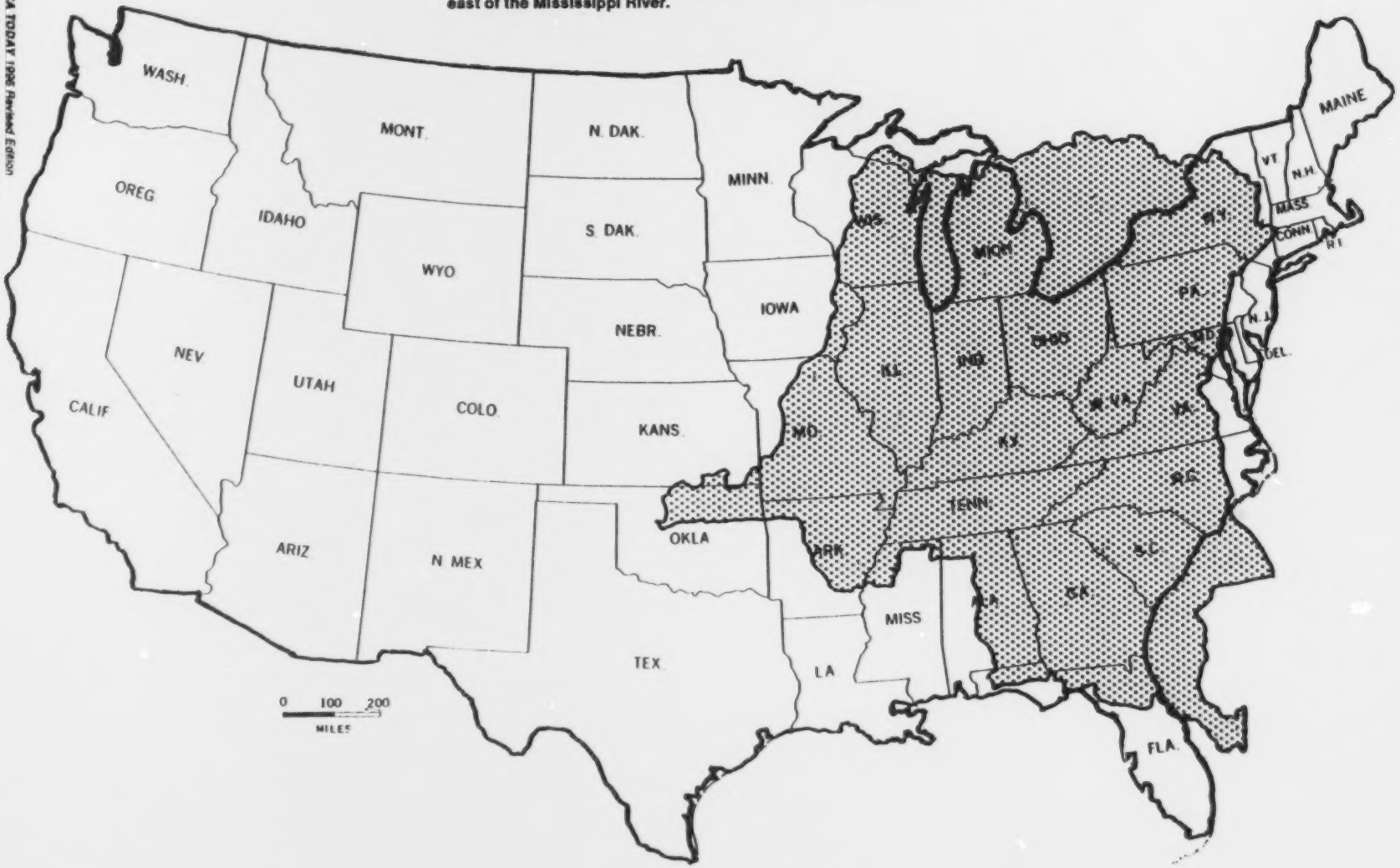
14

ZAIRE AND THE U.S. EAST OF THE MISSISSIPPI

Zaire, Africa's 3rd largest country in land area (behind Sudan and Algeria), is larger than the 26 States, plus the District of Columbia, east of the Mississippi River.



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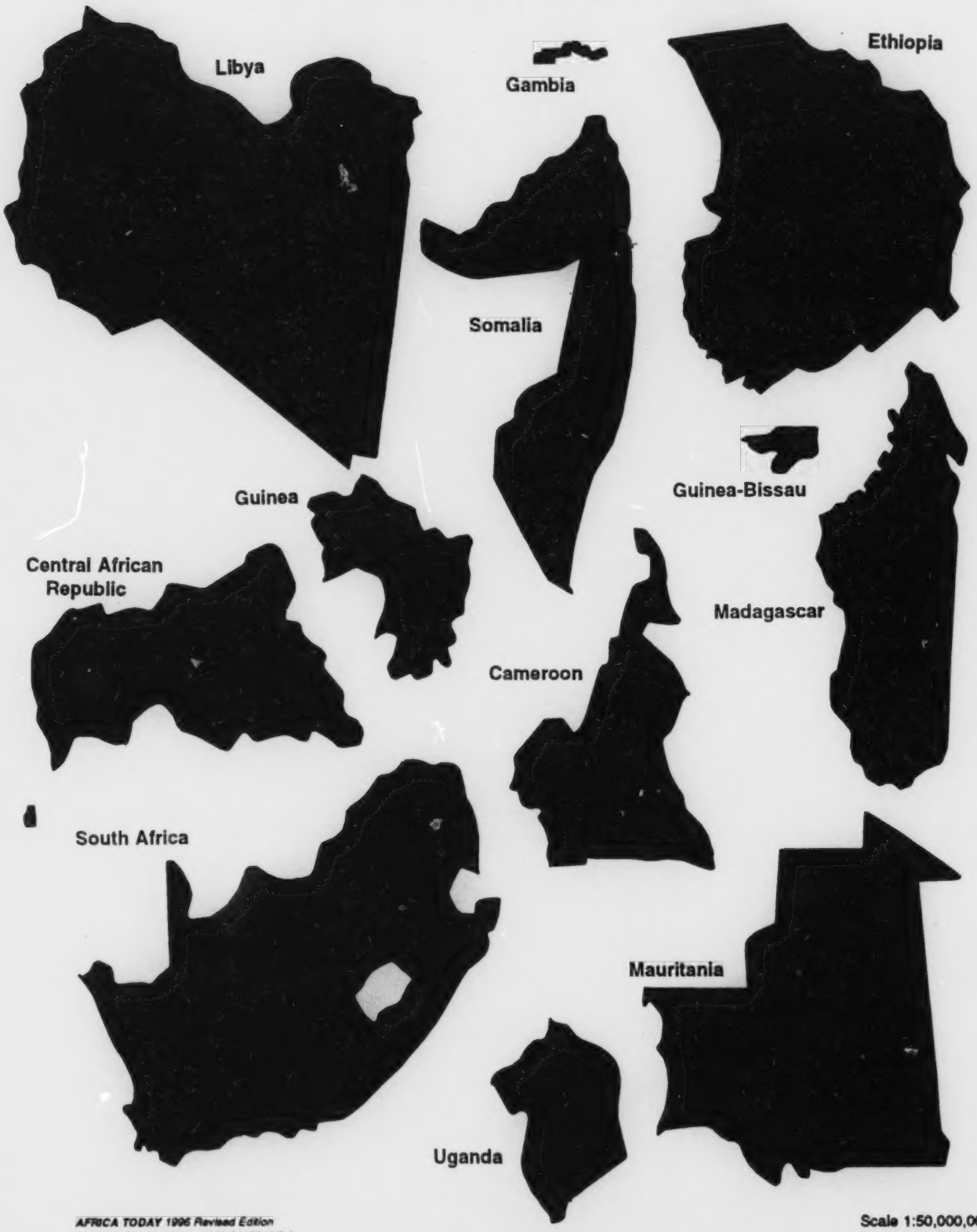

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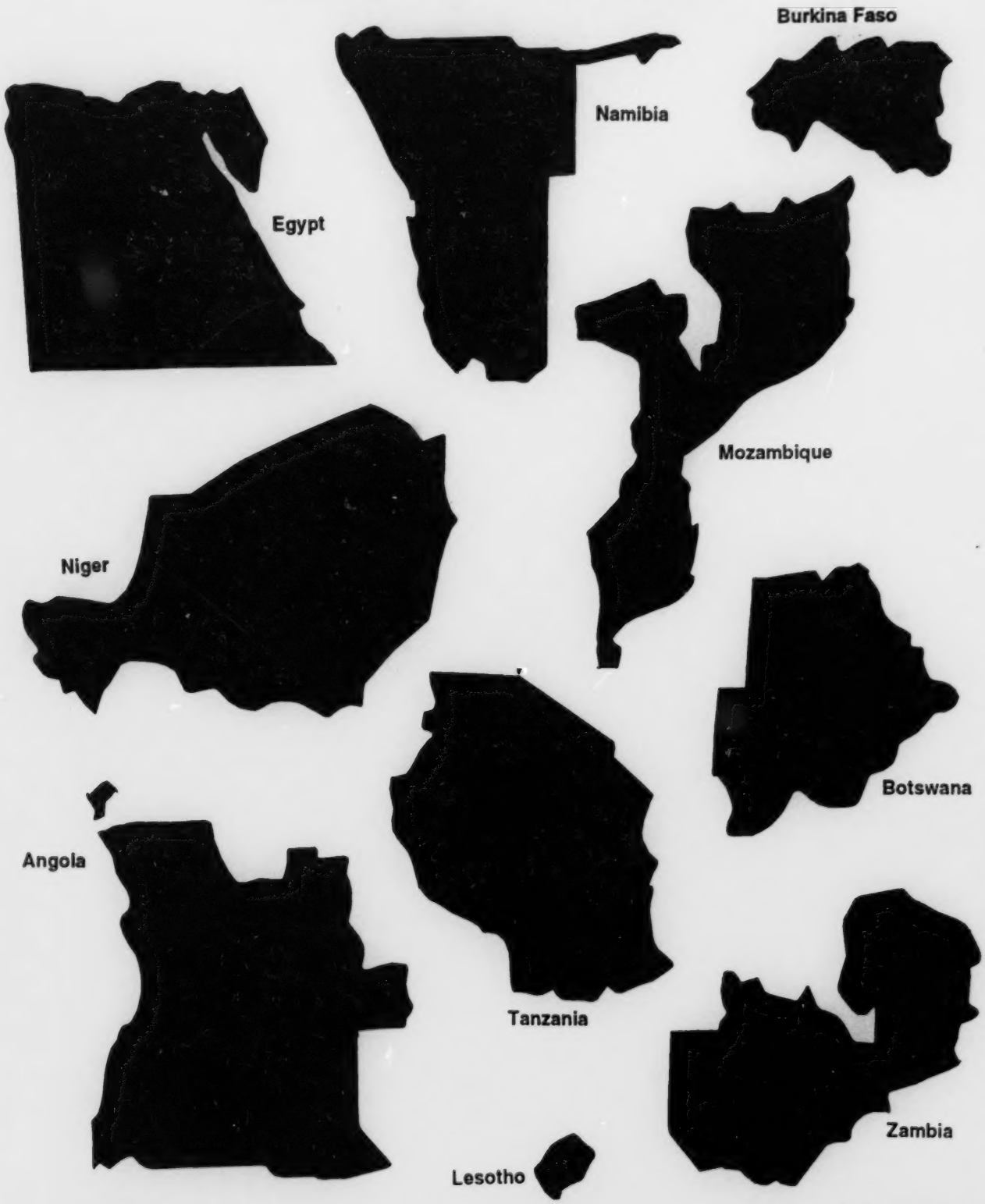

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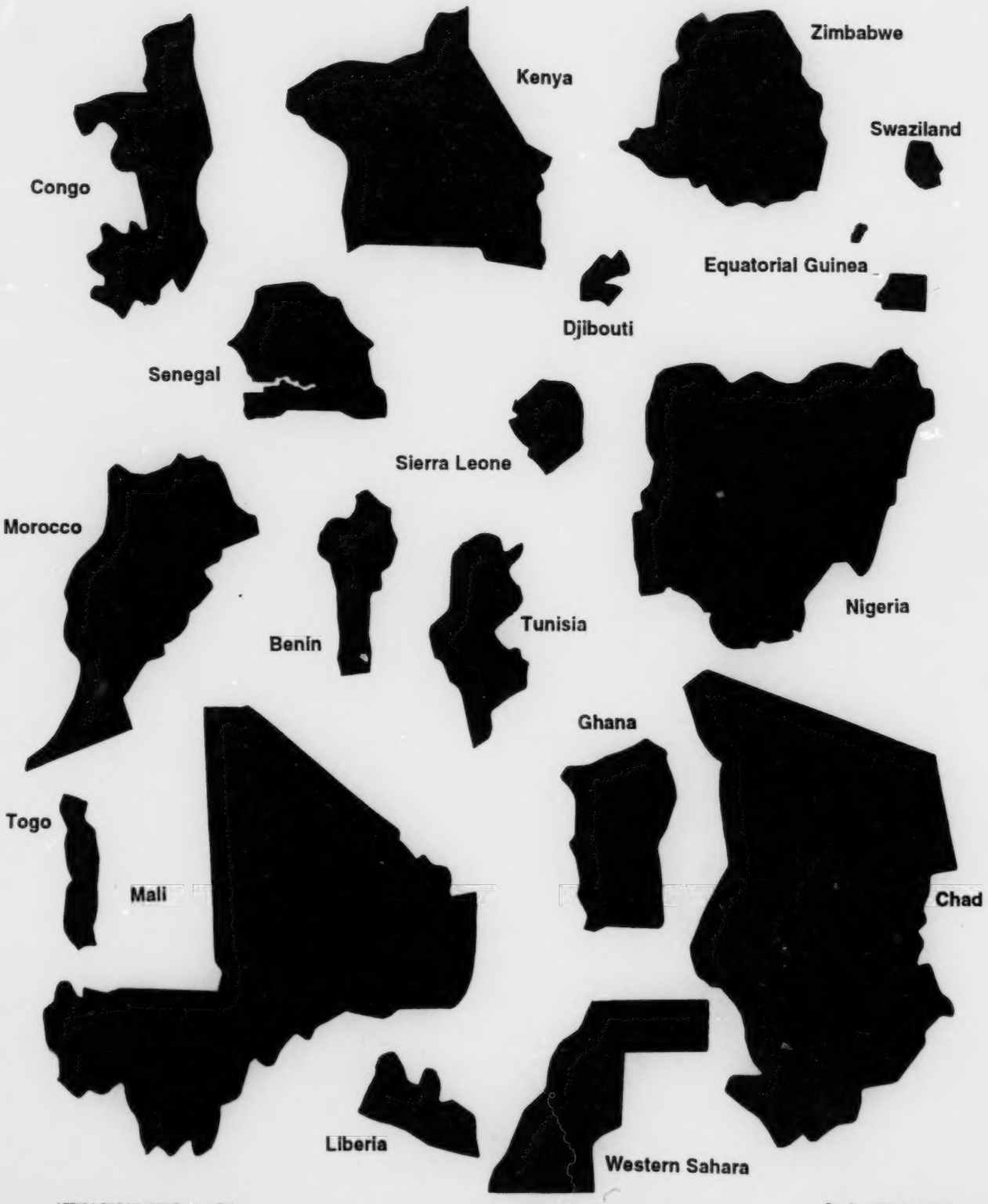

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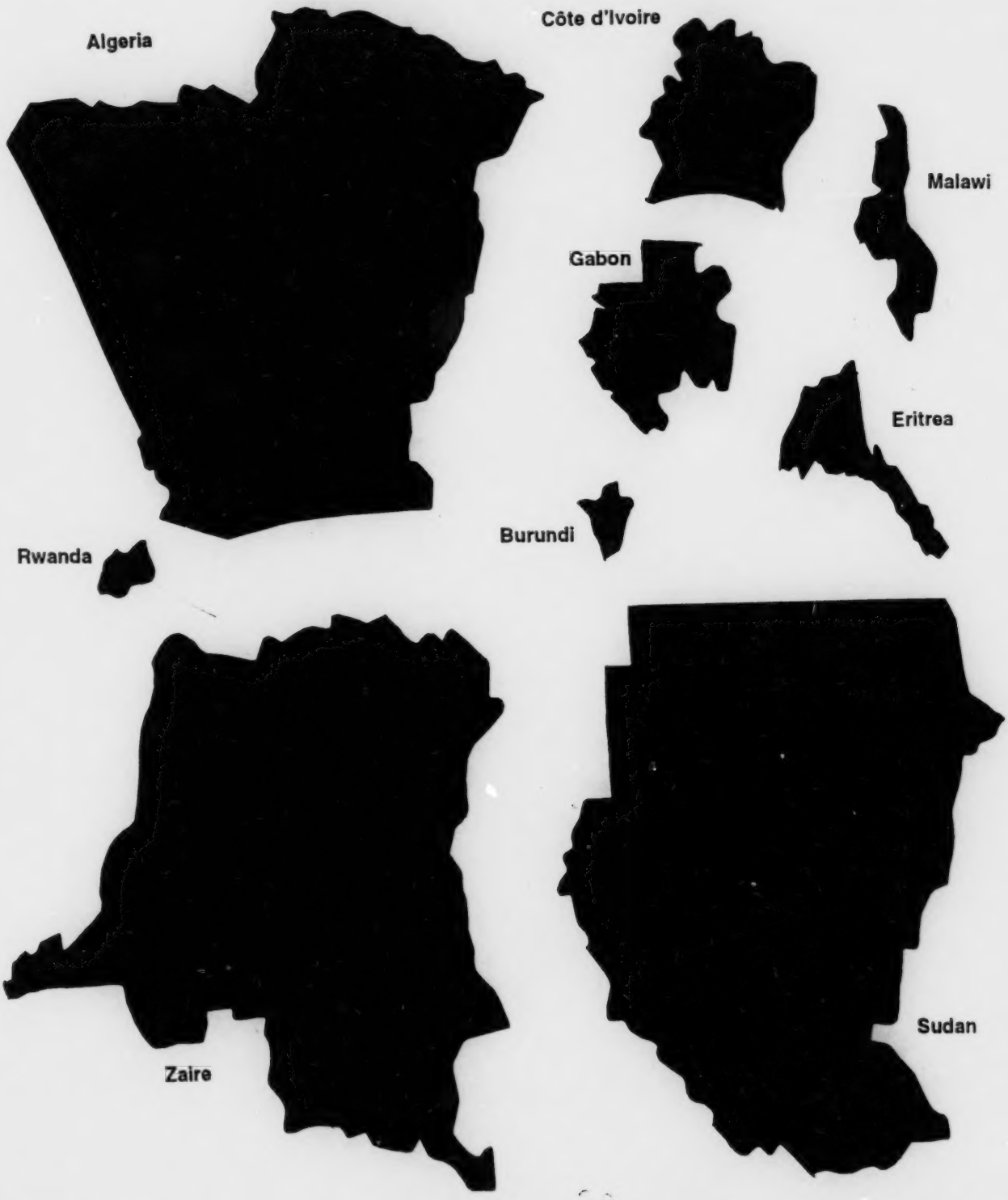

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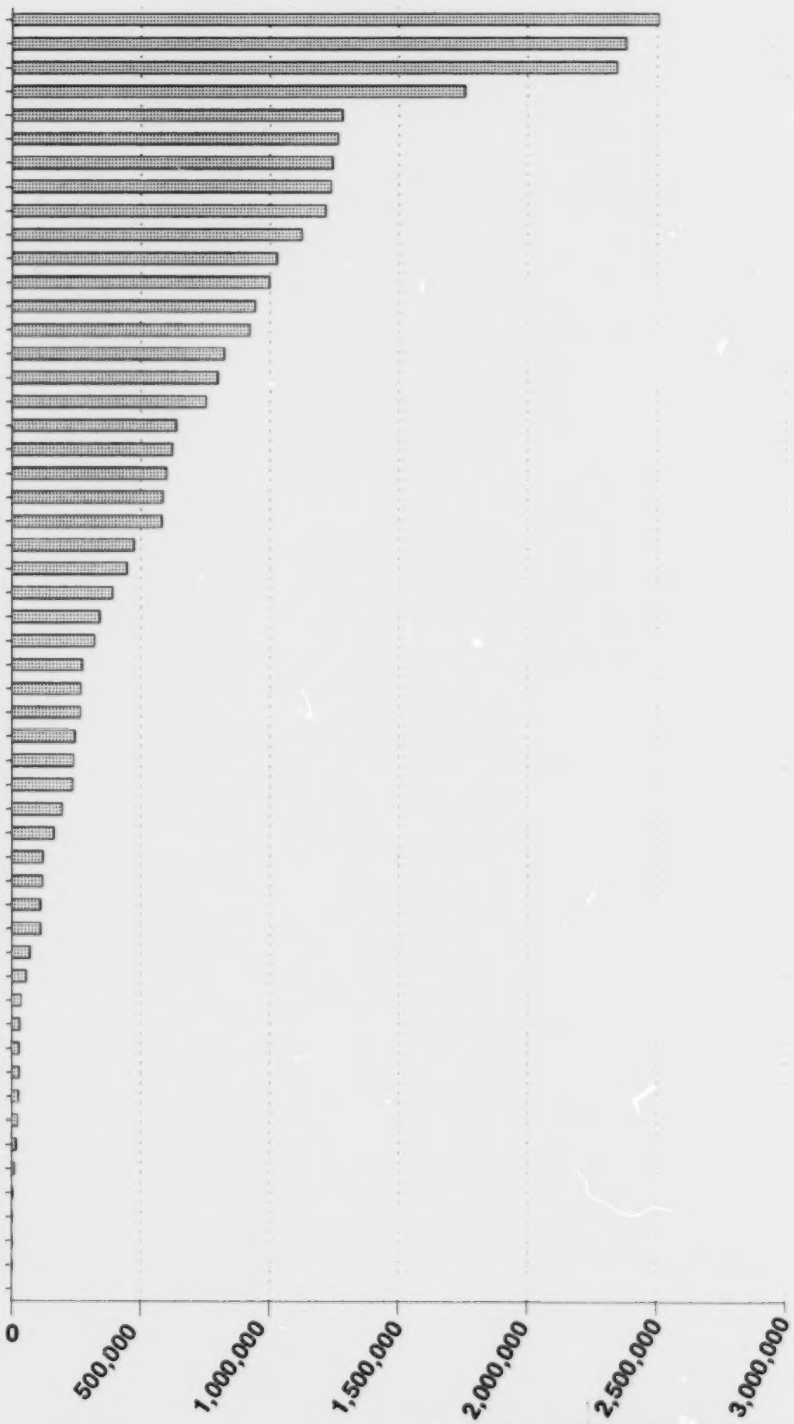
The Countries of Africa Ranked by Area

Square Kilometers

1	Sudan	2,505,810
2	Algeria	2,381,740
3	Zaire	2,345,410
4	Libya	1,759,540
5	Chad	1,284,000
6	Niger	1,267,000
7	Angola	1,246,700
8	Mali	1,240,000
9	South Africa	1,219,912
10	Ethiopia	1,127,127
11	Mauritania	1,030,700
13	Egypt	1,001,450
14	Tanzania	945,090
15	Nigeria	923,770
16	Namibia	825,418
17	Mozambique	801,590
18	Zambia	752,610
19	Somalia	637,660
20	Central African Republic	622,980
21	Botswana	600,370
22	Madagascar	587,040
23	Kenya	582,650
24	Cameroon	475,440
25	Morocco	446,550
26	Zimbabwe	390,580
27	Congo	342,000
28	Côte d'Ivoire	322,460
29	Burkina Faso	274,200
30	Gabon	267,670
31	Western Sahara	266,000
32	Guinea	245,860
33	Ghana	238,540
34	Uganda	236,040
35	Senegal	196,190
36	Tunisia	163,610
37	Eritrea	121,320
38	Malawi	118,480
39	Benin	112,620
40	Liberia	111,370
41	Sierra Leone	71,740
42	Togo	56,790
43	Guinea-Bissau	36,120
44	Lesotho	30,350
45	Equatorial Guinea	28,050
46	Burundi	27,830
47	Rwanda	26,340
48	Djibouti	22,000
49	Swaziland	17,360
50	Gambia	11,300
51	Cape Verde	4,030
52	Comoros	2,170
53	Mauritius	1,860
54	São Tomé & Príncipe	960
55	Seychelles	455



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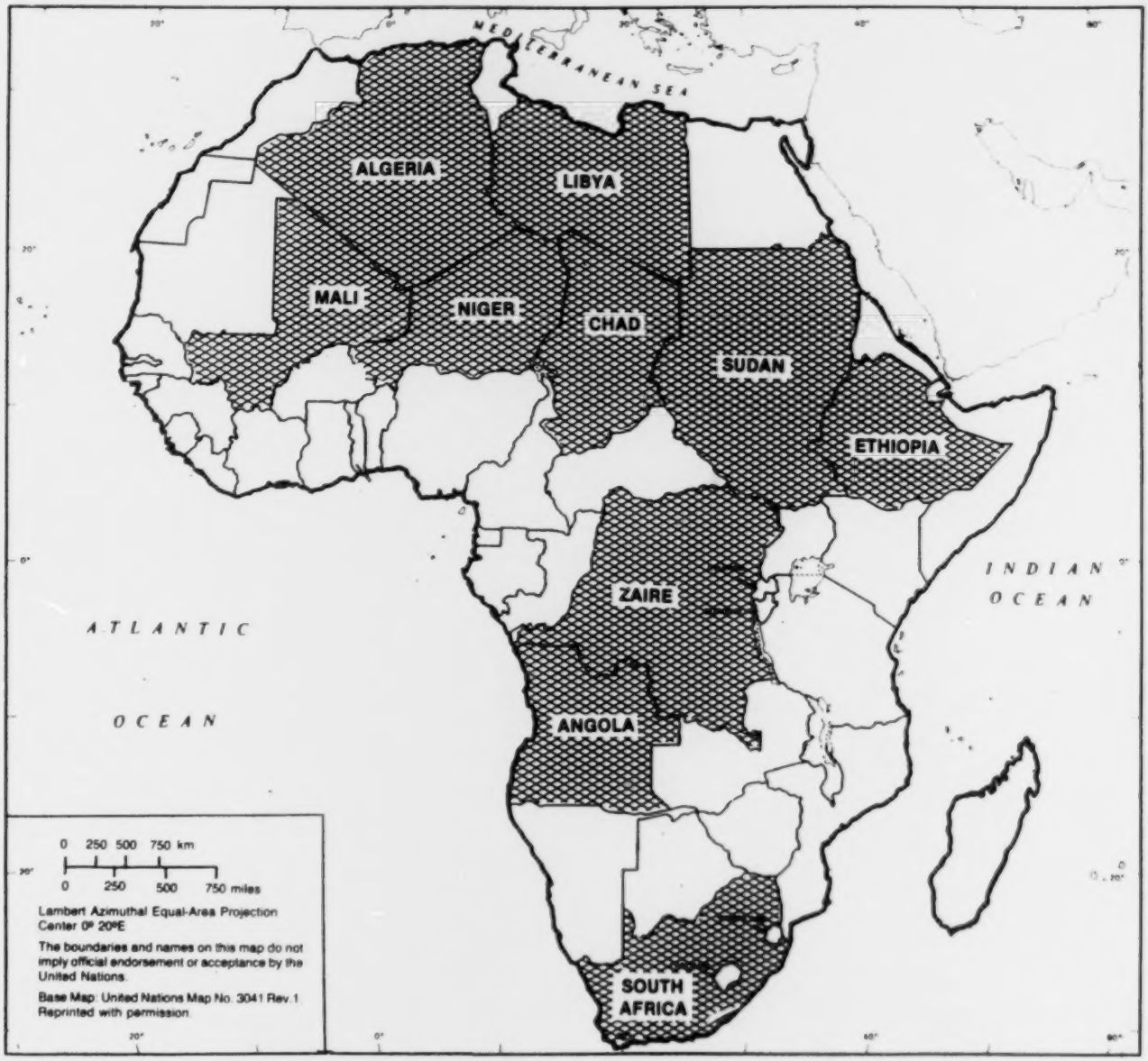
THE TEN COUNTRIES WITH LARGEST LAND AREA



	sq.mi.	sq.km.		sq.mi.	sq.km.
Sudan	966,757	2,503,901	Niger	489,189	1,267,000
Algeria	918,497	2,378,907	Angola	481,353	1,246,704
Zaire	905,563	2,345,408	Mali	478,764	1,239,999
Libya	679,359	1,759,540	South Africa*	472,359	1,223,410
Chad	495,755	1,284,005	Ethiopia	446,952	1,157,585

Total Area for these 10 Countries:
6,334,548 sq.mi.
16,406,458 sq.km.

Which is 54.2% of Africa's Total Area:
11,700,000 sq.mi.
30,303,000 sq.km.

Source: Figures from The 1994 Information Please Almanac

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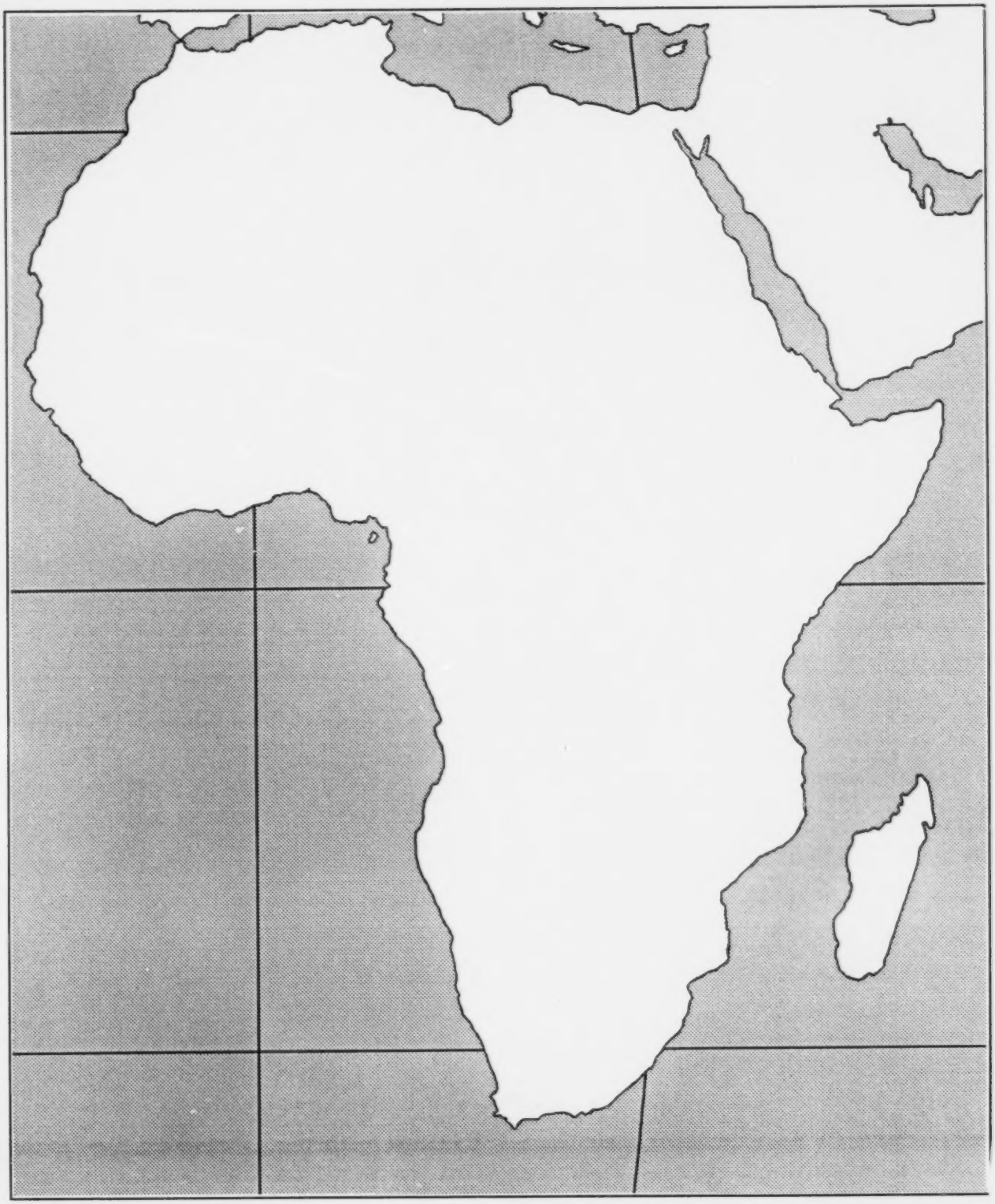

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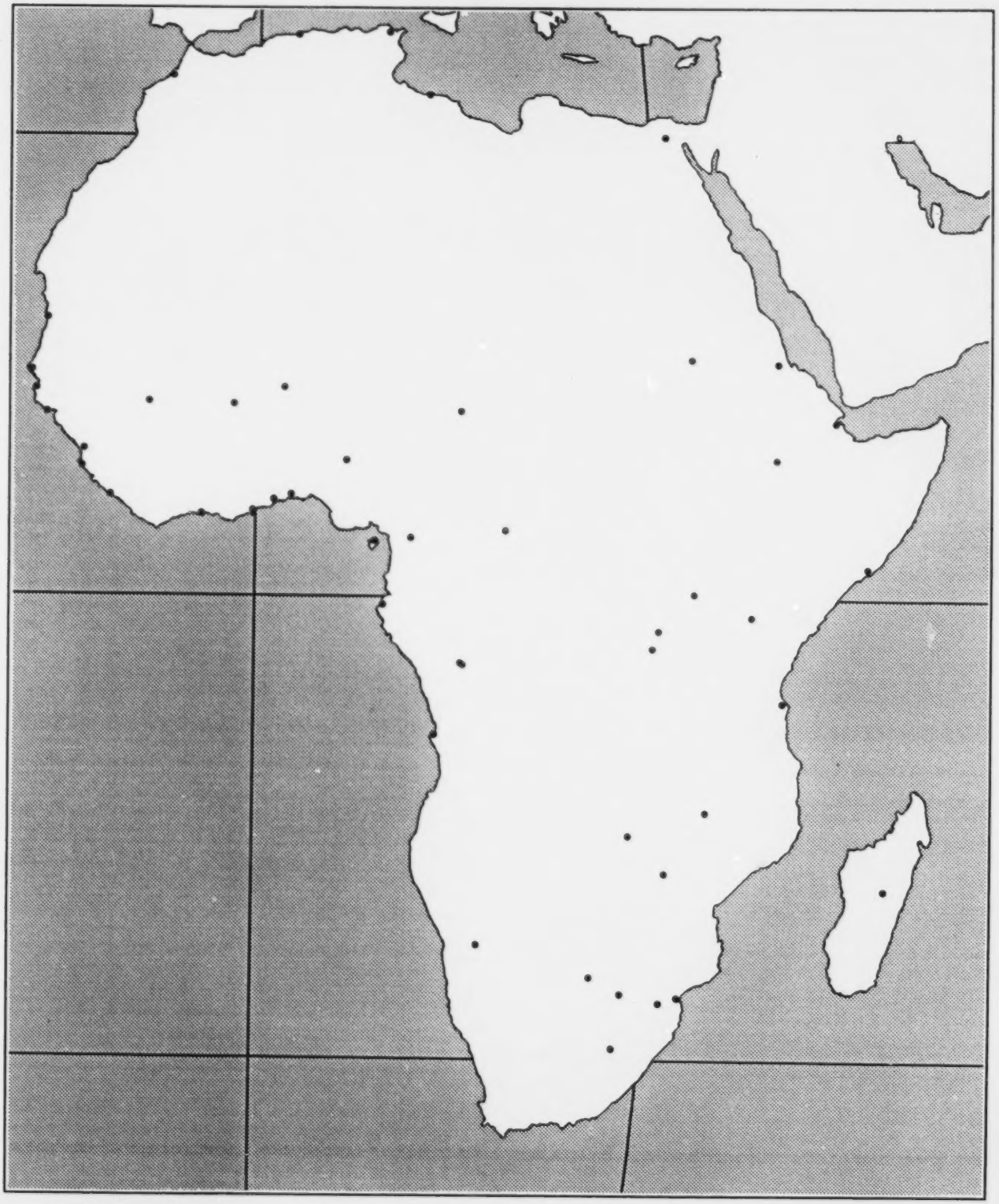
AFRICA: BLANK OUTLINE OF CONTINENT
with capital cities



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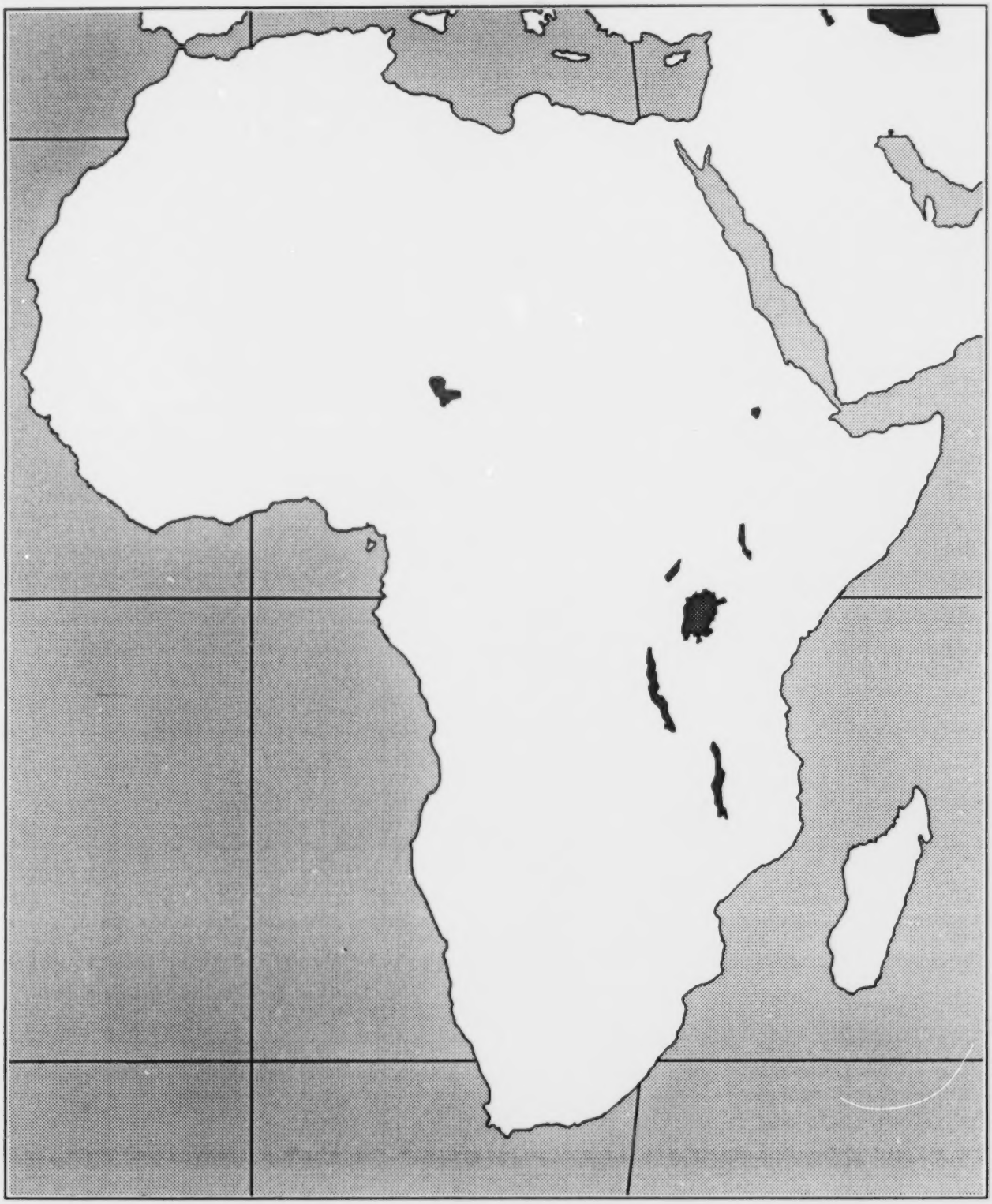
AFRICA: BLANK OUTLINE OF CONTINENT
with major bodies of water



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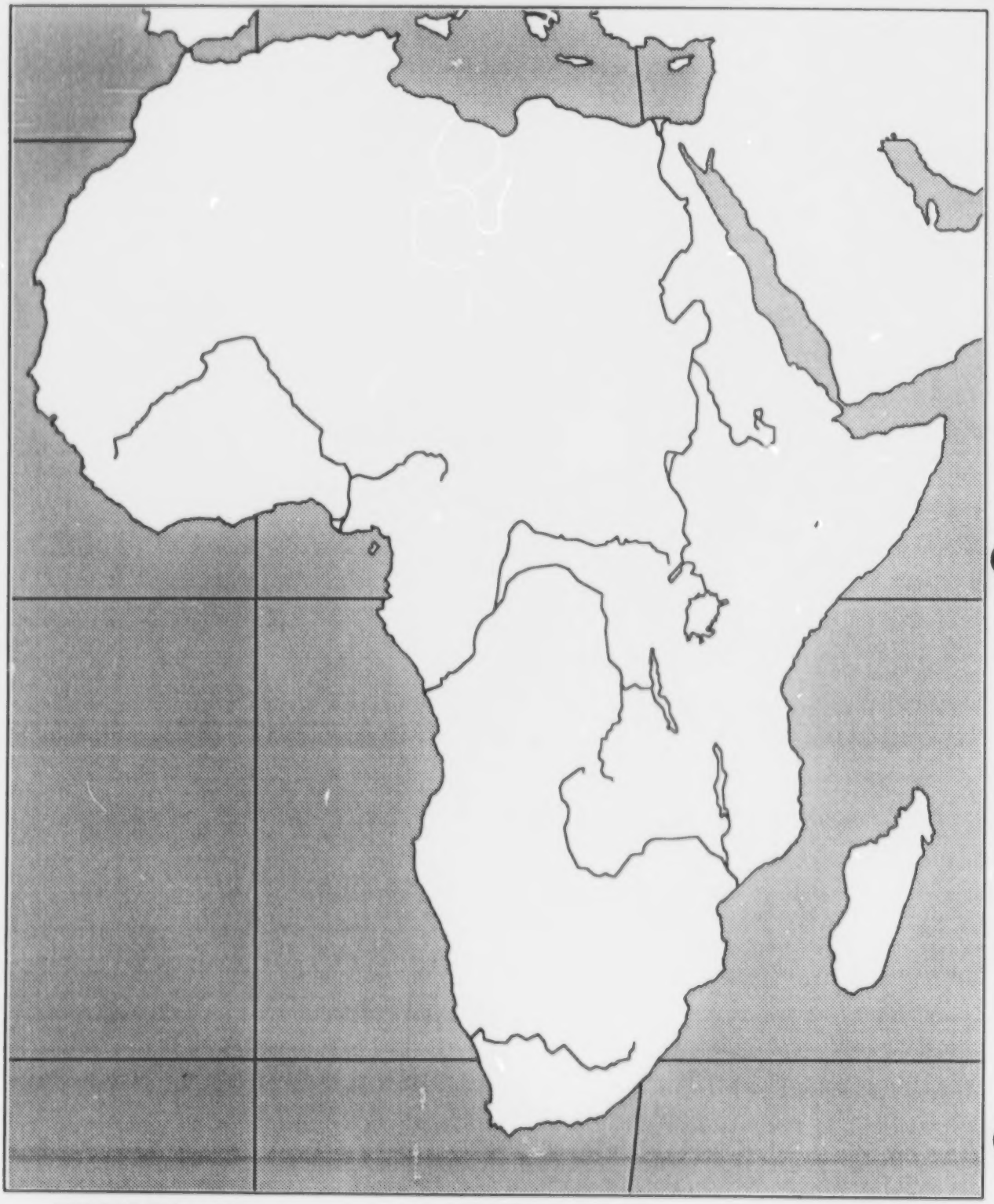
AFRICA: BLANK OUTLINE OF CONTINENT
with major river systems



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POLITICAL MAP: BLANK OUTLINE

AFRICA

0 500 1000 km
0 500 1000 mi

The boundaries and names shown on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

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POLITICAL MAP: COUNTRIES ONLY

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POLITICAL MAP: COUNTRIES AND CAPITALS

[6] South Africa has three capitals: Pretoria - administrative; Cape Town - legislative; Bloemfontein - judicial.

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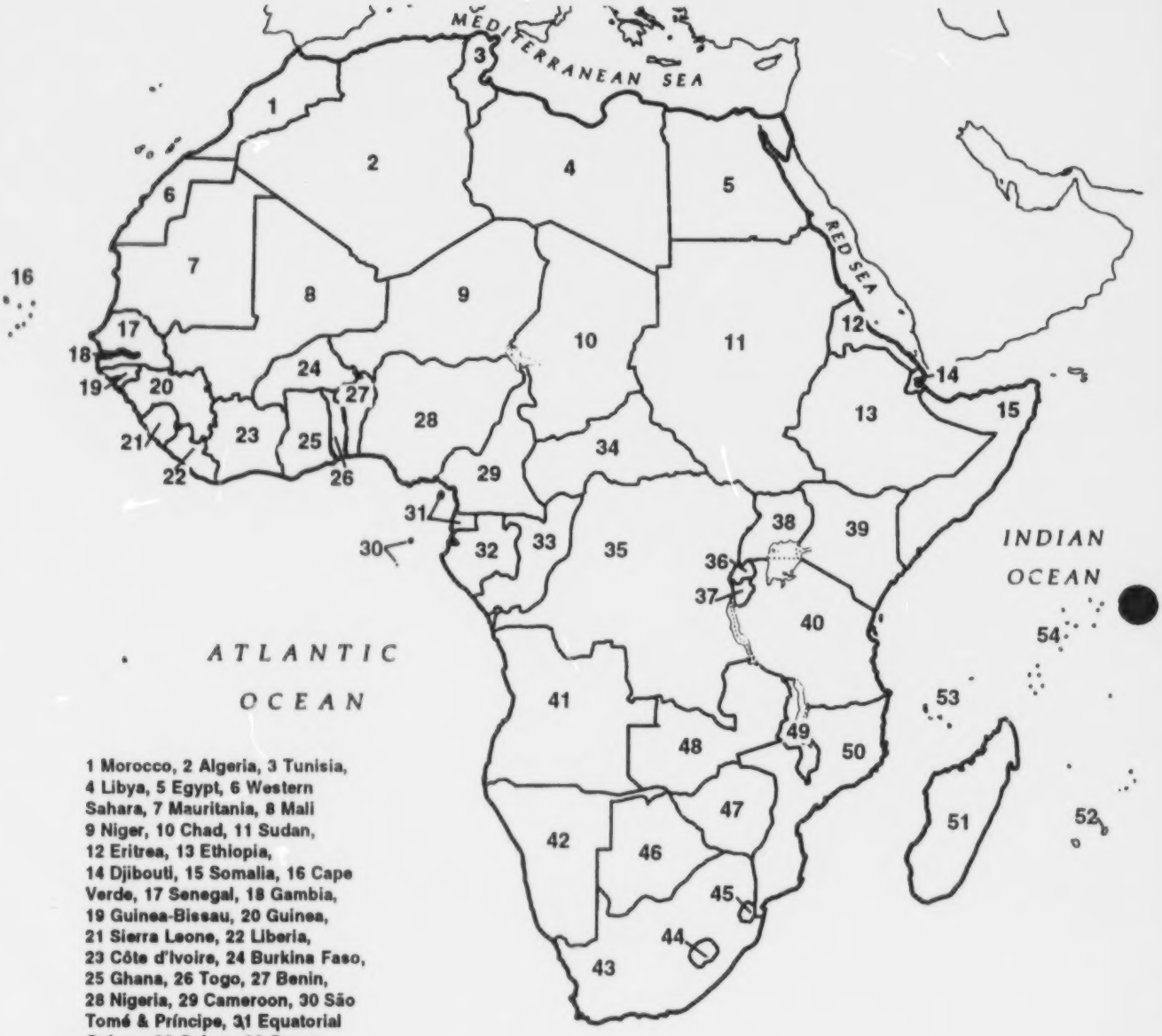
NAME THEM!



1 Morocco, 2 Algeria, 3 Tunisia,
4 Libya, 5 Egypt, 6 Western
Sahara, 7 Mauritania, 8 Mali
9 Niger, 10 Chad, 11 Sudan,
12 Eritrea, 13 Ethiopia,
14 Djibouti, 15 Somalia, 16 Cape
Verde, 17 Senegal, 18 Gambia,
19 Guinea-Bissau, 20 Guinea,
21 Sierra Leone, 22 Liberia,
23 Côte d'Ivoire, 24 Burkina Faso,
25 Ghana, 26 Togo, 27 Benin,
28 Nigeria, 29 Cameroon, 30 São
Tomé & Príncipe, 31 Equatorial
Guinea, 32 Gabon, 33 Congo
Republic, 34 Central African
Republic, 35 Zaire, 36 Rwanda,
37 Burundi, 38 Uganda, 39 Kenya,
40 Tanzania, 41 Angola,
42 Namibia, 43 South Africa,
44 Lesotho, 45 Swaziland,
46 Botswana,, 47 Zimbabwe,
48 Zambia, 49 Malawi,
50 Mozambique, 51 Madagascar,
52 Mauritius, 53 Comoros,
54 Seychelles.

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HORN OF AFRICA

602104 (544686) 12-92

Approximate area inhabited by Somali people

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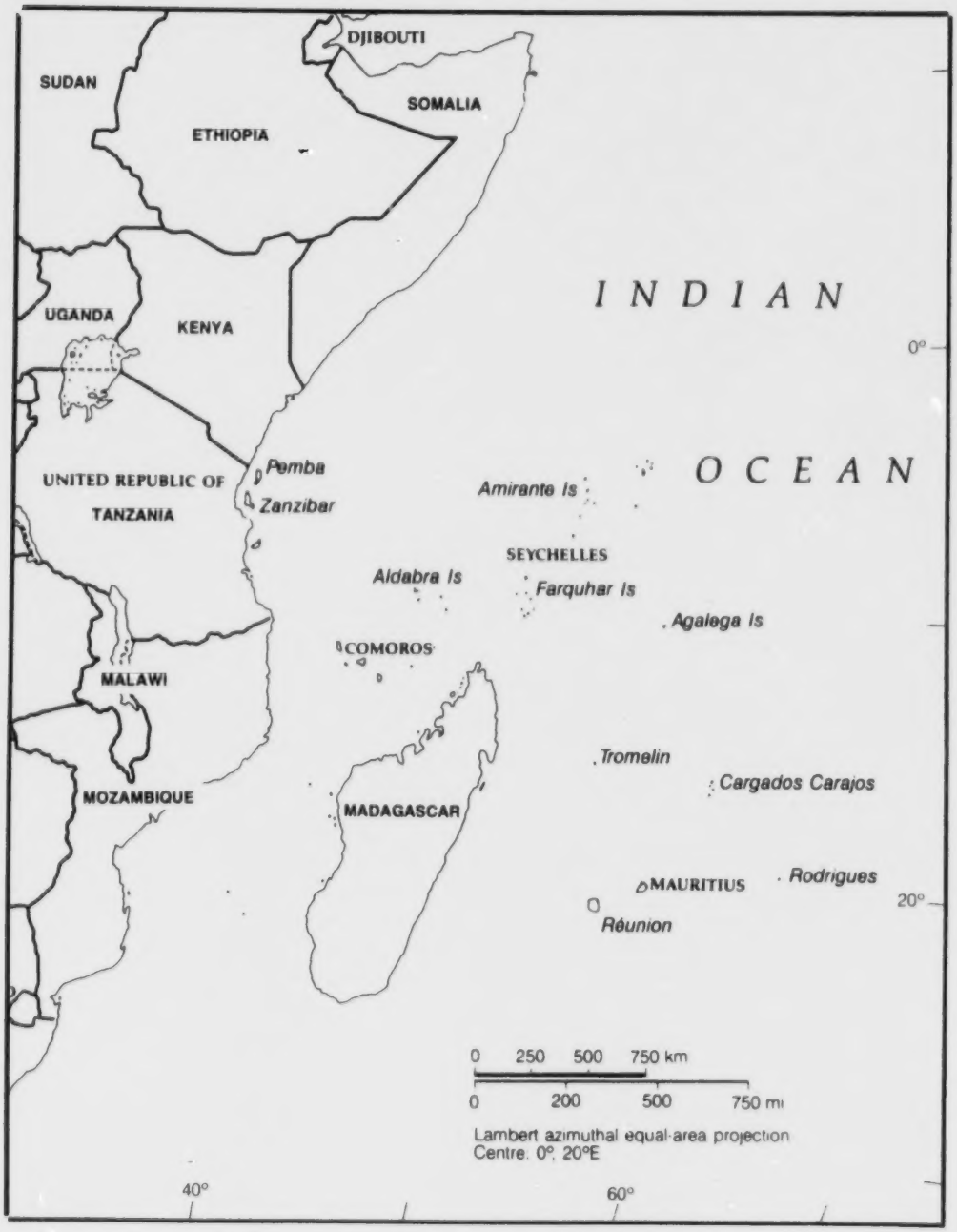
A CLOSER LOOK AT THE ISLANDS OFF THE EAST COAST



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SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

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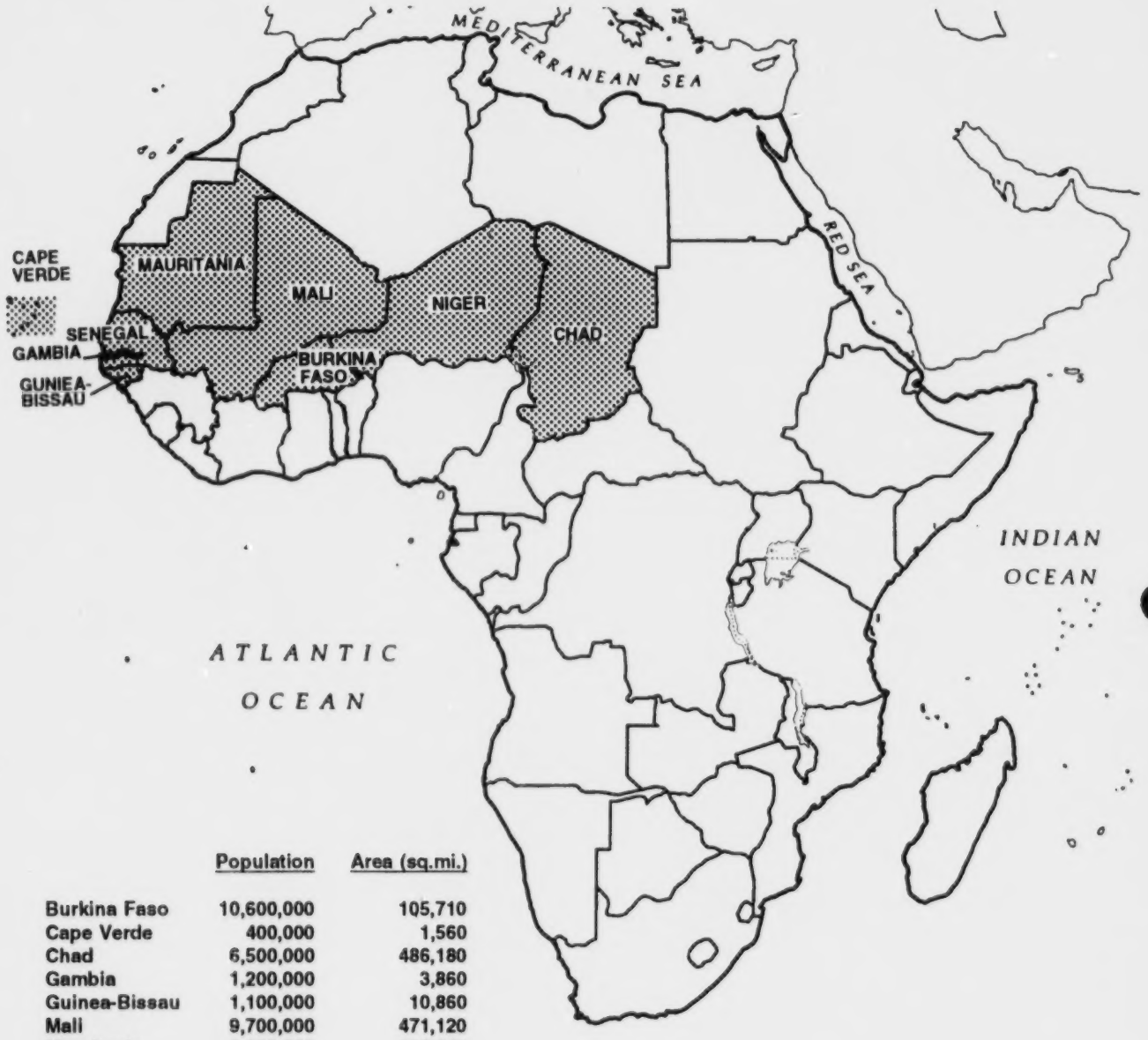
THE NINE SAHELIAN COUNTRIES OF WEST AFRICA



	Population	Area (sq.mi.)
Burkina Faso	10,600,000	105,710
Cape Verde	400,000	1,560
Chad	6,500,000	486,180
Gambia	1,200,000	3,860
Guinea-Bissau	1,100,000	10,860
Mali	9,700,000	471,120
Mauritania	2,300,000	395,840
Niger	9,500,000	489,070
Senegal	8,500,000	74,340
Total of These Nine	49,800,000	2,038,540

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As designated by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO).
Source: Population Reference Bureau, Inc., 1996 World Population Data Sheet.

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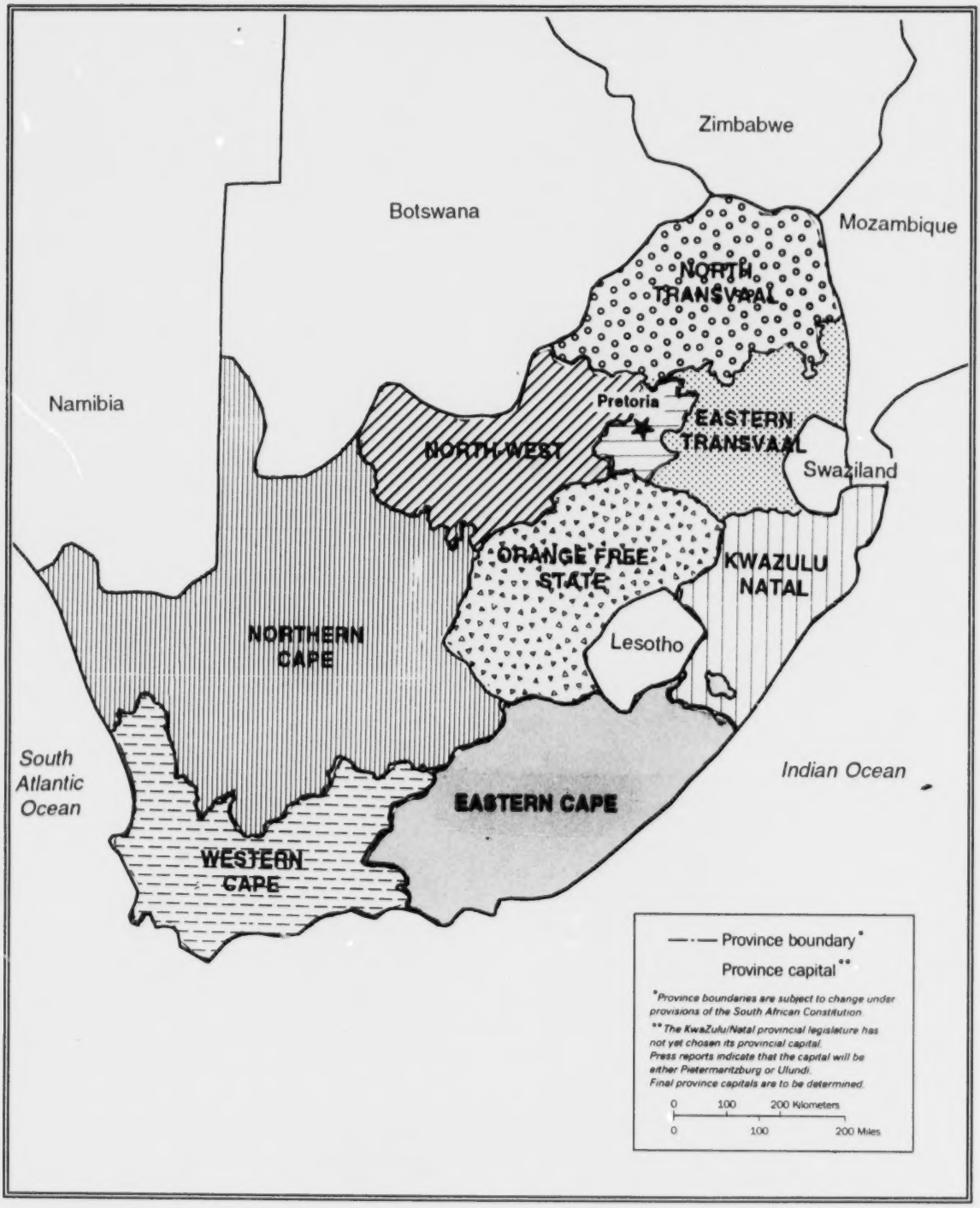
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

The New Provinces



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JOHANNESBURG AND VICINITY

✶ Airports

World Eagle adaptation of a 1977 illustration by U.S. Central Intelligence Agency.

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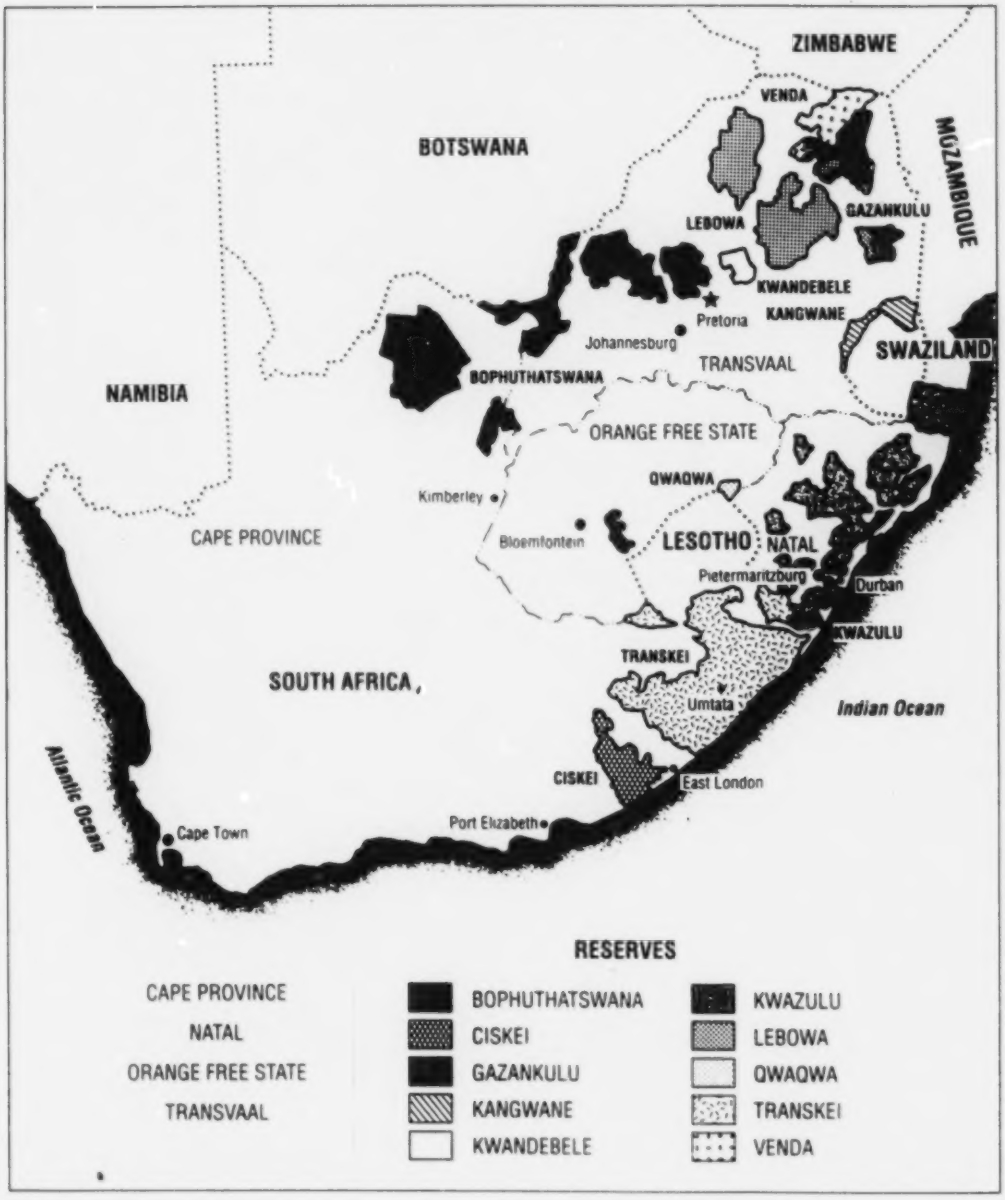
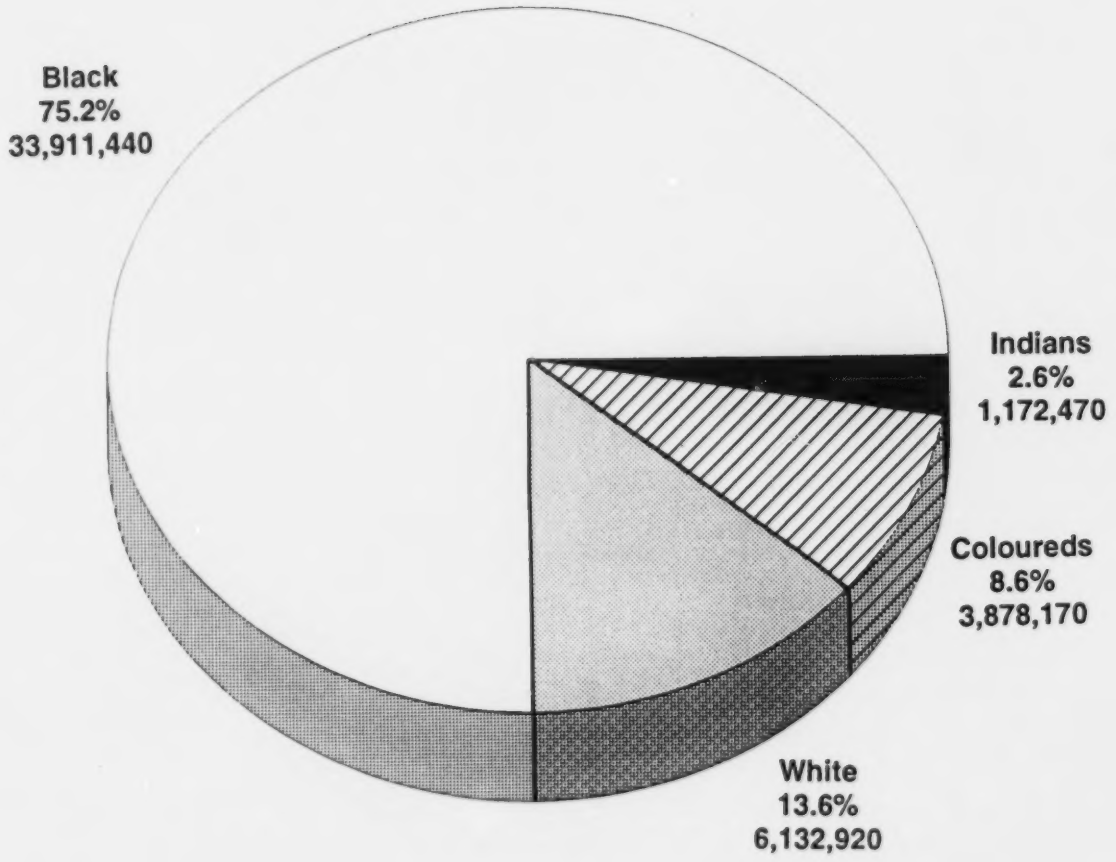
THE RESERVES IN THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA



Source: The Global Hunger Project. The Hunger Project Papers. Number 7, May 1989. Uprooting Poverty in South Africa. Reprinted with permission.

ETHNIC GROUPS IN THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

Mid-1995



Total Official Estmiates Mid-1995: 45,095,459

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Source: U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, The World Factbook 1995.

REGIONAL COMPARISONS

Region of Africa		Comparison With
WEST AFRICA		**AUSTRALIA**
Benin, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Togo	210,700,000 people 7,427,754 sq.km. 2,867,970 sq.mi. 73 people/sq mi.	18,300,000 people 7,617,941 sq.km. 2,941,290 sq.mi. 6 people/sq.mi.
NORTH AFRICA		**CHINA**
Algeria, Egypt, Libya, Morocco, Tunisia, Western Sahara	135,100,000 people 6,005,148 sq.km. 2,318,590 sq.mi. 58 people/sq.mi.	1,217,600,000 people 9,326,409 sq.km. 3,600,930 sq.mi. 338 people/sq.mi.
NORTHERN EAST AFRICA		**BRAZIL**
Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Somalia, Sudan	99,800,000 people 4,127,501 sq.km. 1,593,630 sq.mi. 63 people/sq.mi.	160,500,000 people 8,456,505 sq.km. 3,265,060 sq.mi. 49 people/sq.mi.
CENTRAL EAST AFRICA		**MEXICO**
Burundi, Kenya, Rwanda, Seychelles, Tanzania, Uganda	92,200,000 people 1,705,878 sq.km. 658,640 sq.mi. 140 people/sq.mi.	94,800,000 people 1,908,701 sq.km. 736,950 sq.mi. 129 people/sq.mi.
CENTRAL AFRICA		**INDIA**
Cameroon, Central African Republic, Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, São Tomé & Principe, Zaire	67,600,000 people 3,984,145 sq.km. 1,538,280 sq.mi. 44 people/sq.mi.	949,600,000 people 2,973,191 sq.km. 1,147,950 sq.mi. 827 people/sq.mi.
SOUTHERN AFRICA		**U.S.A.**
Angola, Botswana, Comoros, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland, Zambia, Zimbabwe	125,800,000 people 6,499,087 sq.km. 2,509,300 sq.mi. 50 people/sq.mi.	265,200,000 people 9,166,606 sq.km. 3,539,230 sq.mi. 75 people/sq.mi.

Population data from Population Reference Bureau, Inc., 1996 World Population Data Sheet. Area figures are for total land area. Sq. km. derived from sq. mi . figures.

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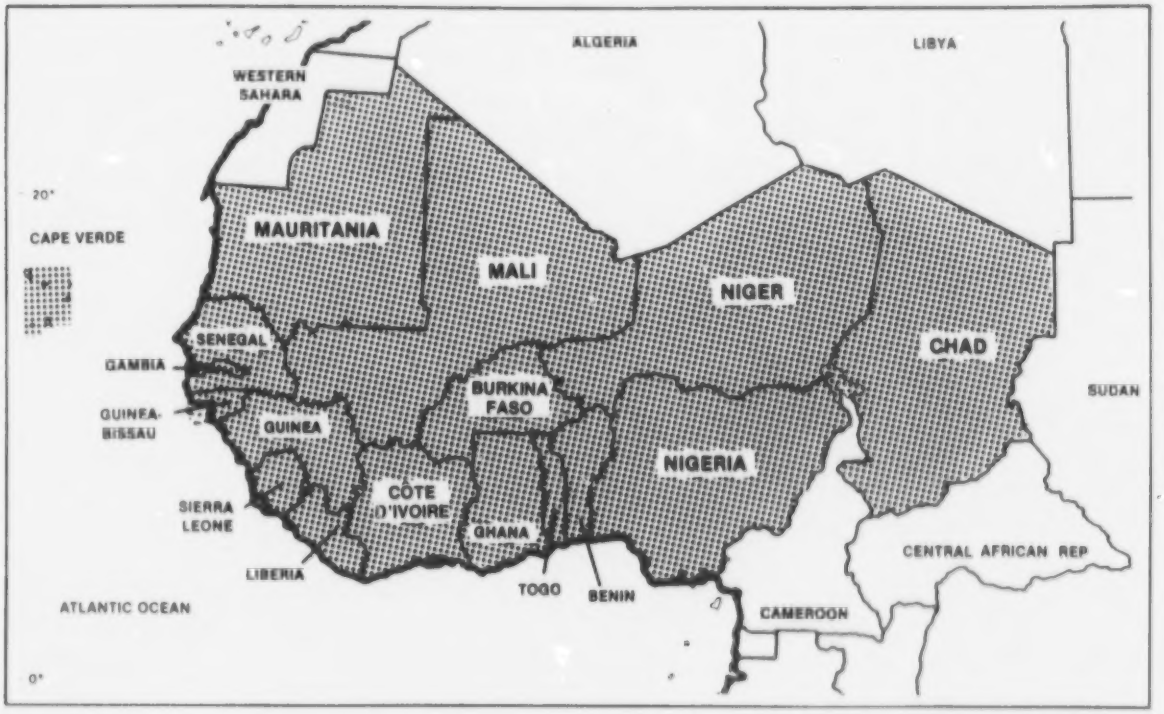
WEST AFRICA



	Population Estimates Mid-1996	Area (sq.mi.)
Benin	5,600,000	42,710
Burkina Faso	10,600,000	105,710
Cape Verde	400,000	1,560
Chad	6,500,000	486,180
Côte d'Ivoire	14,700,000	122,780
Gambia	1,200,000	3,860
Ghana	18,000,000	88,810
Guinea	7,400,000	94,930
Guinea-Bissau	1,100,000	10,860
Liberia	2,100,000	37,190
Mali	9,700,000	471,120
Mauritania	2,300,000	395,840
Niger	9,500,000	489,070
Nigeria	103,900,000	351,650
Senegal	8,500,000	74,340
Sierra Leone	4,600,000	27,650
Togo	4,600,000	21,000
TOTAL WEST AFRICA	210,700,000	2,867,970
DENSITY	73 people/sq.mi.	

Source: Population Reference Bureau, Inc., 1996 World Population Data Sheet.
Area figures are for land area.

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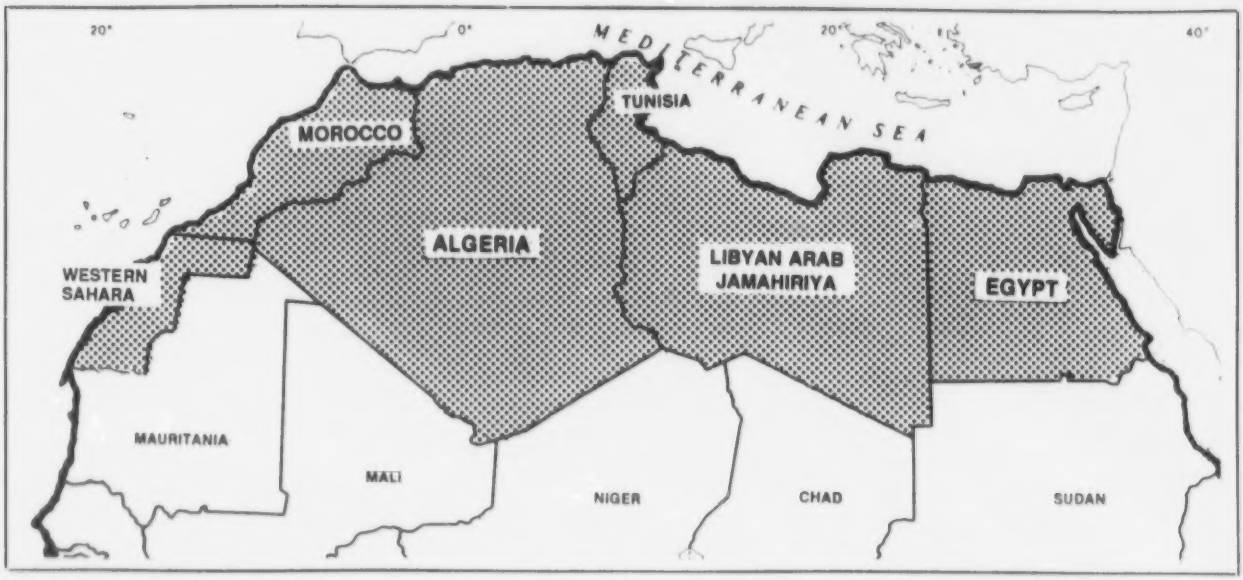
NORTH AFRICA



Moroccans occupy and administer approximately 75% of Western Sahara. The United States Government recognizes only the fact of administration.

	Population Estimates Mid-1996	Area (sq.mi.)
Algeria	29,000,000	919,590
Egypt	63,700,000	384,340
Libya	5,400,000	679,360
Morocco	27,600,000	172,320
Tunisia	9,200,000	59,980
Western Sahara	200,000	103,000
TOTAL NORTH AFRICA	135,100,000	2,318,590
DENSITY		58.2 people/sq.mi.

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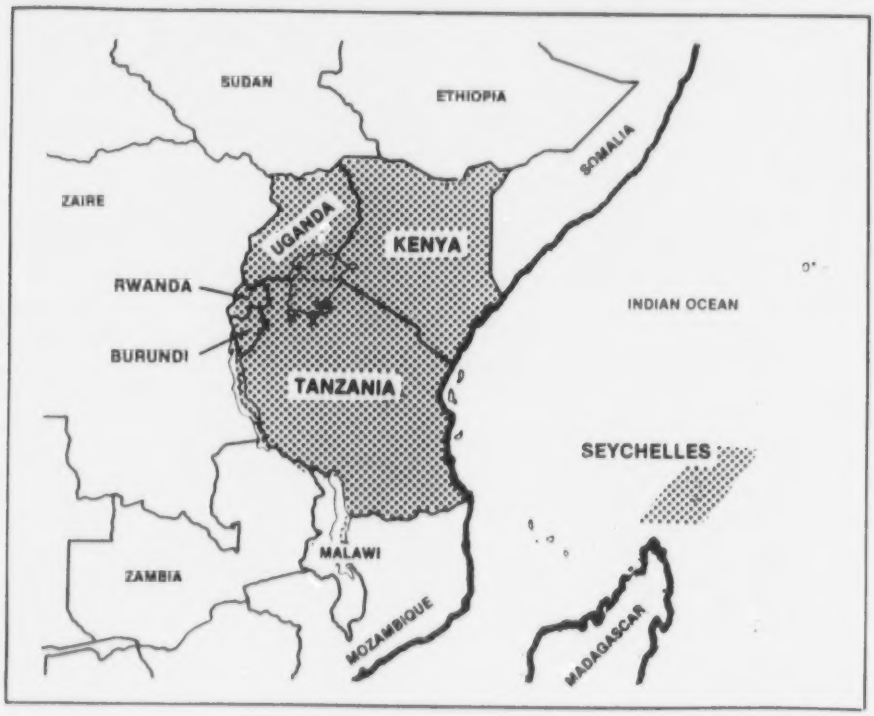
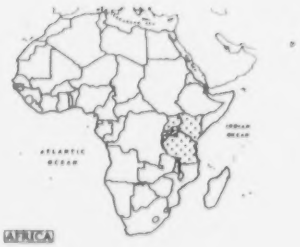
Source: Population Reference Bureau, Inc., 1996 World Population Data Sheet.
Area figures are for land area.

CENTRAL EAST AFRICA





	Population Estimates Mid-1996	Area (sq.mi.)
Burundi	5,900,000	9,900
Kenya	28,200,000	219,960
Rwanda	6,900,000	9,530
Seychelles	100,000	100
Tanzania	29,100,000	342,100
Uganda	22,000,000	77,050
TOTAL CENTRAL EAST AFRICA	92,200,000	658,640
DENSITY		140 people/sq.mi.

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Source: Population Reference Bureau, Inc., 1996 World Population Data Sheet.
Area figures are for land area.

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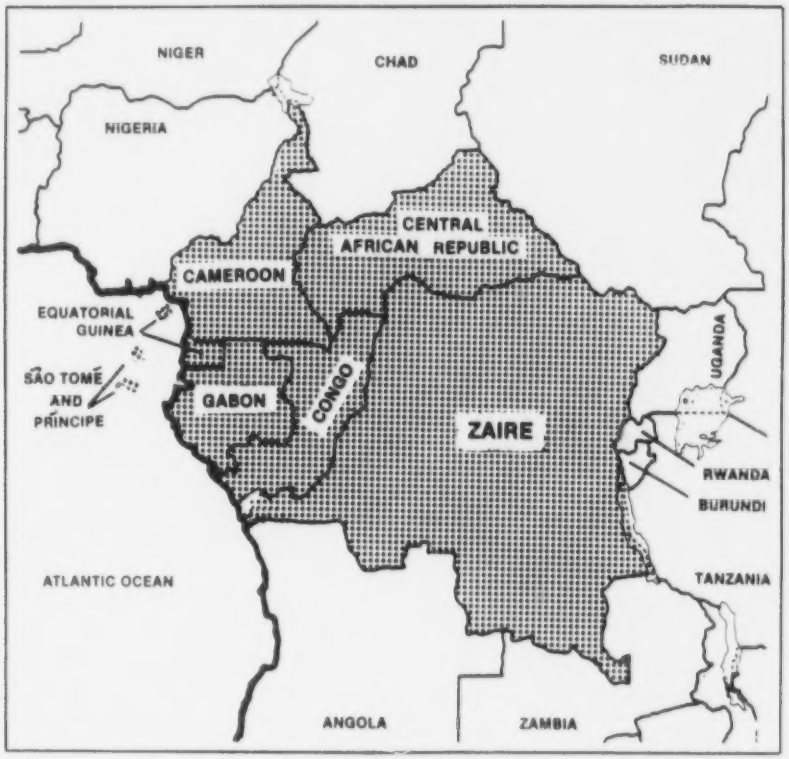
NORTHERN EAST AFRICA

	Population Estimates Mid-1996	Area (sq.mi.)
Djibouti	600,000	8,950
Eritrea	3,600,000	48,260
Ethiopia	57,200,000	376,830
Somalia	9,500,000	242,220
Sudan	28,900,000	917,370
TOTAL NORTHERN EAST AFRICA	99,800,000	1,593,630
DENSITY		62.6 people/sq.mi.

Source: Population Reference Bureau, Inc., 1996 World Population Data Sheet.
Area figures are for land area.

CENTRAL AFRICA



	Population Estimates Mid-1996	Area (sq.mi.)
Cameroon	13,600,000	179,690
Central African Republic	3,300,000	240,530
Congo	2,500,000	131,850
Equatorial Guinea	400,000	10,830
Gabon	1,200,000	99,490
São Tomé & Príncipe	100,000	370
Zaire	46,500,000	875,520
TOTAL CENTRAL AFRICA	67,600,000	1,538,280
DENSITY		44 people/sq.mi.

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Source: Population Reference Bureau, Inc., 1996 World Population Data Sheet.
Area figures are for land area.

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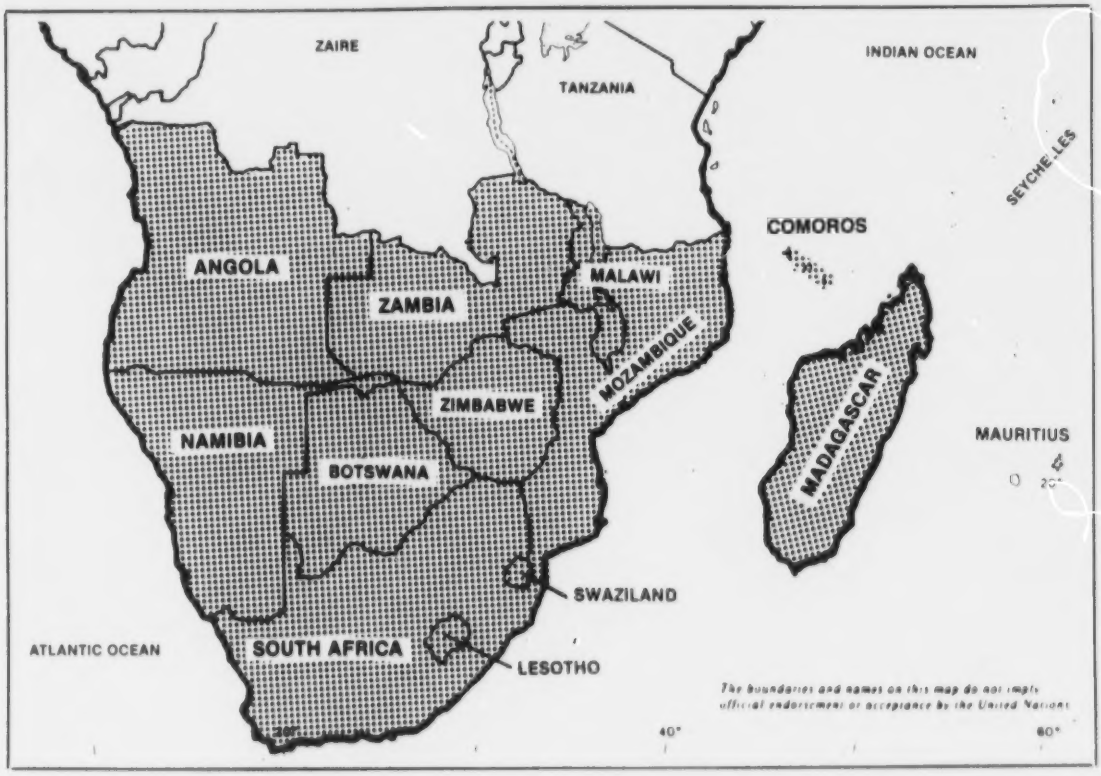
SOUTHERN AFRICA



	Population Estimates Mid-1996	Area (sq.mi.)
Angola	11,500,000	481,350
Botswana	1,500,000	218,810
Comoros	600,000	860
Lesotho	2,100,000	11,720
Madagascar	15,200,000	224,530
Malawi	9,500,000	36,320
Mauritius	1,100,000	710
Mozambique	16,500,000	302,740
Namibia	1,600,000	317,870
South Africa	44,500,000	471,440
Swaziland	1,000,000	6,640
Zambia	9,200,000	287,020
Zimbabwe	11,500,000	149,290
TOTAL SOUTHERN AFRICA	125,800,000	2,509,300
DENSITY		50 people/sq.mi.

Source: Population Reference Bureau, Inc., 1996 World Population Data Sheet.
Area figures are for land area.

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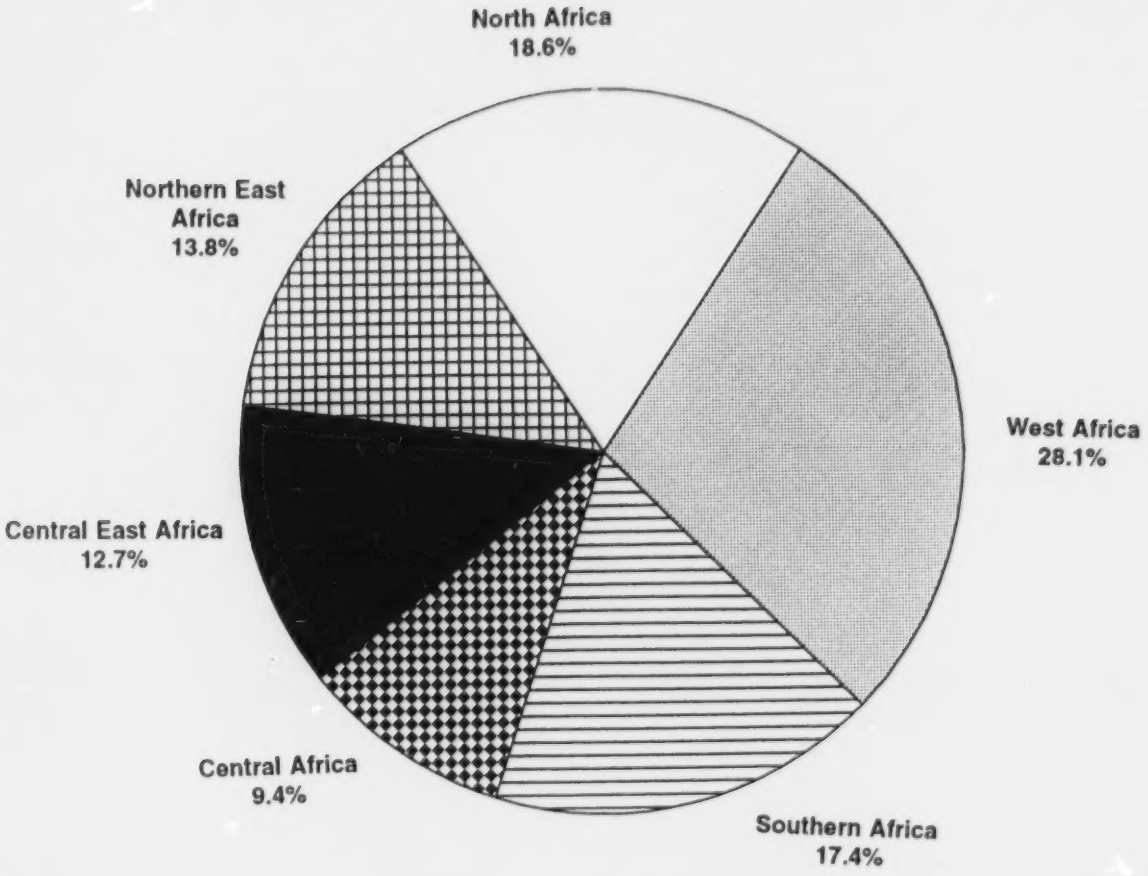
POPULATION BY REGIONS, SHARES OF TOTAL



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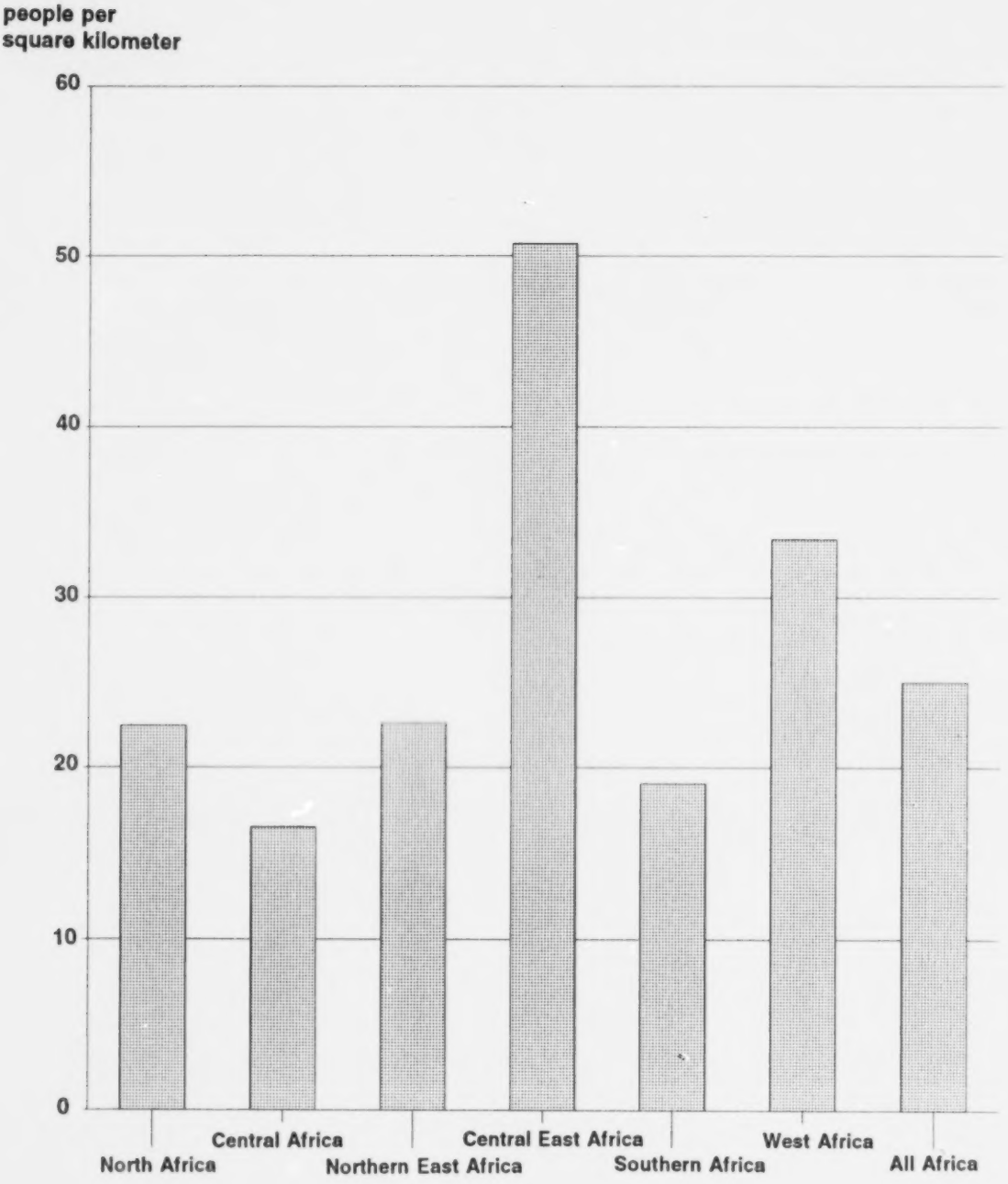
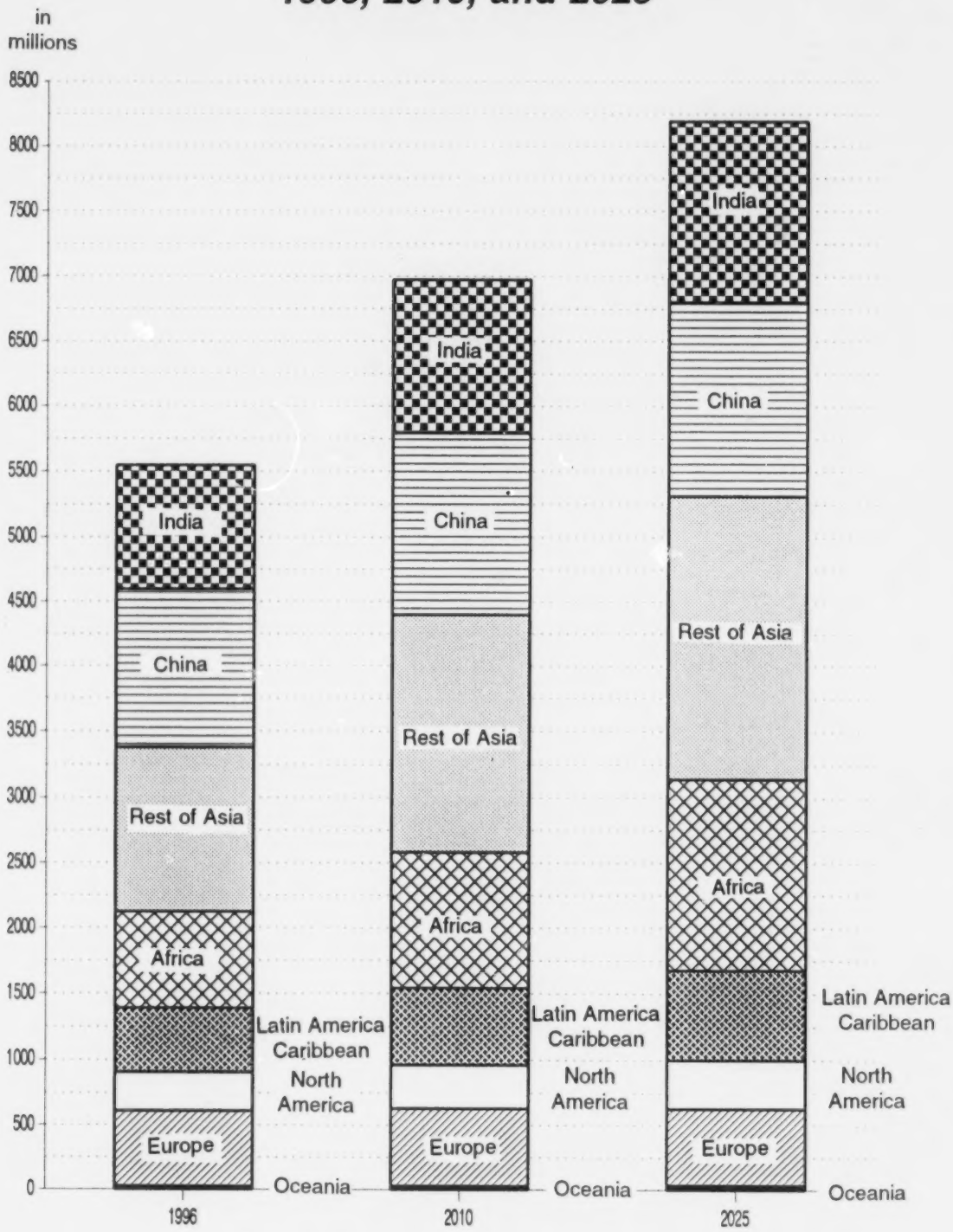
Source: Population Reference Bureau, Inc., 1996 World Population Data Sheet.

Population Density by Region of Africa



Source: U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, The World Factbook 1995.

Distribution of World Population by Region: 1996, 2010, and 2025



Source: Population Reference Bureau, Inc., 1996 World Population Data Sheet.

Populations Estimated for 1996, and Projected to Years 2010 and 2025

Country	mid-1996	2010[1]	2025[1]
Algeria	29,000,000	8,000,000	47,200,000
Angola	11,500,000	17,700,000	26,600,000
Benin	5,600,000	8,300,000	12,300,000
Botswana	1,500,000	2,200,000	3,000,000
Burkina Faso	10,600,000	14,500,000	20,900,000
Burundi	5,900,000	8,600,000	12,200,000
Cameroon	13,600,000	20,200,000	29,200,000
Cape Verde	400,000	600,000	700,000
Central African Republic	3,300,000	3,900,000	5,200,000
Chad	6,500,000	9,300,000	12,900,000
Comoros	600,000	900,000	1,400,000
Congo	2,500,000	3,200,000	4,200,000
Côte d'Ivoire	14,700,000	22,100,000	33,400,000
Djibouti	600,000	800,000	1,100,000
Egypt	63,700,000	80,700,000	97,600,000
Equatorial Guinea	400,000	600,000	900,000
Eritrea	3,600,000	5,200,000	7,000,000
Ethiopia	57,200,000	90,000,000	129,700,000
Gabon	1,200,000	1,400,000	1,800,000
Gambia	1,200,000	1,600,000	2,100,000
Ghana	18,000,000	26,600,000	38,000,000
Guinea	7,400,000	9,500,000	13,100,000
Guinea-Bissau	1,100,000	1,500,000	2,000,000
Kenya	28,200,000	38,000,000	49,100,000
Lesotho	2,100,000	2,900,000	3,800,000
Liberia	2,100,000	4,500,000	6,800,000
Libya	5,400,000	8,900,000	14,400,000
Madagascar	15,200,000	23,300,000	34,400,000
Malawi	9,500,000	12,700,000	18,500,000
Mali	9,700,000	15,000,000	23,700,000
Mauritania	2,300,000	3,300,000	4,400,000
Mauritius	1,100,000	1,300,000	1,500,000
Morocco	27,600,000	34,200,000	40,700,000
Mozambique	16,500,000	24,700,000	35,100,000
Namibia	1,600,000	2,200,000	3,000,000

Source: Population Reference Bureau, Inc., 1996 World Population Data Sheet

Populations Estimated for 1996, and Projected to Years 2010 and 2025

Country	mid-1996	2010[1]	2025[1]
Niger	**9,500,000**	**14,800,000**	**22,400,000**
Nigeria	**103,900,000**	**162,000,000**	**246,000,000**
Rwanda	**6,900,000**	**9,200,000**	**13,700,000**
São Tomé & Príncipe	**100,000**	**200,000**	**200,000**
Senegal	**8,500,000**	**12,200,000**	**16,900,000**
Seychelles	**100,000**	**100,000**	**100,000**
Sierra Leone	**4,600,000**	**6,400,000**	**8,700,000**
Somalia	**9,500,000**	**14,500,000**	**21,300,000**
South Africa	**44,500,000**	**57,500,000**	**70,100,000**
Sudan	**28,900,000**	**41,500,000**	**58,400,000**
Swaziland	**1,000,000**	**1,600,000**	**2,500,000**
Tanzania	**29,100,000**	**38,700,000**	**56,300,000**
Togo	**4,600,000**	**7,400,000**	**11,700,000**
Tunisia	**9,200,000**	**11,300,000**	**13,400,000**
Uganda	**22,000,000**	**26,700,000**	**37,400,000**
Western Sahara	**200,000**	**300,000**	**400,000**
Zaire	**46,500,000**	**69,100,000**	**107,600,000**
Zambia	**9,200,000**	**12,600,000**	**18,500,000**
Zimbabwe	**11,500,000**	**14,100,000**	**17,300,000**
Totals of Above	**732,000,000**	**1,039,000,000**	**1,462,000,000**
World	**5,771,000,000**	**6,974,000,000**	**8,193,000,000**

OTHERS

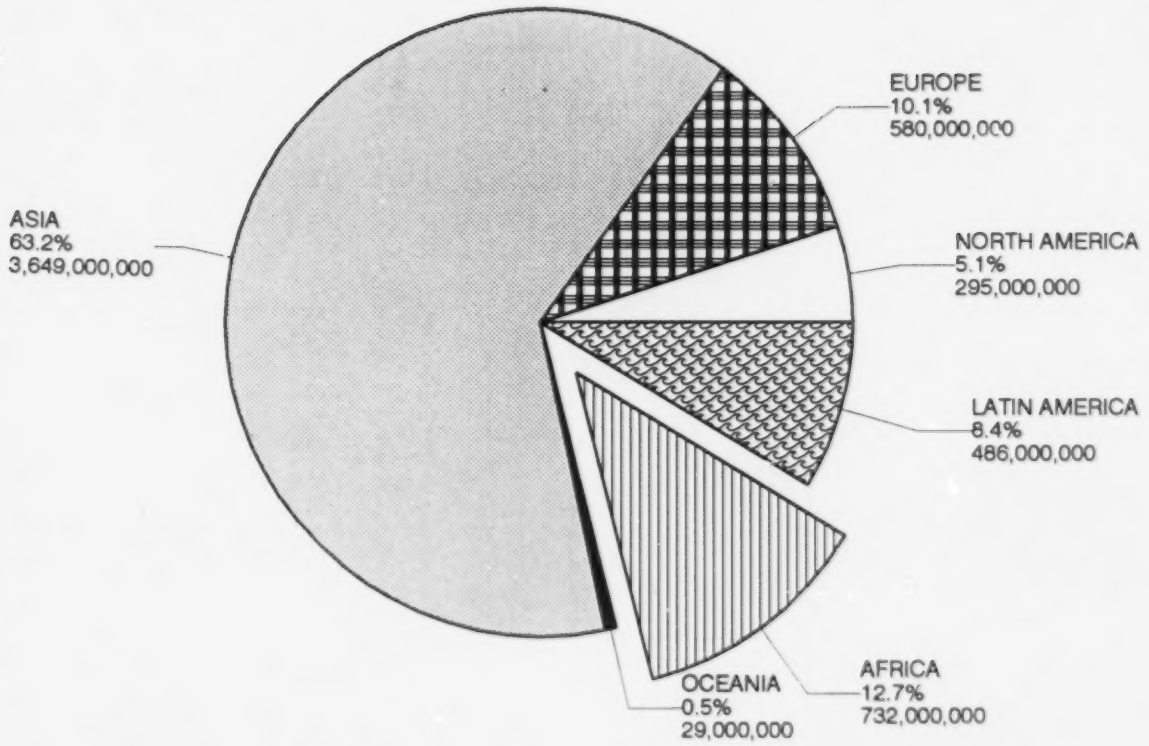
Country	mid-1996	2010[1]	2025[1]
Australia	18,300,000	20,800,000	23,100,000
Brazil	160,500,000	181,900,000	202,300,000
Canada	30,000,000	33,600,000	36,600,000
China	1,217,600,000	1,387,000,000	1,492,000,000
Germany	81,700,000	83,400,000	79,300,000
Hungary	10,200,000	9,900,000	9,300,000
India	949,600,000	1,182,700,000	1,384,600,000
Israel	5,800,000	6,900,000	8,000,000
Japan	125,800,000	130,400,000	125,800,000
Mexico	94,800,000	119,000,000	142,100,000
Russia	147,700,000	149,500,000	153,100,000
U.S.A.	265,200,000	297,700,000	334,100,000

1 For most counties, projected by applying growth rates incorporated in projections prepared by the U.N., the World Bank, or the U.S. Bureau of Census. For countries with low fertility (a total fertility of 2.0 or less), Population Reference Bureau projections incorporating an assumption of constant fertility were used. Projections to 2025 are, of course, subject to particularly wide margins of error.

Source: Population Reference Bureau, Inc., 1996 World Population Data Sheet

DISTRIBUTION OF WORLD POPULATION: 1996
Africa equals 12.7% of World's Population

-- Russia & Turkey are in Asia--

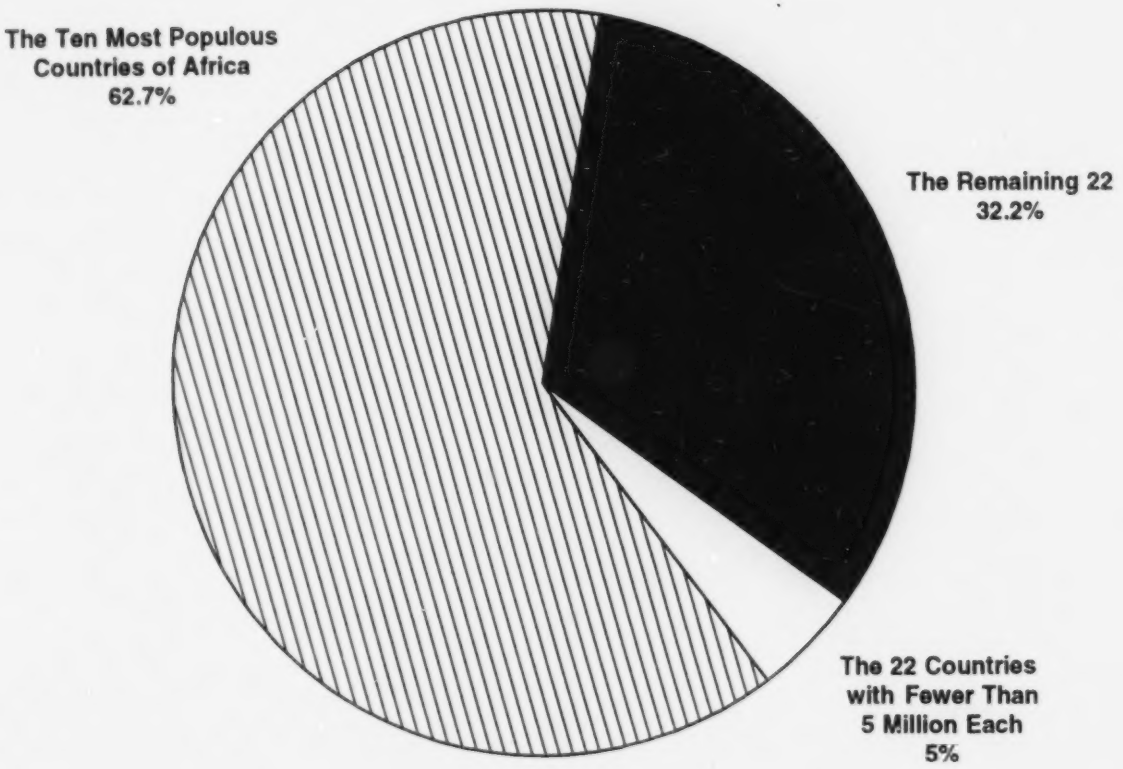


Total World Population: 5,771,000,000

Source: Population Refernce Bureau
1996 Population Data Sheet

AFRICA'S TEN MOST POPULOUS COUNTRIES = 62.7% OF HER POPULATION
22 COUNTRIES WITH FEWER THAN 5 MILLION EACH = 5%
THE REMAINING 22 = 32.2%

-- Estimates for Mid 1996 --



The Ten Most Populous Countries of Africa	The 22 Countries with Fewer Than 5 Million Each		The Remaining 22 Countries	
Algeria	Botswana	Lesotho	Angola	Malawi
Egypt	Cape Verde	Liberia	Benin	Mali
Ethiopia	Central African Republic	Mauritania	Burkina Faso	Mozambique
Kenya	Comoros	Mauritius	Burundi	Niger
Morocco	Congo	Namibia	Cameroon	Rwanda
Nigeria	Djibouti	São Tomé & Príncipe	Chad	Senegal
South Africa	Equatorial Guinea	Seychelles	Côte d'Ivoire	Somalia
Sudan	Eritrea	Sierra Leone	Ghana	Tunisia
Tanzania	Gabon	Swaziland	Guinea	Uganda
Zaire	Gambia	Togo	Libya	Zambia
	Guinea-Bissau	Western Sahara	Madagascar	Zimbabwe

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Data from Population Reference Bureau, Inc., 1996 World Population Data Sheet.

POPULATION GROUPINGS

(Estimates for mid-1996 in millions)

Less than 2 million

Botswana	1.5
Cape Verde	0.4
Comoros	0.6
Djibouti	0.6
Equatorial Guinea	0.4
Gabon	1.2
Gambia	1.2
Guinea-Bissau	1.1
Mauritius	1.1
Namibia	1.6
São Tomé and Príncipe	0.1
Seychelles	0.1
Swaziland	1.0
Western Sahara	0.2

2 million to 4.9 million

Central African Republic	3.3
Congo	2.5
Eritrea	3.6
Lesotho	2.1
Liberia	2.1
Mauritania	2.3
Sierra Leone	4.6
Togo	4.6

5 million to 9.9 million

Benin	5.6
Burundi	5.9
Chad	6.5
Guinea	7.4
Libya	5.4
Malawi	9.5
Mali	9.7
Niger	9.5
Rwanda	6.9
Senegal	8.5
Somalia	9.5
Tunisia	9.2
Zambia	9.2

10 million to 29.9 million

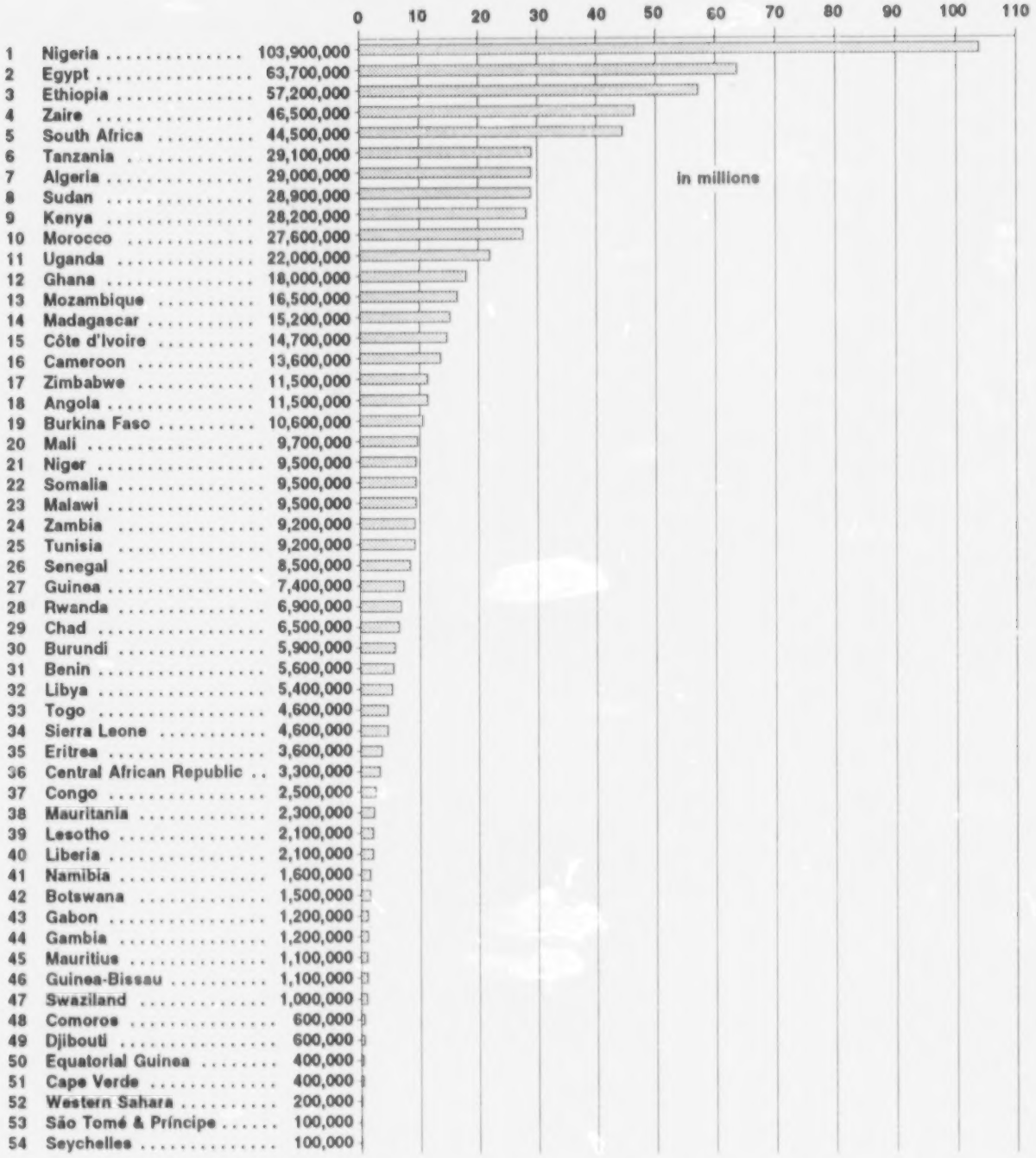
Algeria	29.0
Angola	11.5
Burkina Faso	10.6
Cameroon	13.6
Côte d'Ivoire	14.7
Ghana	18.0
Madagascar	15.2
Morocco	27.6
Mozambique	16.5
Sudan	28.9
Tanzania	29.1
Uganda	22.0
Zimbabwe	11.5

30 million or more

Egypt	63.7
Ethiopia	57.2
Nigeria	103.9
South Africa	44.5
Zaire	46.5

Source: All population figures are from Population Reference Bureau, Inc., 1996 World Population Data Sheet.

THE COUNTRIES OF AFRICA RANKED BY POPULATION: 1996



1	Nigeria	103,900,000
2	Egypt	63,700,000
3	Ethiopia	57,200,000
4	Zaire	46,500,000
5	South Africa	44,500,000
6	Tanzania	29,100,000
7	Algeria	29,000,000
8	Sudan	28,900,000
9	Kenya	28,200,000
10	Morocco	27,600,000
11	Uganda	22,000,000
12	Ghana	18,000,000
13	Mozambique	16,500,000
14	Madagascar	15,200,000
15	Côte d'Ivoire	14,700,000
16	Cameroon	13,600,000
17	Zimbabwe	11,500,000
18	Angola	11,500,000
19	Burkina Faso	10,600,000
20	Mali	9,700,000
21	Niger	9,500,000
22	Somalia	9,500,000
23	Malawi	9,500,000
24	Zambia	9,200,000
25	Tunisia	9,200,000
26	Senegal	8,500,000
27	Guinea	7,400,000
28	Rwanda	6,900,000
29	Chad	6,500,000
30	Burundi	5,900,000
31	Benin	5,600,000
32	Libya	5,400,000
33	Togo	4,600,000
34	Sierra Leone	4,600,000
35	Eritrea	3,600,000
36	Central African Republic	3,300,000
37	Congo	2,500,000
38	Mauritania	2,300,000
39	Lesotho	2,100,000
40	Liberia	2,100,000
41	Namibia	1,600,000
42	Botswana	1,500,000
43	Gabon	1,200,000
44	Gambia	1,200,000
45	Mauritius	1,100,000
46	Guinea-Bissau	1,100,000
47	Swaziland	1,000,000
48	Comoros	600,000
49	Djibouti	600,000
50	Equatorial Guinea	400,000
51	Cape Verde	400,000
52	Western Sahara	200,000
53	São Tomé & Príncipe	100,000
54	Seychelles	100,000

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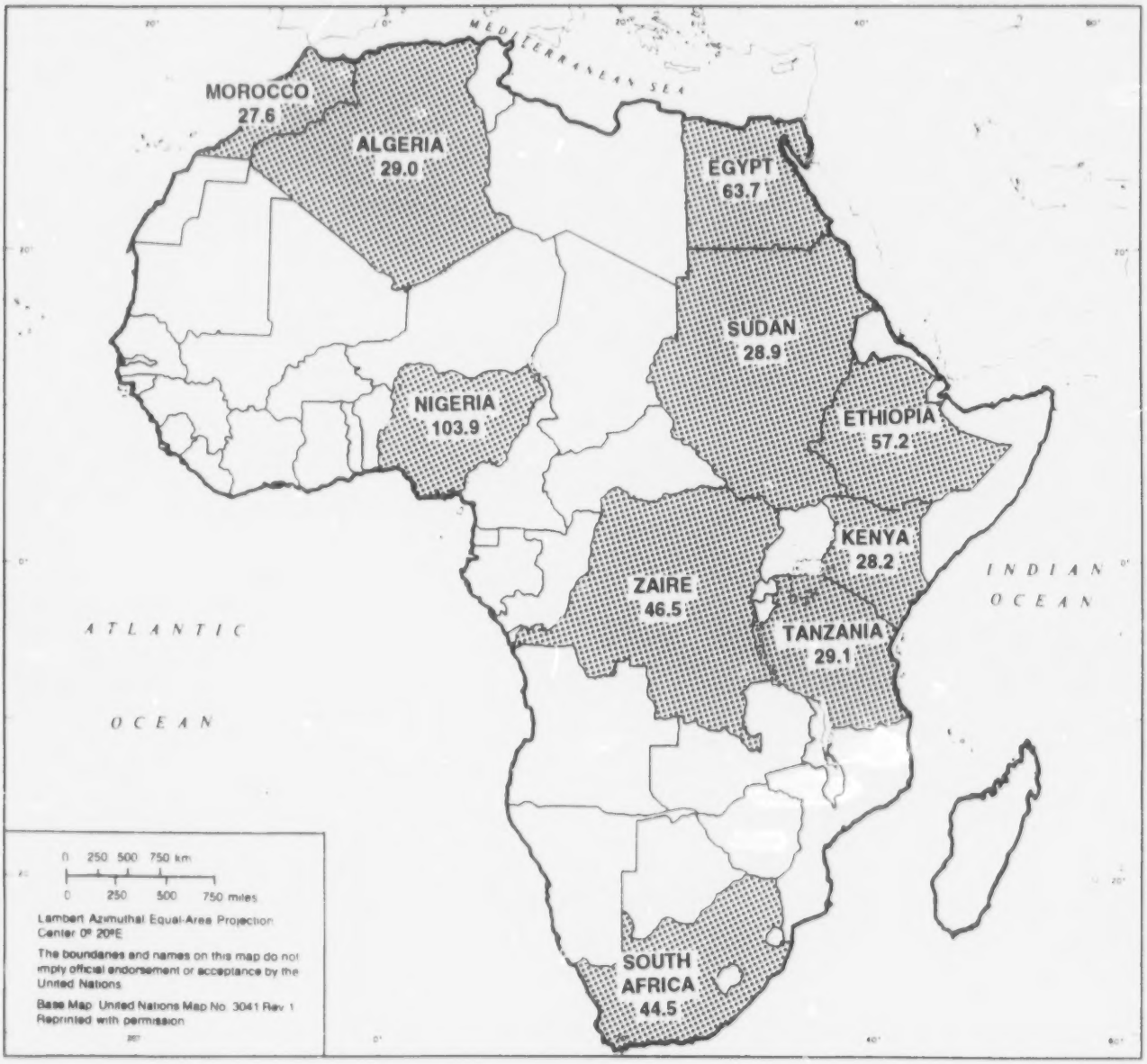
Source: Population Reference Bureau, Inc., 1996 World Population Data Sheet.

THE TEN MOST POPULOUS COUNTRIES

(Estimates for mid-1996 in millions)



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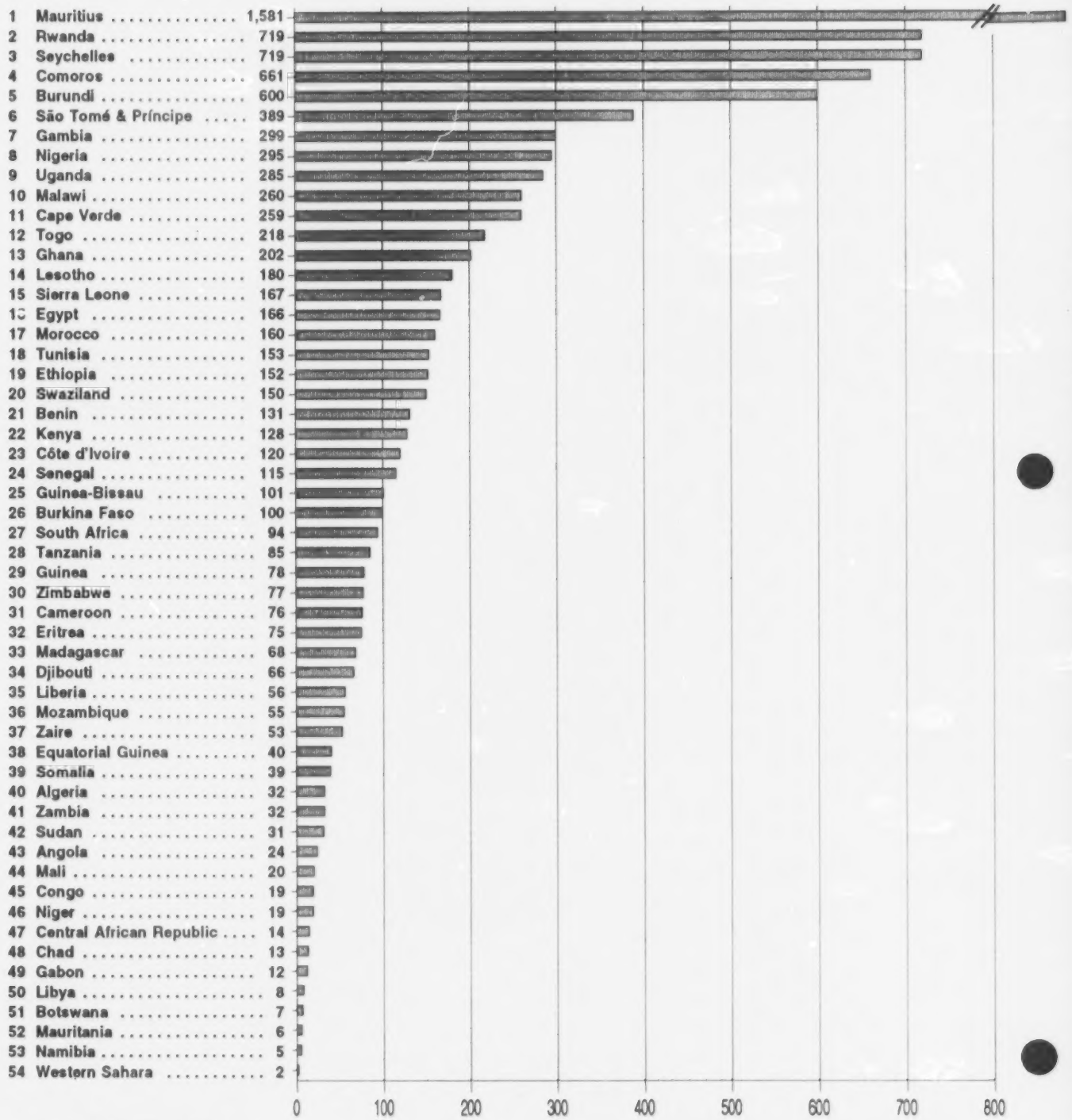
World Eagle graph. Source: Population Reference Bureau, Inc., 1996 World Population Data Sheet.

The Countries of Africa Ranked by Density of Population

Persons per square mile mid-1995



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Source: Population Reference Bureau, Inc., 1996 World Population Data Sheet.

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24 African Countries with A Population Density of 75 or Less People Per Square Mile

United States = 75 People per Square Mile

Source: Population reference Bureau, Inc.,
1996 World Population Data Sheet

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POPULATION DENSITY PER SQUARE MILE

(Rounded to Nearest Whole Number)

Algeria	32
Angola	24
Benin	131
Botswana	7
Burkina Faso	100
Burundi	600
Cameroon	76
Cape Verde	259
Central African Republic	14
Chad	13
Comoros	661
Congo	19
Côte d'Ivoire	120
Djibouti	66
Egypt	166
Equatorial Guinea	40
Eritrea	75
Ethiopia	152
Gabon	12
Gambia	299
Ghana	202
Guinea	78
Guinea-Bissau	101
Kenya	128
Lesotho	180
Liberia	56
Libya	8
Madagascar	68
Malawi	260
Mali	20
Mauritania	6
Mauritius	1,581
Morocco	160
Mozambique	55
Namibia	5
Niger	19
Nigeria	295
Rwanda	719
São Tomé & Príncipe	389
Senegal	115
Seychelles	719
Sierra Leone	167
Somalia	39
South Africa	94
Sudan	31
Swaziland	150
Tanzania	85
Togo	218
Tunisia	153
Uganda	285
Western Sahara	2
Zaire	53
Zambia	32
Zimbabwe	77
Average for Africa	64

OTHERS

Argentina	33
Canada	8
China	338
Germany	605
Hong Kong	16,626
India	827
Israel	741
Japan	865
Mexico	129
Russia	22
Singapore	12,929
Switzerland	462
United States	75
Venezuela	66

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Source: Population Reference Bureau, Inc., 1996 World Population Data Sheet.

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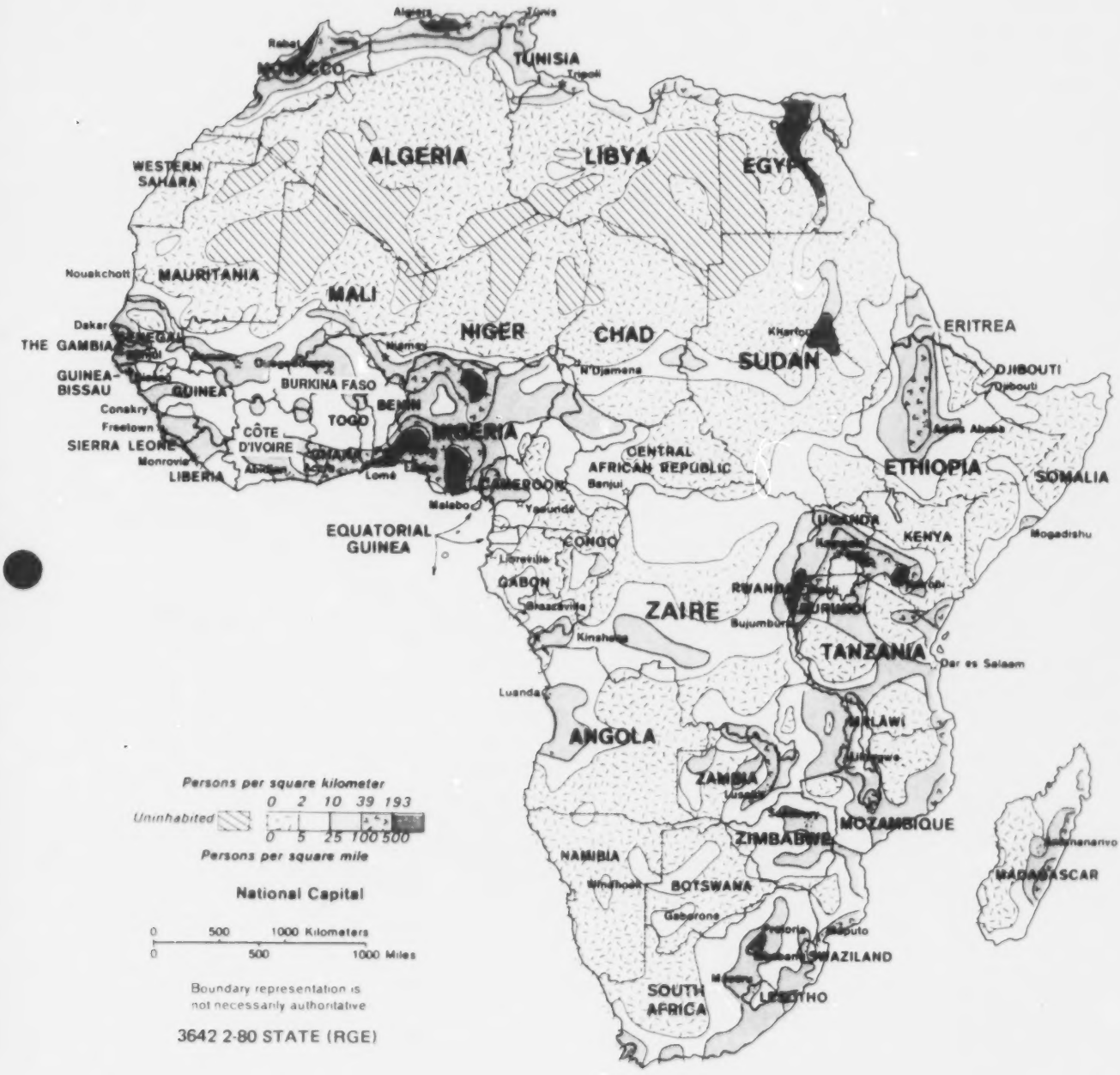
THE PATTERN OF POPULATION DENSITY, 1980



Source: U.S. Department of State, 1980.

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CURRENT POLITICAL DISTRIBUTION OF THE 732,000,000 AFRICANS

Of every 100:

14 are Nigerians
9 are Egyptians
8 are Ethiopians
6 are Zairians
6 are South Africans

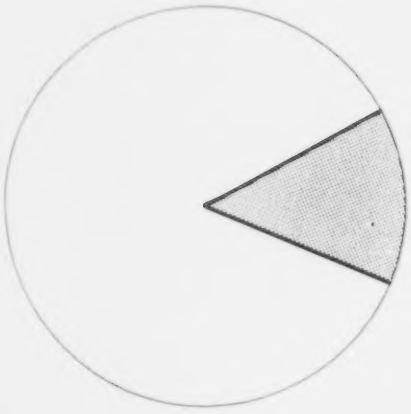
4 are Tanzanians
4 are Algerians
4 are Sudanese
4 are Kenyans
4 are Moroccans
3 are Ugandans
2 are Ghanaians
2 are Mozambicans
2 are Malagasy
2 are Ivorians
2 are Cameroonians
2 are Angolans
2 are Zimbabweans

1 is Burkinabe
1 is Malian
1 is Nigerien
1 is Malawian
1 is Somali
1 is Zambian
1 is Tunisian
1 is Senegalese
1 is Guinean
1 is Rwandan
1 is Chadian
1 is Burundian
1 is Beninese
1 is Lybian
1 is Sierra Leonean
1 is Togolese

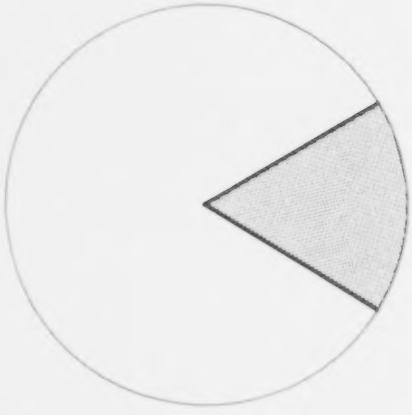
and approximately 4 would represent Botswana, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Comoros, Congo, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Gabon, Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, Lesotho, Liberia, Mauritania, Mauritius, Namibia, São Tomé & Príncipe, Seychelles, Swaziland, and Western Sahara.

THE DOMINANT NUMBERS OF NIGERIA

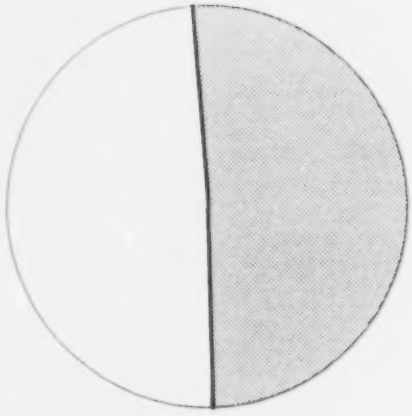
Its Estimated Population for Mid-1996 was 103,900,000



Nigeria's population is 14.1% of the continent's population.



Of the 47 countries in Sub-Saharan Africa, 17.4% live in Nigeria. More than 1 in 6.



Nigeria contains 50.8% of West Africa's population.

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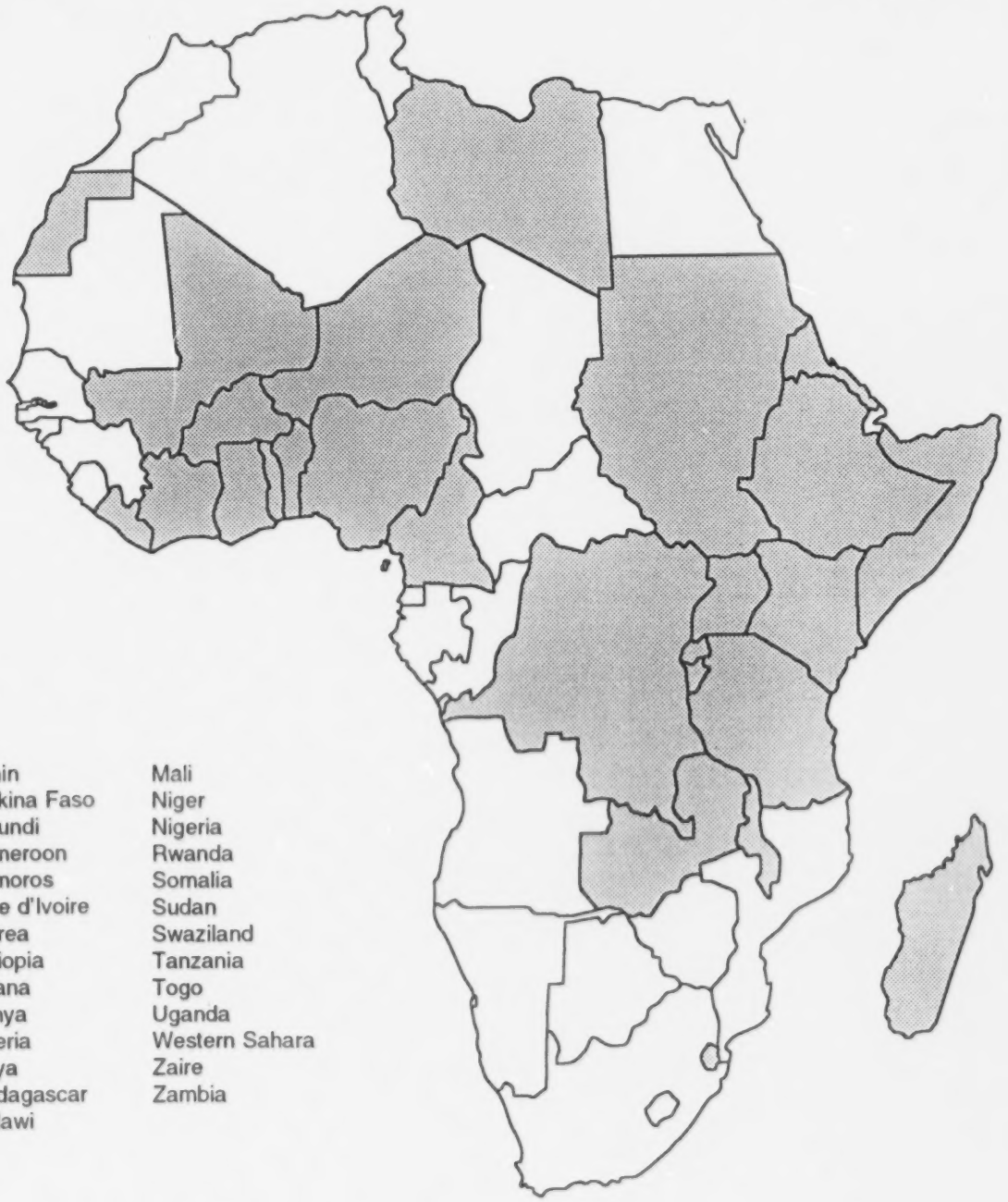
Source: Population Reference Bureau, Inc., 1996 World Population Data Sheet.

27 COUNTRIES WHOSE POPULATION WILL DOUBLE IN A GENERATION OR LESS

A generation = 25 years.



Benin
Burkina Faso
Burundi
Cameroon
Comoros
Côte d'Ivoire
Eritrea
Ethiopia
Ghana
Kenya
Liberia
Libya
Madagascar
Malawi
Mali
Niger
Nigeria
Rwanda
Somalia
Sudan
Swaziland
Tanzania
Togo
Uganda
Western Sahara
Zaire
Zambia

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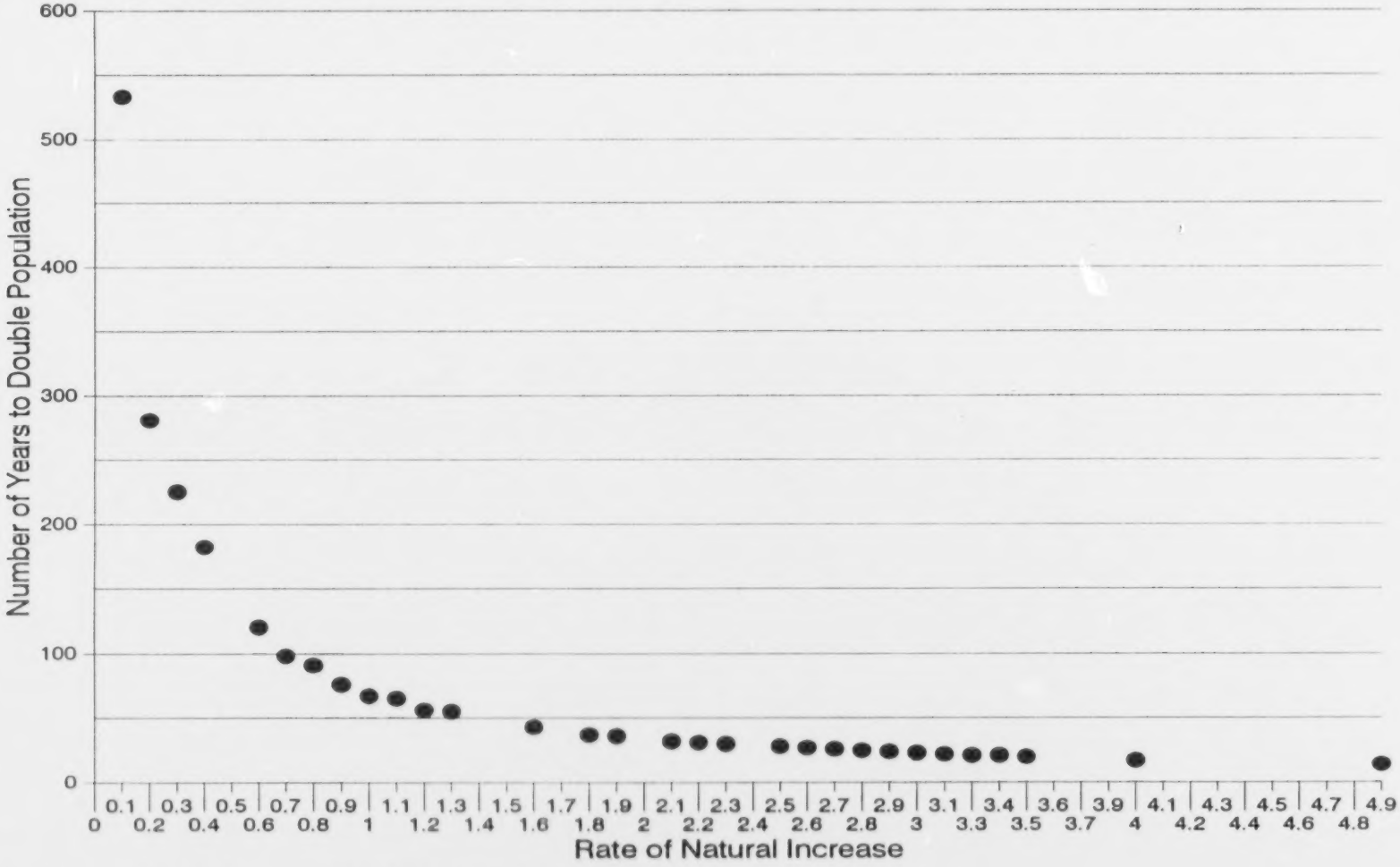
CORRELATION OF THE RATE OF NATURAL INCREASE TO DOUBLING TIME OF THE POPULATION

Rate of Natural Increase: Birth rate minus the death rate, implying the annual rate of population growth without regard for migration. It is a percentage of the total population.



Source: Population Reference Bureau 1994 World Population Data Sheet, Washington, D.C.

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CURRENT ANNUAL RATE OF NATURAL INCREASE AND DOUBLING TIME IN YEARS AT CURRENT RATE

	Current Annual Rate of Natural Increase	Doubling Time in Years (at current rate)
Algeria	2.4	29
Angola	2.7	26
Benin	3.1	22
Botswana	2.7	26
Burkina Faso	2.8	24
Burundi	3.0	23
Cameroon	2.9	24
Cape Verde	1.9	36
Central African Republic	2.5	28
Chad	2.6	27
Comoros	3.6	20
Congo	2.3	31
Côte d'Ivoire	3.5	20
Djibouti	2.2	32
Egypt	2.2	31
Equatorial Guinea	2.6	27
Eritrea	2.8	25
Ethiopia	3.1	23
Gabon	1.5	47
Gambia	2.7	26
Ghana	3.0	23
Guinea	2.4	29
Guinea-Bissau	2.1	32
Kenya	2.7	25
Lesotho	2.6	27
Liberia	3.1	22
Libya	3.7	19
Madagascar	3.2	22
Malawi	3.0	23
Mali	3.1	22
Mauritania	2.5	28
Mauritius	1.3	54
Morocco	2.2	31
Mozambique	2.7	26
Namibia	2.7	26
Niger	3.4	21
Nigeria	3.1	22
Rwanda	2.7	25
São Tomé & Príncipe	2.6	26
Senegal	2.7	26
Seychelles	1.5	46
Sierra Leone	2.7	26
Somalia	3.2	22
South Africa	2.3	30
Sudan	3.0	23
Swaziland	3.2	22
Tanzania	3.0	23
Togo	3.6	19
Tunisia	1.7	41
Uganda	3.3	21
Western Sahara	2.8	25
Zaire	3.2	22
Zambia	3.0	23
Zimbabwe	2.5	28
TOTAL AFRICA	2.8	25
World	1.5	46
U.S.A.	0.6	114
China	1.1	66

Rate of Natural Increase (RNI): Birth Rate minus the death rate, implying the annual rate of population growth without accounting for net immigration or emigration. Expressed as a percentage.

Population "Doubling Time": The number of years until the population will double assuming a constant rate of natural increase (RNI). Based upon the ungrounded RNI, this column provides an indication of potential growth associated with a given RNI. It is not intended to forecast the actual doubling of any population.

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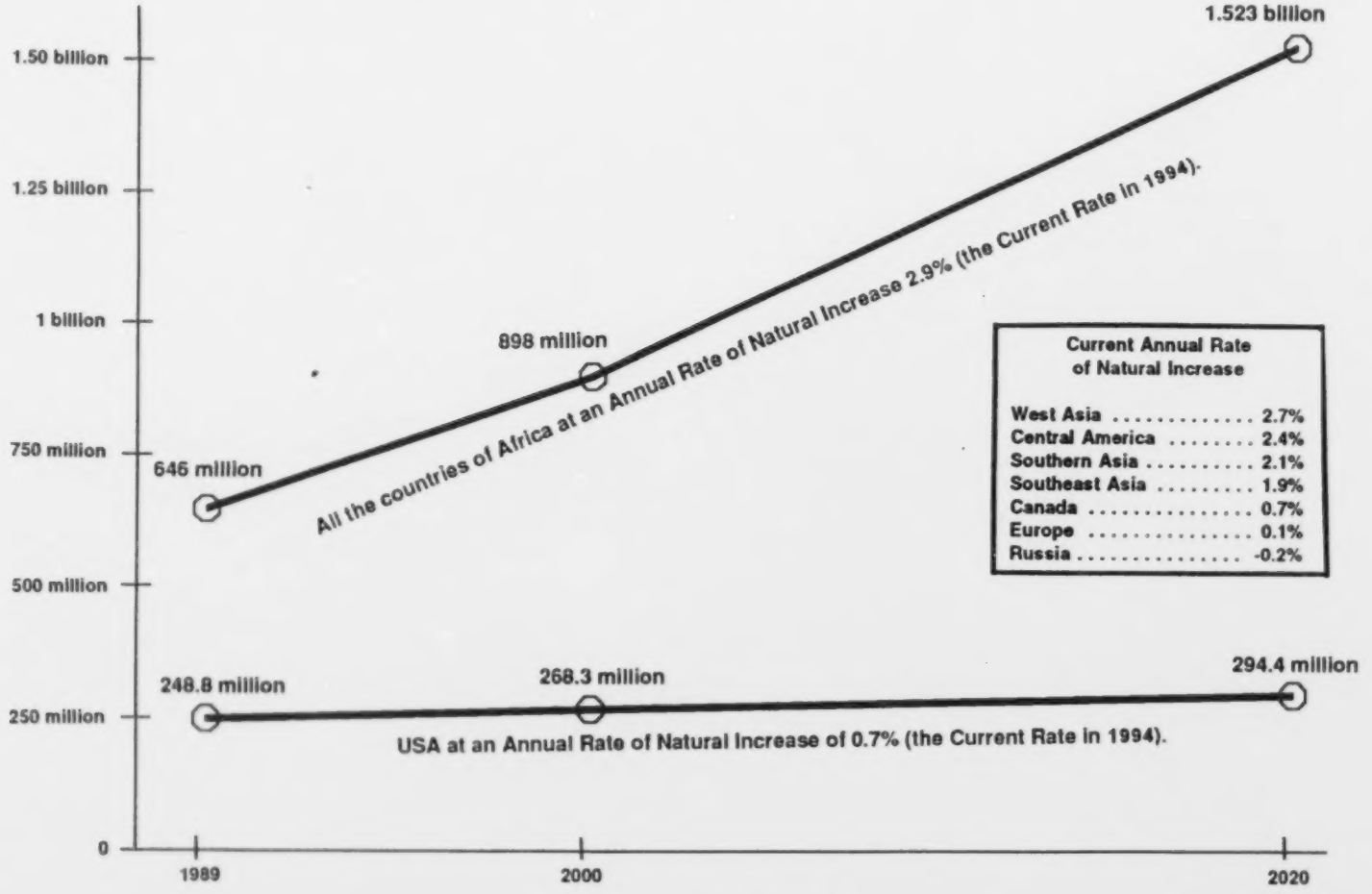
4 TIMES THAT OF U.S.

Africa's current Annual Rate of 2.9% Natural Increase may not sound like much to some, but it is more than four times the current Annual Rate of the U.S. The graph contrasts the population growth in numbers over a 31-year period if the current Annual Rate for all of Africa and the current Annual Rate for the U.S. were to remain unchanged. Annual Rates for several other countries and areas are listed in the box.



Current Annual Rate of Natural Increase	
West Asia	2.7%
Central America	2.4%
Southern Asia	2.1%
Southeast Asia	1.9%
Canada	0.7%
Europe	0.1%
Russia	-0.2%

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Source: Population Reference Bureau, 1994.

URBAN POPULATION (PERCENT)

Percentage of total population living in areas termed urban by that country.

Ranked by Country (alphabetical)

Algeria	50
Angola	32
Benin	36
Botswana	46
Burkina Faso	15
Burundi	6
Cameroon	16
Cape Verde	15
Central African Republic	39
Chad	22
Comoros	29
Congo	58
Côte d'Ivoire	46
Djibouti	77
Egypt	44
Equatorial Guinea	37
Eritrea	17
Ethiopia	15
Gabon	73
Gambia	26
Ghana	36
Guinea	29
Guinea-Bissau	22
Kenya	27
Lesotho	23
Liberia	44
Libya	85
Madagascar	26
Malawi	17
Mali	26
Mauritania	39
Mauritius	44
Morocco	47
Mozambique	33
Namibia	32
Niger	15
Nigeria	16
Rwanda	5
São Tomé & Príncipe	46
Senegal	43
Seychelles	50
Sierra Leone	35
Somalia	24
South Africa	57
Sudan	27
Swaziland	30
Tanzania	21
Togo	30
Tunisia	60
Uganda	11
Western Sahara	NA
Zaire	29
Zambia	42
Zimbabwe	31

Ranked by % urban (descending)

Libya	85
Djibouti	77
Gabon	73
Tunisia	60
Congo	58
South Africa	57
Seychelles	50
Algeria	50
Morocco	47
Côte d'Ivoire	46
Botswana	46
São Tomé & Príncipe	46
Mauritius	44
Egypt	44
Liberia	44
Senegal	43
Zambia	42
Mauritania	39
Central African Republic	39
Equatorial Guinea	37
Ghana	36
Benin	36
Sierra Leone	35
Mozambique	33
Angola	32
Namibia	32
Zimbabwe	31
Swaziland	30
Togo	30
Guinea	29
Comoros	29
Zaire	29
Kenya	27
Sudan	27
Gambia	26
Mali	26
Madagascar	26
Somalia	24
Lesotho	23
Chad	22
Guinea-Bissau	22
Tanzania	21
Malawi	17
Eritrea	17
Nigeria	16
Cameroon	16
Burkina Faso	15
Niger	15
Ethiopia	15
Cape Verde	15
Uganda	11
Burundi	6
Rwanda	5
Western Sahara	NA

Source: All figures from Population Reference Bureau, Inc., 1996 World Population Data Sheet.

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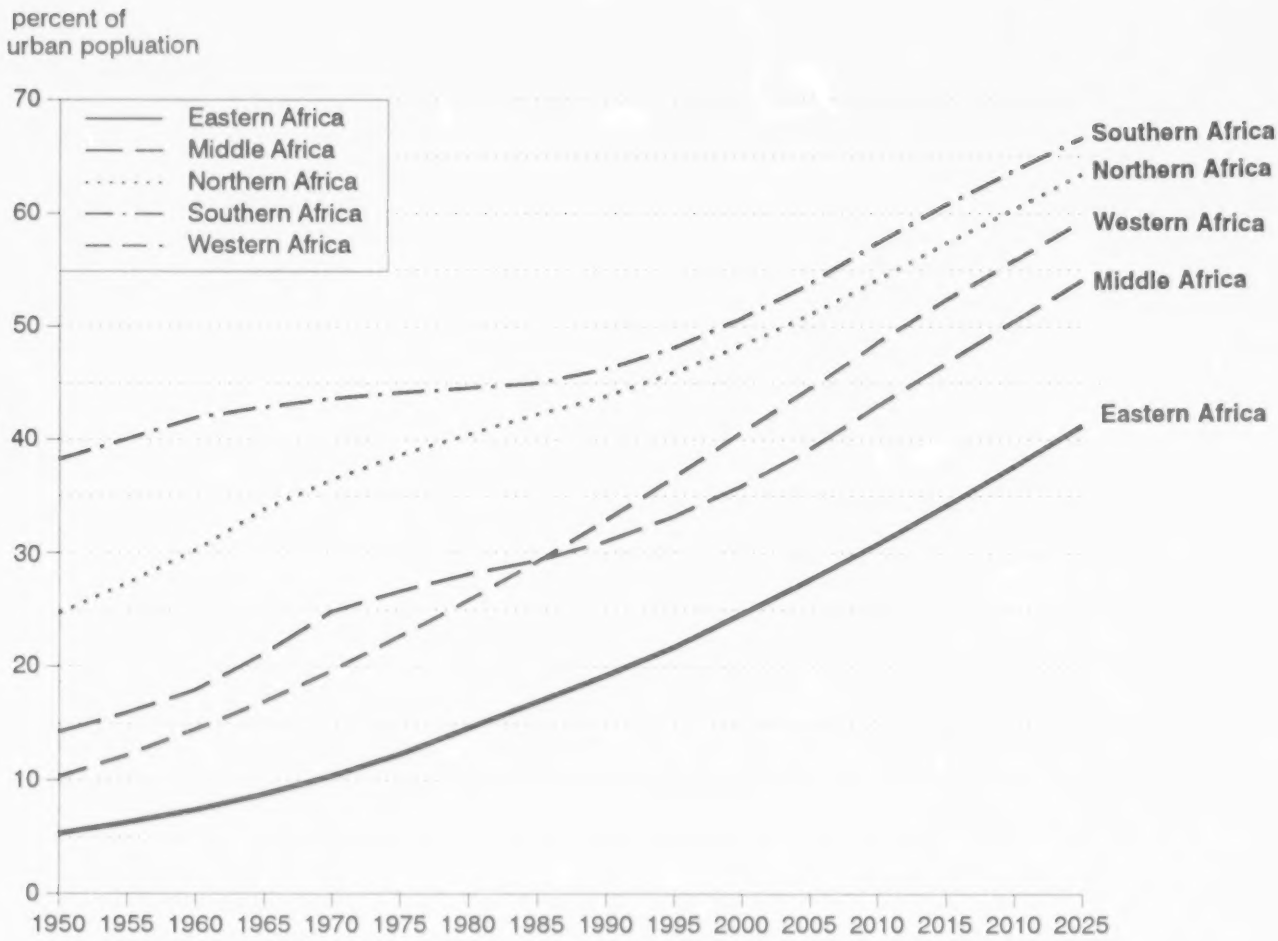
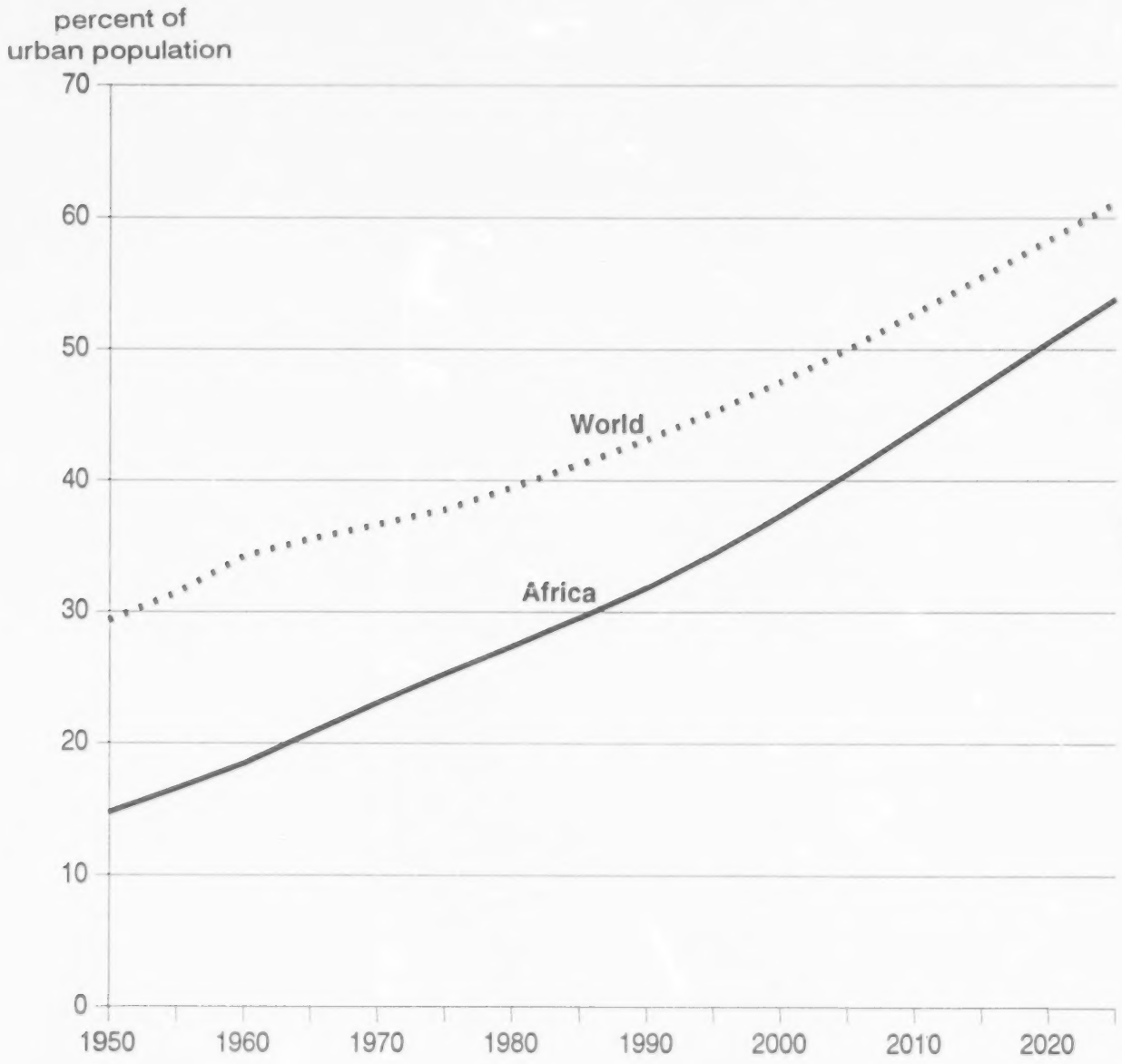
Distribution of Urban Population in Africa: 1950-2025 by African Region



Source: United Nations, World Urbanization Prospects, 1994.

URBAN POPULATION AS A PERCENT OF TOTAL 1970-2020



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Source: United Nations, World Urbanization Prospects 1990 (New York: 1991)

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The 35 Cities of Africa with Populations Over 1 Million as of 1995

ALGERIA	
Algiers	3,702,000
ANGOLA	
Luanda	2,207,000
CAMEROON	
Douala	1,322,000
Yaoundé	1,121,000
CONGO	
Brazzaville	1,009,000
CÔTE D'IVOIRE	
Abidjan	2,797,000
EGYPT	
Alexandria	3,577,000
Cairo	9,656,000
Al-Jizah*	[1]2,100,000
Shubra El-Khema	1,162,000
ETHIOPIA	
Addis Ababa	2,209,000
GHANA	
Accra	1,687,000
GUINEA	
Conakry	1,508,000
KENYA	
Nairobi	2,079,000
LIBYA	
Banghazi	1,059,000
Tripoli	3,272,000
MOROCCO	
Casablanca	3,289,000
Rabat	1,578,000
MOZAMBIQUE	
Maputo	2,227,000
NIGERIA	
Ibadan	1,484,000
Lagos	1,287,000
SENEGAL	
Dakar	1,986,000
SIERRA LEONE	
Freetown*	[1]11,300,000
SOUTH AFRICA	
Cape Town	2,671,000
Durban	1,149,000
East Rand	1,217,000
Johannesburg	1,849,000
Pretoria	1,073,000
SUDAN	
Khartoum	2,429,000
TANZANIA	
Dar-es-Salaam*	[2]1,400,000
TUNISIA	
Tunis	2,037,000
TANZANIA	
Dar es Salaam	1,734,000
ZAIRE	
Kinshasa	4,214,000
ZAMBIA	
Lusaka	1,327,000
ZIMBABWE	
Harare	1,044,000

[1]=1995 est.
[2]=1992 est.

Sources: World Urbanization Prospects, 1994, United Nations
* World Almanac & Book of Facts 1996
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The 35 Cities of Africa with Populations Over 1 Million as of 1995

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Sources: World Urbanization Prospects, 1994, United Nations
* World Almanac & Book of Facts 1996
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COUNTRIES, POPULATIONS, AND CAPITALS

Country	Est'd Population Mid-1996	Capital	Est'd Population	Year
Algeria	29,000,000	Algiers	1,507,241	1987
Angola	11,500,000	Luanda	1,544,000	1990
Benin	5,600,000	Porto-Novo	163,260	1985
Botswana	1,500,000	Gaborone	133,791	1991
Burkina Faso	10,600,000	Ouagadougou	500,000	1994
Burundi	5,900,000	Bujumbura	240,000	1991
Cameroon	13,600,000	Yaoundé	730,000	1991
Cape Verde	400,000	Praia	61,797	1990
Central African Republic	3,300,000	Bangui	596,776	1988
Chad	6,500,000	N'djaména	687,800	1992
Comoros	600,000	Moroni	30,000	1992
Congo	2,500,000	Brazzaville	937,580	1992
Côte d'Ivoire	14,700,000	Yamoussoukro	120,000	1984
Djibouti	600,000	Djibouti	395,000	1992
Egypt	63,700,000	El Qahira (Cairo)	6,900,000	1995
Equatorial Guinea	400,000	Malabo	38,000	1989
Eritrea	3,600,000	Asmara	400,000	1993
Ethiopia	57,200,000	Addis Ababa	3,000,000	1992
Gabon	1,200,000	Libreville	275,000	1991
Gambia	1,200,000	Banjul	40,000	1993
Ghana	18,000,000	Accra	949,100	1988
Guinea	7,400,000	Conakry	705,000	1989
Guinea-Bissau	1,100,000	Bissau	125,000	1988
Kenya	28,200,000	Nairobi	1,200,000	1990
Lesotho	2,100,000	Maseru	170,000	1992
Liberia	2,100,000	Monrovia	660,000	1990
Libya	5,400,000	Tripoli	591,062	1988
Madagascar	15,200,000	Antananarivo	1,000,000	1993
Malawi	9,500,000	Lilongwe	260,000	1993
Mali	9,700,000	Bamako	746,000	1992
Mauritania	2,300,000	Nouakchott	480,000	1992
Mauritius	1,100,000	Port Louis	143,000	1992
Morocco	27,600,000	Rabat	556,000	1984
Mozambique	16,500,000	Maputo	931,591	1991
Namibia	1,600,000	Windhoek	144,558	1991
Niger	9,500,000	Niamey	398,265	1988
Nigeria	103,900,000	Abuja	298,300	1993
Rwanda	6,900,000	Kigali	232,733	1991
São Tomé & Príncipe	100,000	São Tomé	43,000	1993
Senegal	8,500,000	Dakar	1,729,823	1992
Seychelles	100,000	Victoria	24,000	1987
Sierra Leone	4,600,000	Freetown	1,300,000	1994
Somalia	9,500,000	Mogadishu	700,000	1985
South Africa	44,500,000	Cape Town	1,319,590	1994
Sudan	28,900,000	Khartoum	817,000	1988
Swaziland	100,000	Mbabane	47,020	1990
Tanzania	29,100,000	Dar-es-Salaam	1,400,000	1992
Togo	4,600,000	Lomé	513,000	1990
Tunisia	9,200,000	Tunis	834,629	1991
Uganda	22,000,000	Kampala	773,463	1991
Western Sahara	200,000	no capital		
Zaire	46,500,000	Kinshasa	3,804,000	1991
Zambia	9,200,000	Lusaka	982,362	1990
Zimbabwe	11,500,000	Harare	1,200,000	1992

Sources: All country population figures are from Population Reference Bureau, Inc., 1996 World Population Data Sheet. Capital population figures are from 1996 World Almanac and Book of Facts and the 1996 Information Please Almanac.

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PERCENT OF POPULATION UNDER 15/OVER 65

	% Under 15	% Over 65
Algeria	40	4
Angola	45	3
Benin	47	3
Botswana	43	5
Burkina Faso	48	3
Burundi	46	4
Cameroon	44	4
Cape Verde	45	6
Central African Republic	43	3
Chad	41	3
Comoros	48	3
Congo	44	3
Côte d'Ivoire	47	2
Djibouti	41	2
Egypt	40	4
Equatorial Guinea	43	4
Eritrea	44	3
Ethiopia	49	3
Gabon	34	5
Gambia	45	2
Ghana	45	3
Guinea	44	3
Guinea-Bissau	43	3
Kenya	48	3
Lesotho	41	5
Liberia	44	3
Libya	45	3
Madagascar	46	3
Malawi	48	3
Mali	48	3
Mauritania	45	4
Mauritius	29	6
Morocco	38	5
Mozambique	46	2
Namibia	42	5
Niger	49	3
Nigeria	45	3
Rwanda	48	3
São Tomé & Príncipe	47	4
Senegal	45	3
Seychelles	31	7
Sierra Leone	44	3
Somalia	48	3
South Africa	37	5
Sudan	43	3
Swaziland	46	2
Tanzania	47	3
Togo	49	2
Tunisia	37	5
Uganda	47	3
Western Sahara	–	–
Zaire	48	3
Zambia	47	3
Zimbabwe	45	3

OTHERS

	% Under 15	% Over 65
Argentina	31	9
Canada	21	12
China	27	6
Germany	16	15
Hong Kong	19	9
India	36	4
Israel	36	4
Japan	30	9
Mexico	36	4
Russia	21	12
Singapore	23	7
Switzerland	18	15
United States	22	13
Venezuela	38	4

World Eagle chart. All figures from Population Reference Bureau, Inc., 1996 World Population Data Sheet.

African Countries Ranked by Ratio of Population Under Age 15 to One Elder Over Age 65

Children : 1 Elder

	Ratio of Children to One Elder
Togo	24.5
Côte d'Ivoire	23.5
Swaziland	23.0
Mozambique	23.0
Gambia	22.5
Djibouti	20.5
Mali	16.3
Niger	16.3
Ethiopia	16.3
Somalia	16.0
Comoros	16.0
Rwanda	16.0
Malawi	16.0
Kenya	16.0
Burkina Faso	16.0
Zaire	16.0
Tanzania	15.7
Benin	15.7
Zambia	15.7
Uganda	15.7
Madagascar	15.3
Angola	15.0
Ghana	15.0
Libya	15.0
Zimbabwe	15.0
Nigeria	15.0
Senegal	15.0
Congo	14.7
Guinea	14.7
Liberia	14.7
Eritrea	14.7
Sierra Leone	14.7
Sudan	14.3
Guinea-Bissau	14.3
Central African Republic	14.3
Chad	13.7
São Tomé & Príncipe	11.8
Burundi	11.5
Mauritania	11.3
Cameroon	11.0
Equatorial Guinea	10.8
Egypt	10.0
Algeria	10.0
Botswana	8.6
Namibia	8.4
Lesotho	8.2
Morocco	7.6
Cape Verde	7.5
Tunisia	7.4
South Africa	7.4
Gabon	6.8
Mauritius	4.8
Seychelles	4.4
Western Sahara	--

OTHERS

	Ratio of Children to One Elder
Venezuela	9.5
India	9.0
Israel	9.0
Mexico	9.0
China	4.5
Argentina	3.4
Japan	3.3
Singapore	3.3
Hong Kong	2.1
Canada	1.8
Russia	1.8
United States	1.7
Switzerland	1.2
Germany	1.1

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World Eagle chart. All figures from Population Reference Bureau, Inc., 1996 World Population Data Sheet.

Countries with Sixteen or More Children Under Age 15 for Every Elder Over Age 65

Source: Population Reference Bureau, Inc., 1996 World Population Data Sheet.

DEMOGRAPHIC STATISTICS

Country	Crude Birth Rate	Crude Death Rate	Current Annual Rate of Increase	Infant Mortality Rate	Total Fertility Rate	Life Expectancy at Birth (years)
Algeria	30	6	2.4	55	4.2	67
Angola	47	20	2.7	137	6.5	46
Benin	49	18	3.1	86	7.1	48
Botswana	38	11	2.7	41	5	66
Burkina Faso	47	19	2.8	94	6.9	45
Burundi	46	16	3.0	102	6.6	50
Cameroon	41	12	2.9	65	5.9	56
Cape Verde	27	8	1.9	65	4.1	65
Central African Republic	42	17	2.5	97	5.1	49
Chad	44	18	2.6	122	5.9	48
Comoros	47	11	3.6	80	6.8	58
Congo	40	17	2.3	109	5.2	46
Côte d'Ivoire	50	15	3.5	88	5.7	51
Djibouti	38	16	2.2	115	5.8	48
Egypt	30	7	2.2	62	3.6	64
Equatorial Guinea	41	15	2.6	103	5.3	52
Eritrea	43	15	2.8	105	6.1	50
Ethiopia	46	16	3.1	120	6.8	50
Gabon	29	14	1.5	95	5.0	55
Gambia	48	21	2.7	90	5.9	50
Ghana	42	12	3.0	66	5.5	56
Guinea	44	20	2.4	139	5.9	44
Guinea-Bissau	43	21	2.1	140	5.8	44
Kenya	40	13	2.7	62	5.4	51
Lesotho	38	12	2.6	79	5.2	55
Liberia	44	12	3.1	113	6.4	58
Libya	45	8	3.7	63	6.4	64
Madagascar	44	12	3.2	93	6.1	57
Malawi	50	20	3.0	134	6.7	46
Mali	52	20	3.1	106	7.3	46
Mauritania	39	14	2.5	101	5.0	52
Mauritius	20	7	1.3	18.1	2.4	69
Morocco	29	6	2.2	57	4.0	68
Mozambique	45	19	2.7	148	6.5	46
Namibia	37	11	2.7	57	5.4	59
Niger	53	19	3.4	123	7.4	47
Nigeria	43	12	3.1	87	6.0	56
Rwanda	44	17	2.7	110	6.2	47
São Tomé & Príncipe	35	9	2.6	50.8	4.5	63
Senegal	43	16	2.7	68	6.0	49

(see footnotes on following page)

Source: Population Reference Bureau, Inc., 1996 World Population Data Sheet

DEMOGRAPHIC STATISTICS continued

Country	Crude Birth Rate	Crude Death Rate	Current Annual Rate of Increase	Infant Mortality Rate	Total Fertility Rate	Life Expectancy at Birth (years)
Seychelles	23	8	1.5	12.9	2.7	70
Sierra Leone	46	19	2.7	143	6.2	46
Somalia	50	19	3.2	122	7.0	47
South Africa	31	8	2.3	46	4.1	66
Sudan	42	12	3.0	80	6.1	54
Swaziland	43	11	3.2	93	6.1	56
Tanzania	43	14	3.0	92	6.3	49
Togo	47	11	3.6	89	6.9	57
Tunisia	23	6	1.7	43	3.4	68
Uganda	52	19	3.3	115	7.3	45
Western Sahara	47	19	2.8	152	7.0	46
Zaire	48	16	3.2	108	6.6	48
Zambia	45	15	3.0	107	6.5	49
Zimbabwe	35	9	2.5	53	4.4	62
			Other			
Argentina	20	8	1.2	22.9	2.7	72
Canada	13	7	0.6	6.2	1.6	78
China	17	7	1.1	44	1.8	70
Germany	9	11	-0.1	5.5	1.3	72
Hong Kong	12	5	0.7	5.0	1.2	78
India	29	10	1.9	79	3.4	59
Israel	21	6	1.5	6.9	2.9	77
Japan	10	7	0.2	4.2	1.5	80
Mexico	27	5	2.2	34	3.1	73
Russia	9	15	-0.5	18	1.4	65
Singapore	16	5	1.1	54.0	1.8	76
Switzerland	12	9	0.3	5.1	1.5	78
United States	15	9	0.6	7.5	2.0	76
Venezuela	26	5	2.1	23.5	3.1	72

Crude Birth Rate: Annual number of births per 1,000 population.
Crude Death Rate: Annual number of deaths per 1,000 population.
Rate of Natural Increase (RNI): Birth rate minus death rate, implying the annual rate of population growth without regard for net migration.
Infant Mortality Rate: The annual number of deaths of children under the age 1 year per 1,000 births.
Total Fertility Rate (TFR): The average number of children a woman will have assuming that current age -specific birth rates will remain constant throughout her child-bearing years (roughly ages 15-49). Depending upon mortality levels, a TFR of 2.1 to 2.5 is considered "replacement" level. At this level, a population will eventually stop growing.
Life Expectancy at Birth (Years): The average number of years a newborn infant can expect to live under current mortality levels.

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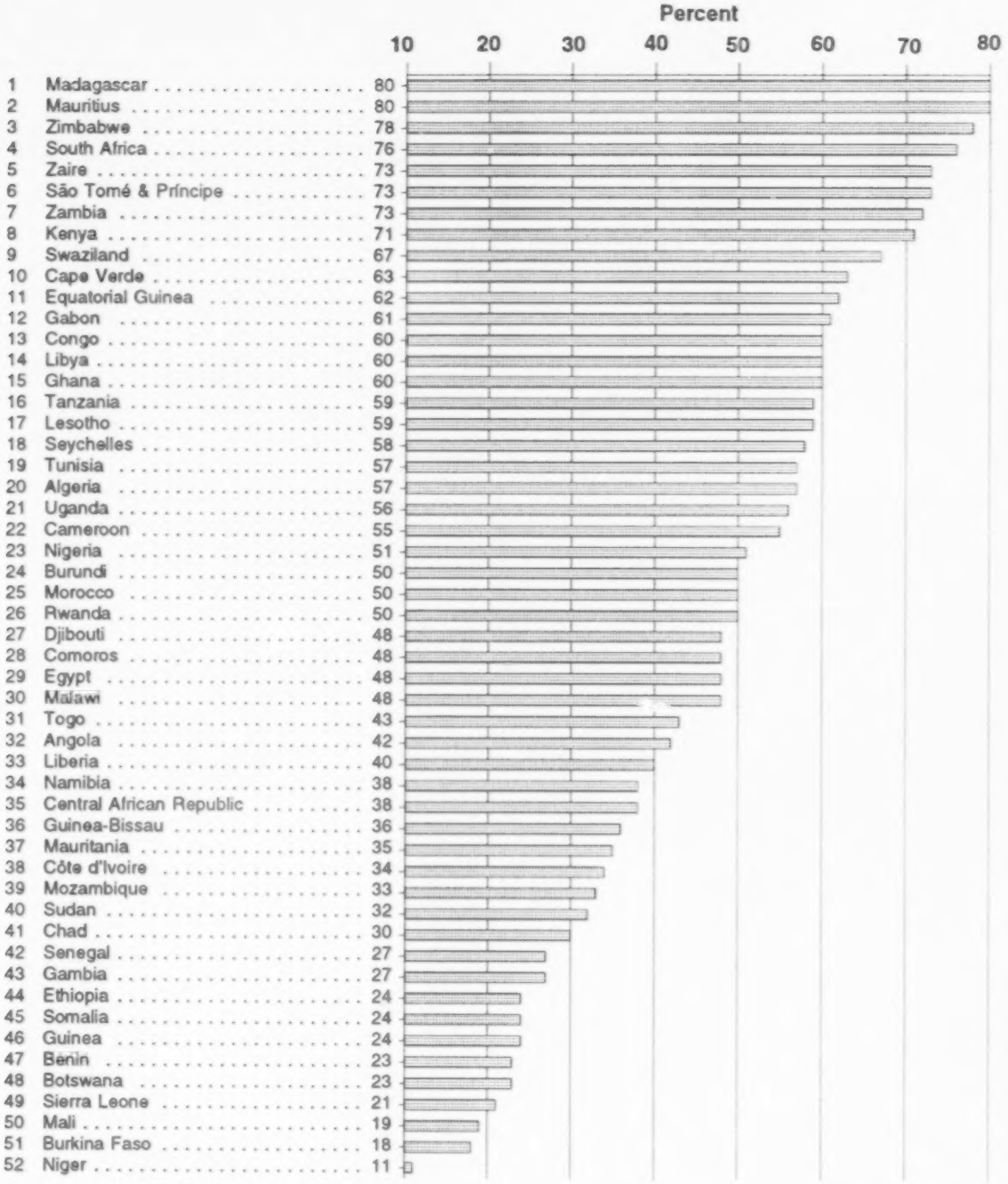
Source: Population Reference Bureau, Inc., 1996 World Population Data Sheet

Estimates of Literacy
Countries Ranked by Percent: 1995



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Source: U.S. Central Intelligence Agency,
The World Factbook 1995.

ESTIMATES OF LITERACY

In percent, ages 15+ can read and write, 1990

Algeria	57
Angola	42
Benin	23
Botswana	23
Burkina Faso	18
Burundi	50
Cameroon	[9]55
Cape Verde	63
Central African Republic	38
Chad	30
Comoros	[4]48
Congo	[7]60
Côte d'Ivoire	[10]34
Djibouti	48
Egypt	48
Equatorial Guinea	[6]62
Eritrea	[12]20
Ethiopia	[7(a)]24
Gabon	61
Gambia	27
Ghana	60
Guinea	24
Guinea-Bissau	36
Kenya	[11]71
Lesotho	[2]59
Liberia	40
Libya	[7]60
Madagascar	80
Malawi	[9]48
Mali	[10(b)]19
Mauritania	[10]35
Mauritius	80
Morocco	50
Mozambique	33
Namibia	[1]38
Niger	[10]11
Nigeria	51
Rwanda	50
São Tomé & Príncipe	[11]73
Senegal	[10]27
Seychelles	[3]58
Sierra Leone	21
Somalia	24
South Africa	[4]76
Sudan	[5]32
Swaziland	[8]67
Tanzania	[10]59
Togo	43
Tunisia	[11]57
Uganda	[11]56
Western Sahara	NA
Zaire	72
Zambia	73
Zimbabwe	[8]78

[1] 1960 est.
[2] 1966 est.
[3] 1971 est.
[4] 1980 est.
[5] 1982 est.
[6] 1983 est.
[7] 1984 est.
[8] 1986 est.
[9] 1987 est.
[10] 1988 est.
[11] 1989 est.
[12] 1991 est.
[13] 1993 est.

(a) : ages 10+ can read and write
(b) : ages 6+ can read and write

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Source: All figures from U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, The World Factbook 1995 except for figure for Eritrea which is from 1996 World Almanac and Book of Facts.

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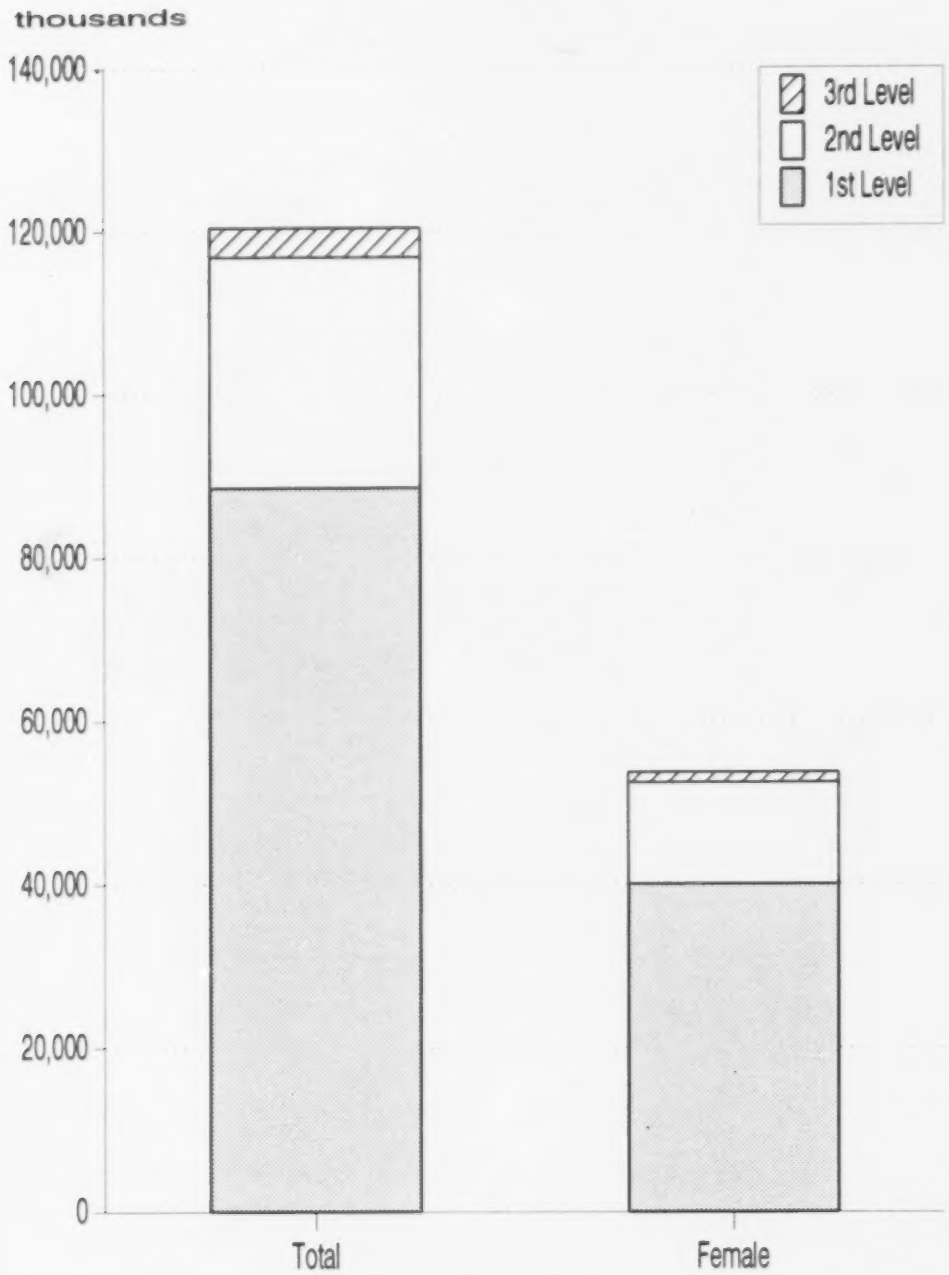
TOTAL AND FEMALE ENROLMENT BY LEVEL OF EDUCATION IN AFRICA, 1993



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World Eagle chart. Source: UNESCO Statistical Yearbook, 1995.

WOMEN: SOCIA

	Life Expectancy at Birth	Li
Algeria	68	
Angola	48	
Benin	49	
Botswana	71	
Burkina Faso	48	
Burundi	52	
Cameroon	58	
Cape Verde	66	
Central African Republic	52	
Chad	49	
Comoros	60	
Congo	48	
Côte d'Ivoire	52	
Djibouti	50	
Egypt	65	
Equatorial Guinea	54	
Eritrea	52	
Ethiopia	52	
Gabon	58	
Gambia	52	
Ghana	58	
Guinea	46	
Guinea-Bissau	45	
Kenya	52	
Lesotho	57	
Liberia	60	
Libya	66	
Madagascar	58	
Malawi	46	
Mali	48	
Mauritania	53	
Mauritius	73	
Morocco	70	
Mozambique	48	
Namibia	60	
Niger	48	
Nigeria	58	
Rwanda	49	
São Tomé & Príncipe	65	
Senegal	50	

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SOCIAL INDICATORS

fe tancy irth	Literacy Rate %	Fertility Rate %	Contraceptive Rate %
8	46	4.3	47
8	28	6.5	NA
9	16	7.1	9
1	16	5.0	33
8	9	6.9	9
2	40	6.6	9
8	[9]45	5.9	16
6	53	4.1	NA
2	25	5.1	5
9	18	5.9	NA
0	[4]40	6.8	NA
8	[7]49	5.2	NA
2	[10]23	5.7	11
0	34	5.8	NA
5	34	3.6	48
4	[5]48	5.3	NA
2	NA	6.1	8
2	[7]16	6.8	4
8	48	5.0	NA
2	16	5.9	12
8	51	5.5	20
6	13	5.9	NA
5	24	5.8	NA
2	[11]62	5.4	33
7	[2]68	5.2	23
0	29	6.4	6
6	[7]42	6.4	NA
8	73	6.1	17
6	[9]34	6.7	13
8	[10]12	7.3	5
3	[10]25	5.0	4
3	75	2.4	75
0	38	4.0	42
8	21	6.5	NA
0	[1]31	5.4	29
8	[10]5	7.4	4
8	40	6.0	6
9	37	6.2	21
5	[11]62	4.5	NA
0	[10]18	6.0	7

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Source: Population Reference Bureau, Inc., 1996 World Population Data Sheet. U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, 1995 The World Factbook

WOMEN: SOCIAL INDICATORS

	Life Expectancy at Birth	Literacy Rate %	Fertility Rate %	Contraceptive Rate %
Seychelles	73	[3]60	2.7	NA
Sierra Leone	47	11	6.2	NA
Somalia	49	14	7.0	NA
South Africa	68	[4]75	4.1	53
Sudan	55	[6]21	6.1	9
Swaziland	61	[6]65	6.1	20
Tanzania	50	[10]48	6.3	20
Togo	59	31	6.9	34
Tunisia	69	45	3.4	50
Uganda	46	[11]45	7.3	5
Western Sahara	47	NA	7.0	NA
Zaire	50	61	6.6	8
Zambia	50	65	6.5	15
Zimbabwe	62	[5]72	4.4	48
OTHER				
Argentina	76	95	2.7	NA
Canada	81	NA	1.6	73
China	72	68	1.8	83
Germany	79	NA	1.3	75
Hong Kong	81	[3]64	1.2	81
India	59	[12]39	3.4	41
Israel	79	93	2.9	NA
Japan	83	NA	1.5	64
Mexico	76	85	3.1	65
Russia	73	[11]97	1.4	NA
Singapore	79	83	1.8	65
Switzerland	82	NA	1.5	71
United States	79	97	2.0	71
Venezuela	75	89	3.1	NA

[1]1960 est.
[2]1966 est.
[3]1971 est.
[4]1980 est
[5]1982 est
[6]1983 est.
[7]1984 est
[8]1986 est.
[9]1987 est
[10]1988 est
[11]1989 est.
[12]1991 est.

Life Expectancy at Birth: The average number of years a newborn infant can expect to live under *current* mortality levels.

Fertility Rate: The average number of children a woman will have assuming that current age-specific birth rates will remain constant throughout her childbearing years (usually considered to be ages 15-49).

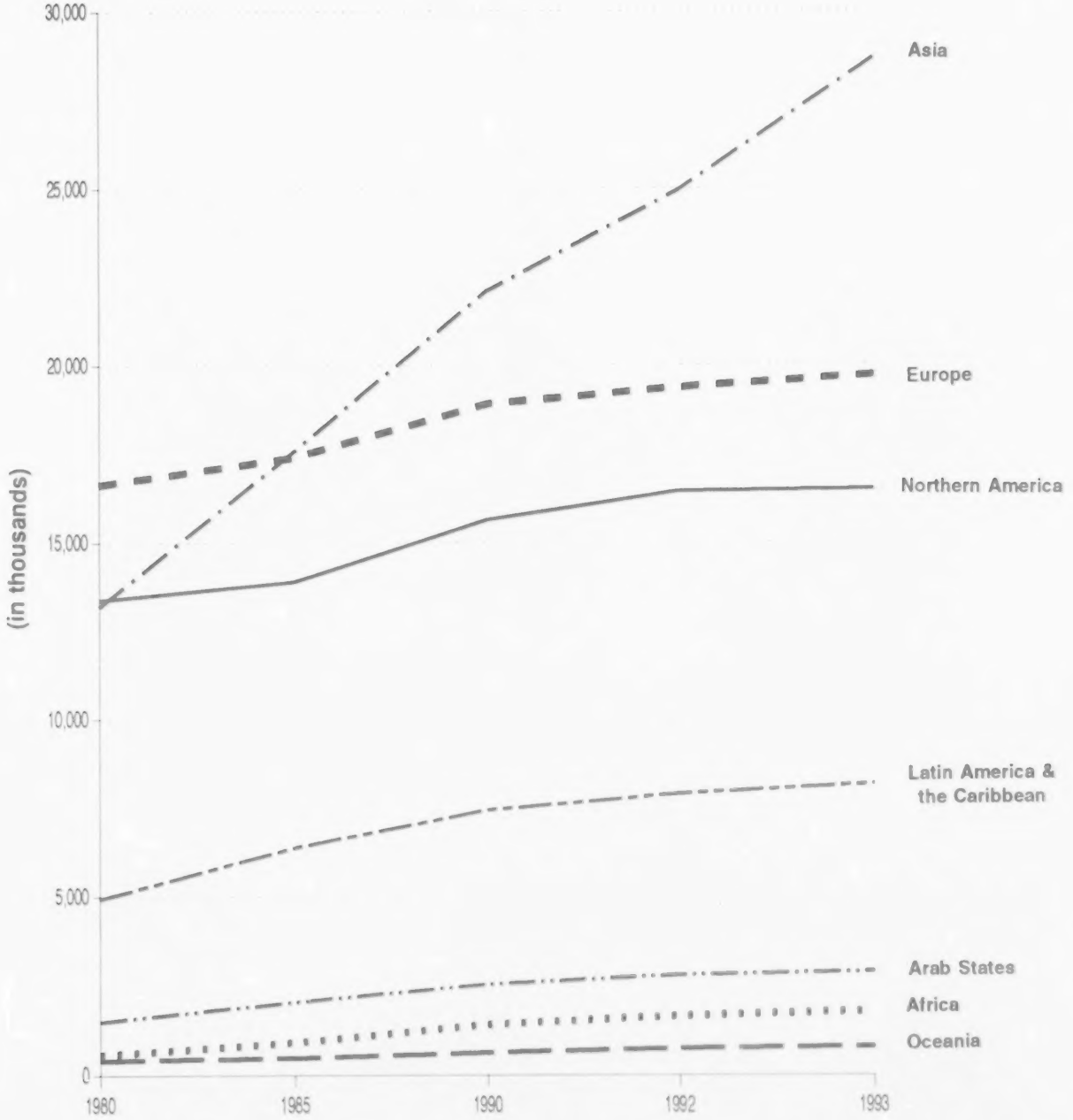
Contraceptive Rate: The percentage of currently married women of reproductive age who use any form of contraception.

Literacy Rate: 1990 figures. The definitions of literacy vary slightly. Generally counted are those over the age of 15 who have had some schooling.

Source: Population Reference Bureau, Inc., 1996 World Population Data Sheet. U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, 1995 The World Factbook

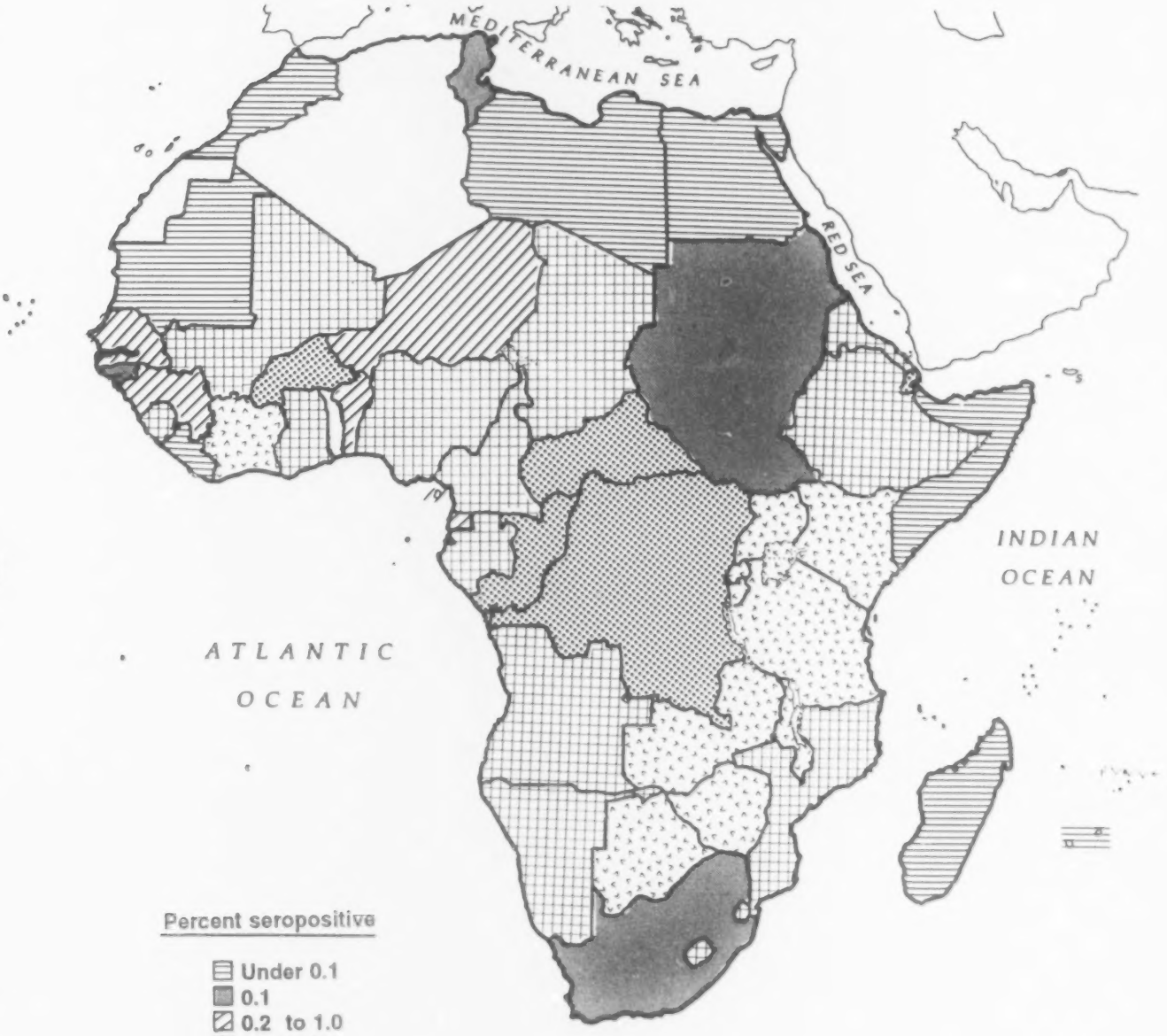
NUMBER OF STUDENTS ENROLLED AT THE THIRD LEVEL OF EDUCATION

* Asia and Africa exclude Arab states. Europe includes the following countries of the former USSR: Belarus, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Moldova, Russian Federation, Ukraine. Asia includes the following countries of the former USSR: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan.



Source: UNESCO Statistical Yearbook, 1995.

HIV-1 SEROPREVALENCE AMONG LOW-RISK URBAN POPULATIONS IN AFRICA: 1992



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Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, HIV/AIDS Surveillance Data Base.

REPORTED AIDS CASES IN AFRICA BY COUNTRY

	Total Reported to Dec.1991	New Cases Reported for 1992	New Cases Reported for 1993	Cumulative Total to Dec.1993
Algeria	98	0	40	138
Angola	421	147	138	706
Benin	247	218	277	742
Botswana	250	189	976	1,415
Burkina Faso	1,307	2,886	0	4,193
Burundi	5,180	1,583	799	7,562
Cameroon	863	1,347	862	3,072
Cape Verde	52	13	78	143
C.A.R.	3,314	416	0	3,730
Chad	224	363	1,010	1,597
Comoros	3	0	0	3
Congo	3,482	1,785	1,126	6,393
Côte d'Ivoire	10,792	3,863	4,015	18.670
Djibouti	165	144	144	453
Egypt	39	23	29	91
Equatorial Guinea	7	12	24	43
Eritrea	150	219	300	669
Ethiopia	1,627	3,256	5,124	10,007
Gabon	215	177	80	472
Gambia	180	86	11	277
Ghana	7,679	2,606	2,018	12,303
Guinea	440	208	328	976
Guinea-Bissau	172	176	92	380
Kenya	24,423	2,762	2,941	30,126
Lesotho	51	131	297	479
Liberia	24	4	163	191
Libya	7	3	2	12
Madagascar	3	0	6	9
Malawi	22,300	4,655	4,916	31,871
Mali	853	460	672	1,985
Mauritania	26	14	10	50
Mauritius	10	5	3	18
Morocco	98	30	44	172
Mozambique	340	322	164	826
Namibia	1,572	2,050	1,479	5,101

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Source: United Nations Statistical Yearbook, 1995

REPORTED AIDS CASES IN AFRICA BY COUNTRY

	Total Reported to Dec.1991	New Cases Reported for 1992	New Cases Reported for 1993	Cumulative Total to Dec.1993
Niger	505	304	112	921
Nigeria	325	247	409	981
Rwanda	6,578	2,908	1,220	10,706
São Tomé & Príncipe	9	2	13	24
Senegal	525	323	349	1,197
Seychelles	0	1	1	2
Sierra Leone	51	32	12	95
Somalia	13	0	0	13
South Africa	1,123	768	1,567	3,458
Sudan	508	184	191	883
Swaziland	92	156	165	413
Tanzania	34,140	4,579	0	38,719
Togo	1,278	864	1,330	3,472
Tunisia	105	25	36	166
Uganda	30,190	4,421	9,264	43,875
Western Sahara	NA	NA	NA	NA
Zaire	20,388	1,771	588	22,747
Zambia	5,848	1,276	22,610	29,734
Zimbabwe	10,551	8,180	9,174	27,905

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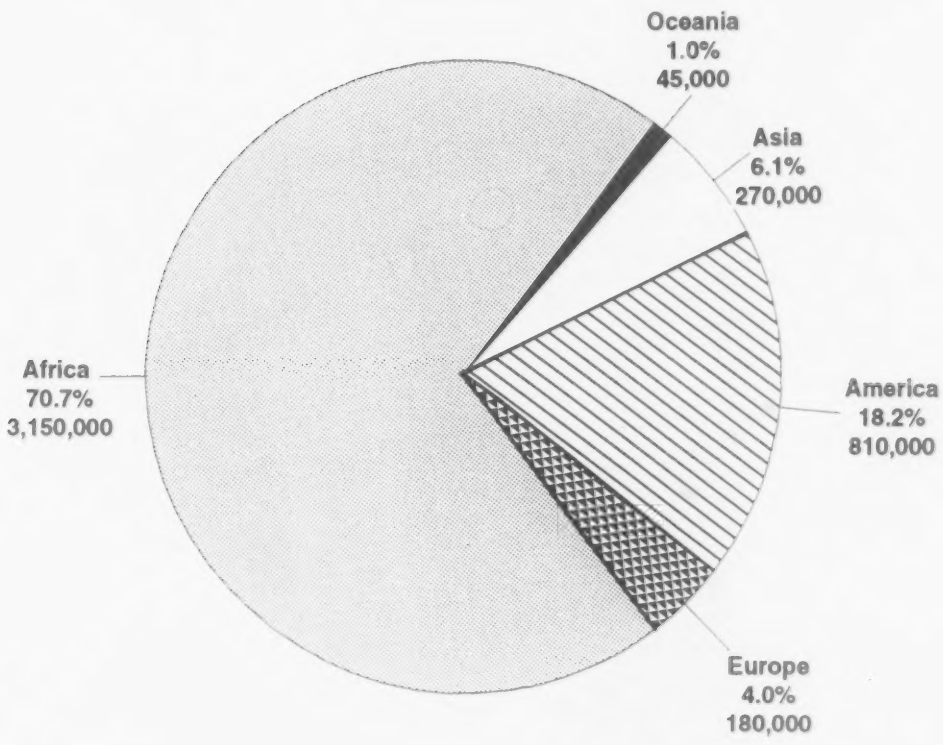
Source: United Nations Statistical Yearbook, 1995

ESTIMATED AIDS CASES TO END OF 1994

*Russia is included in Europe and Turkey is included in Asia.



World Total: 4,500,000

88

Source: United Nations Statistical Yearbook, 1995

AFRICA'S "AIDS BELT"

90% of HIV in Sub-Sahara concentrated in 10 countries

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service, July 1994, Africa and the Middle East.

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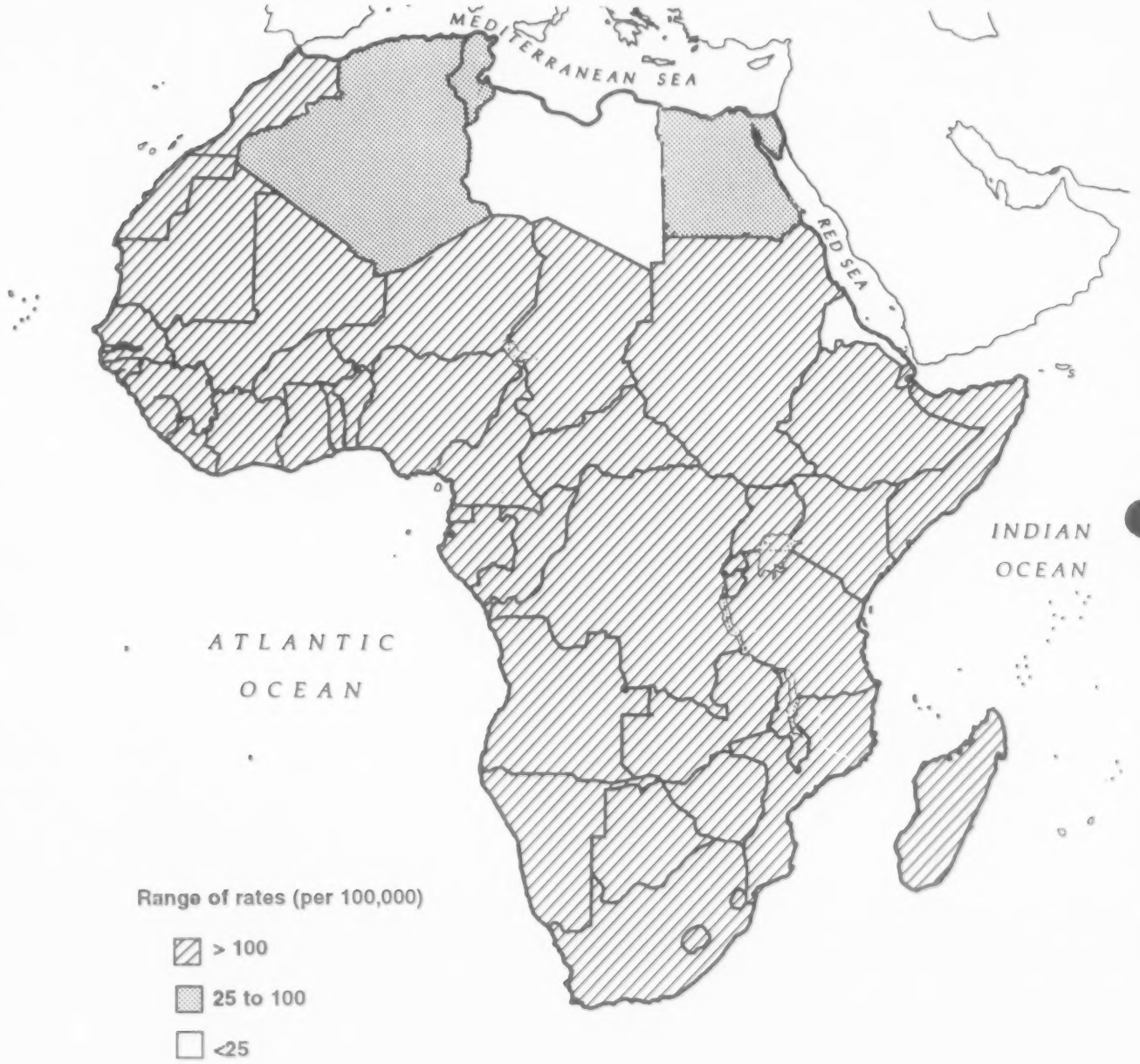
ESTIMATED TUBERCULOSIS INCIDENCE RATES: 1990



Source: World Health Organization, Tuberculosis Update, December 1993

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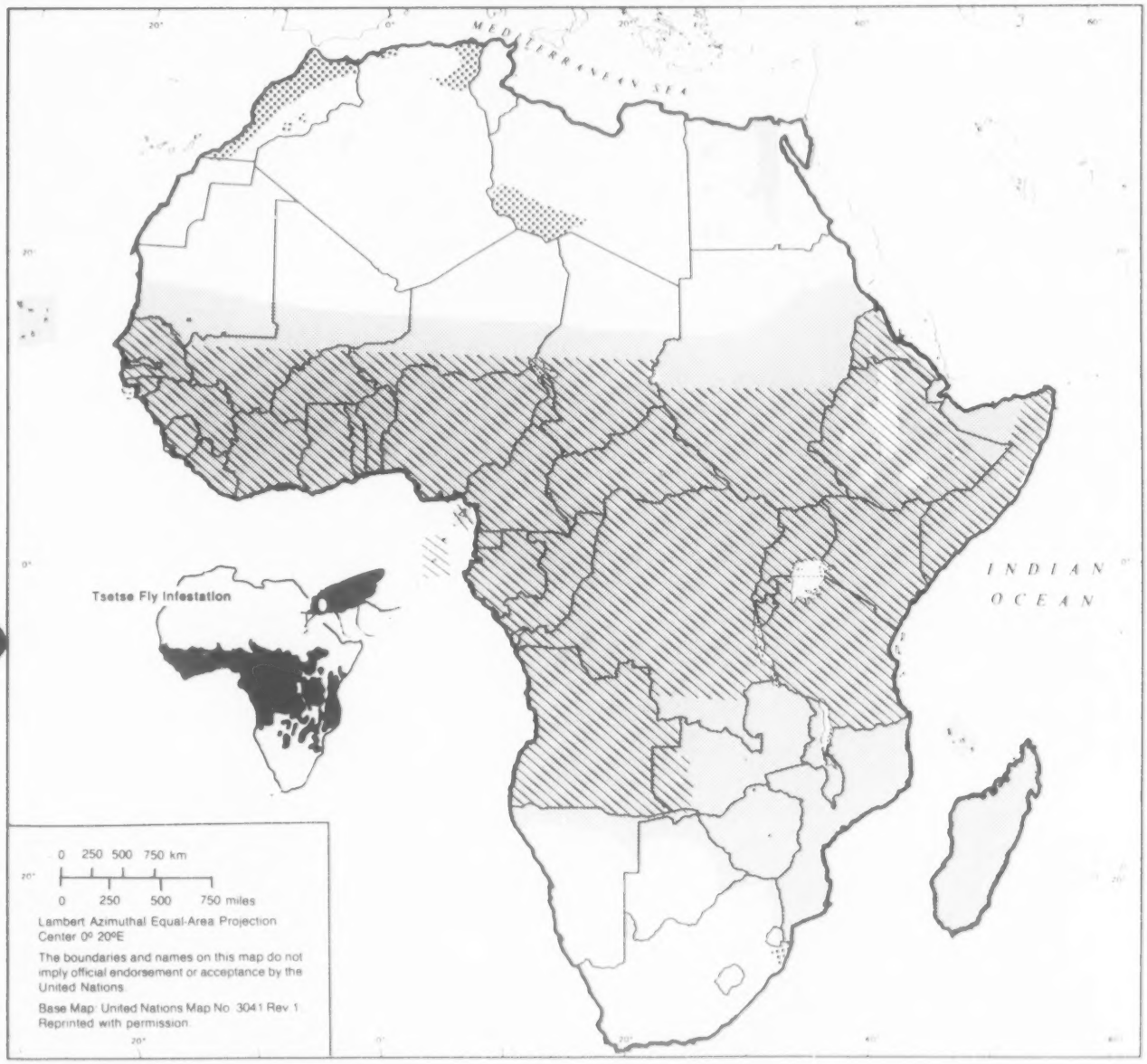
AREAS OF MALARIA, YELLOW FEVER AND TSETSE FLY INFESTATION

(Generalized Boundaries)


MEDITERRANEAN SEA
INDIAN OCEAN
Tsetse Fly Infestation
0 250 500 750 km
0 250 500 750 miles
Lambert Azimuthal Equal-Area Projection
Center 0° 20°E
The boundaries and names on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.
Base Map: United Nations Map No. 3041 Rev. 1
Reprinted with permission

- Areas (such as Highlands of Ethiopia) Where Yellow Fever Occurs But No Malaria Is Transmitted
- Areas Where Malaria Transmission Occurs
- Areas With Both Yellow Fever and Malaria Transmission
- Areas With Limited Risk of Malaria Being Transmitted
- Tsetse Fly Infestation

Maps constructed with information from World Health Organization and International Atomic Energy Agency.

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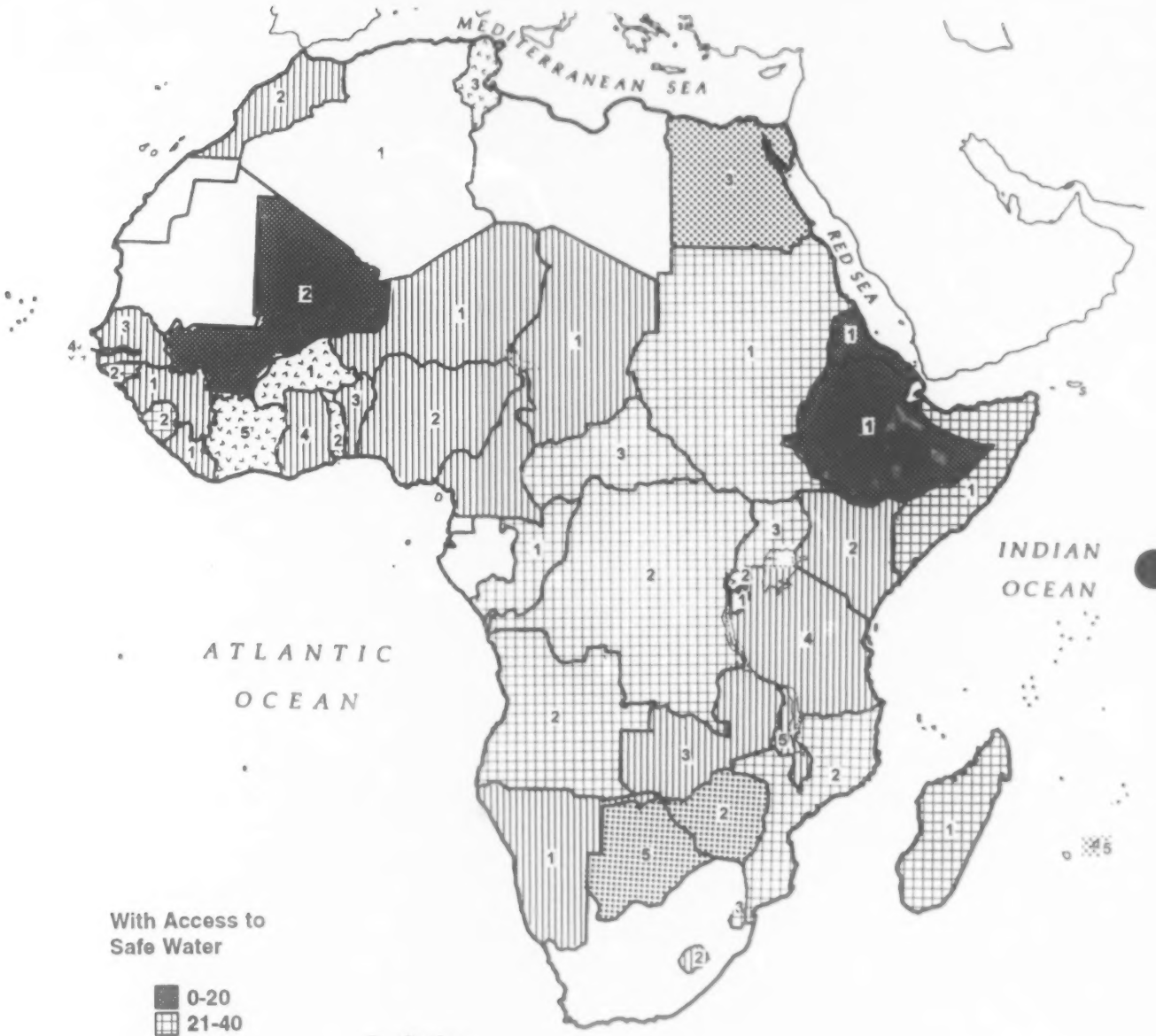
PERCENT OF POPULATION WITH SAFE WATER AND SANITATION



With Access to Safe Water

- 0-20
- 21-40
- 41-60
- 61-80
- 81-100

Sanitation

1	0-20
2	21-40
3	41-60
4	61-80
5	81-100

Blank Areas = NA

92

© 1994, A World Eagle map.

Source: The World Development Report 1994, Table 32.

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Nineteen African Countries with More than Ten Cases of Polio Reported in 1994

Source: World Health Organization
Annual Report 1995

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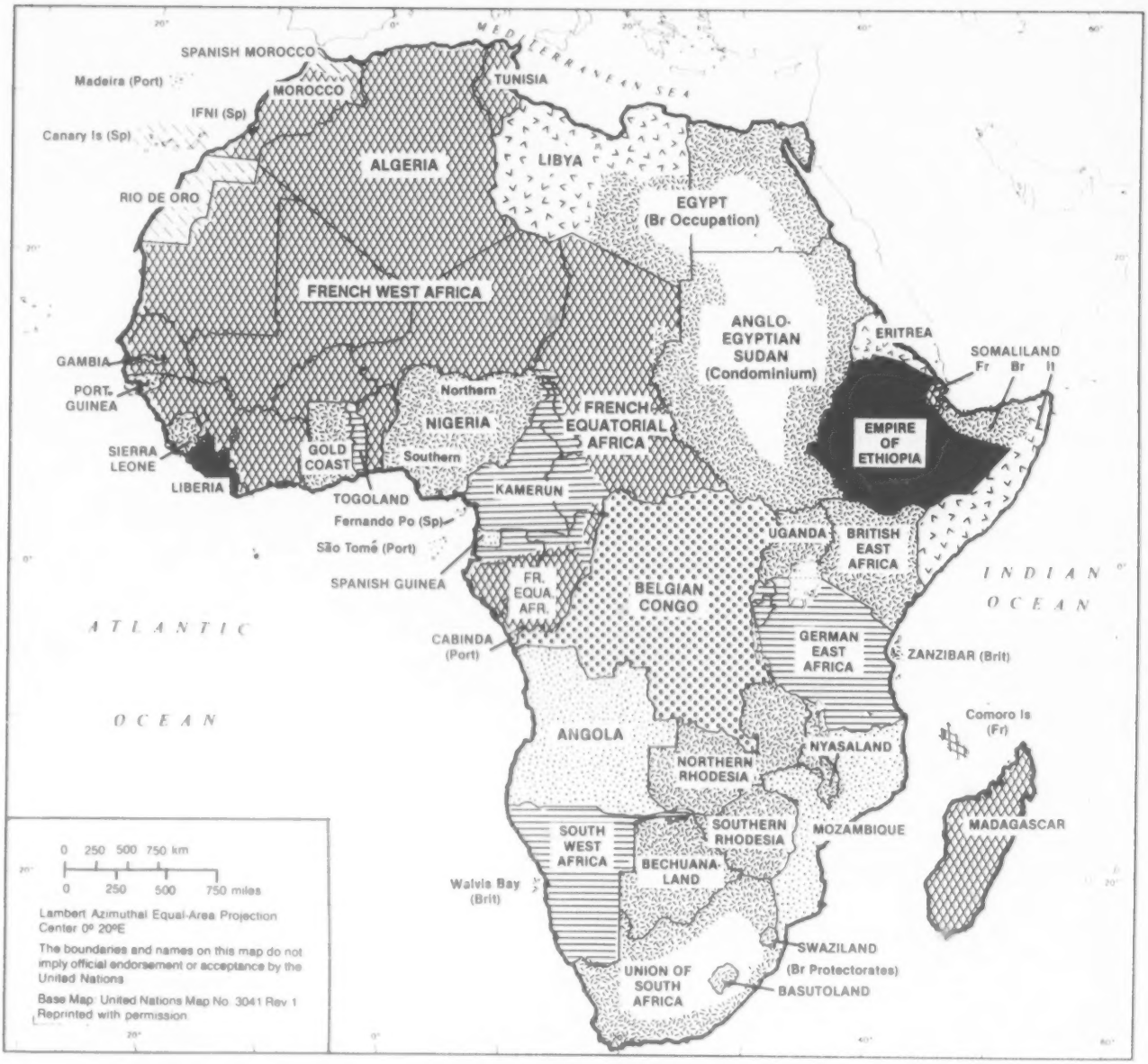
COLONIALISM IN 1914

(Generalized Boundaries)



Belgium
France
Germany
Great Britain
Italy
Portugal
Spain
Independent Country

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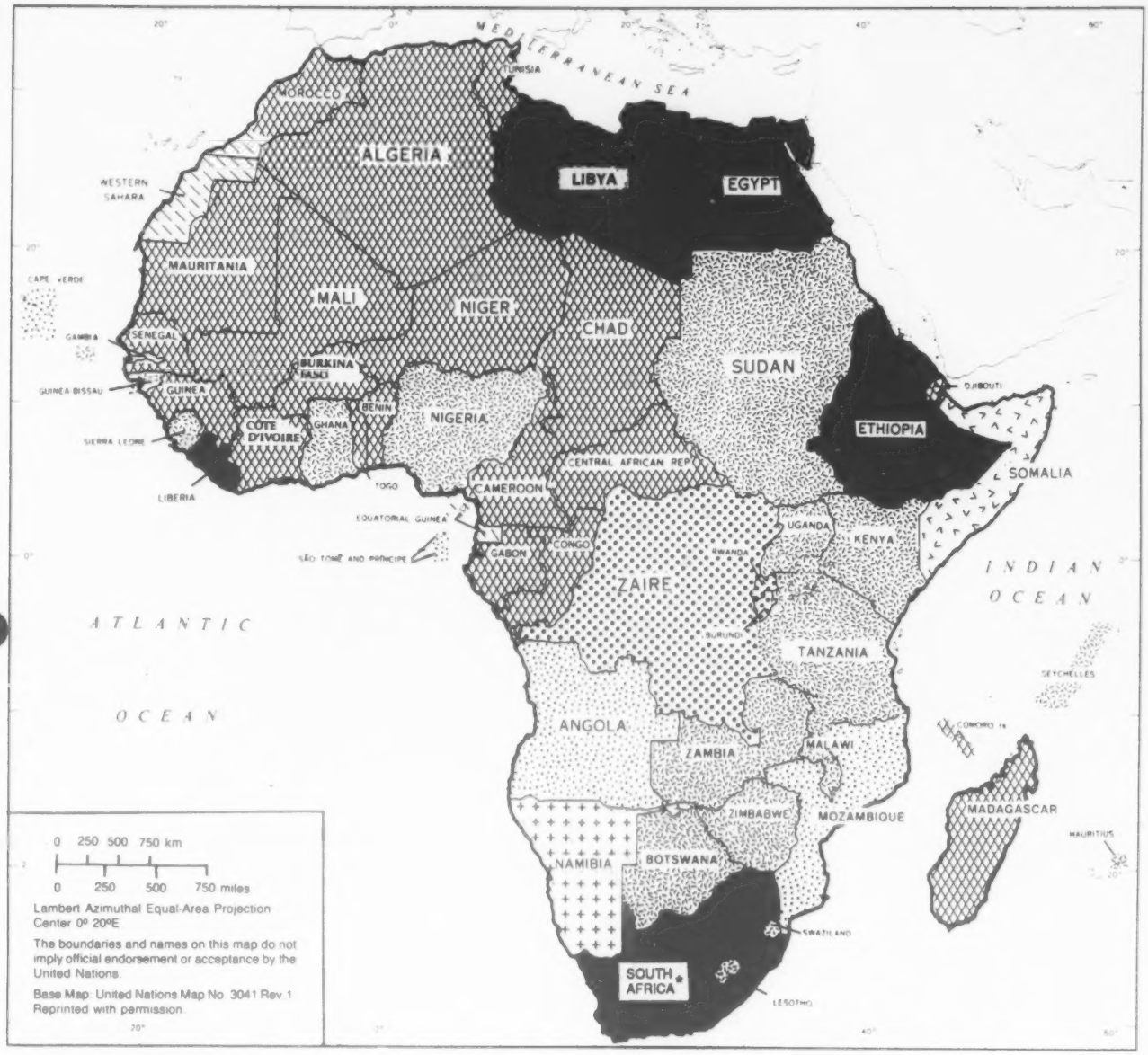
COLONIALISM IN 1952



Belgium
France
Italy
Portugal
Spain
United Kingdom
Union of South Africa
Independent Country

* South Africa under white minority rule.

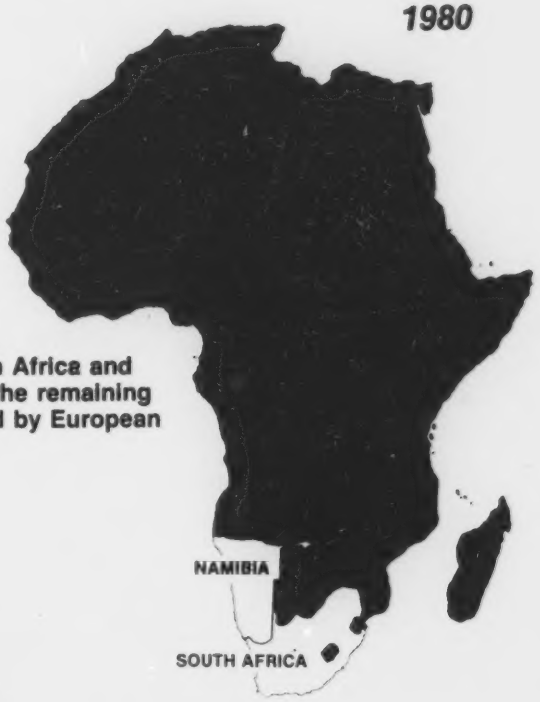
Source: U.S. Department of State. 1980.

☐ EUROPEAN OR WHITE-RUN

1950

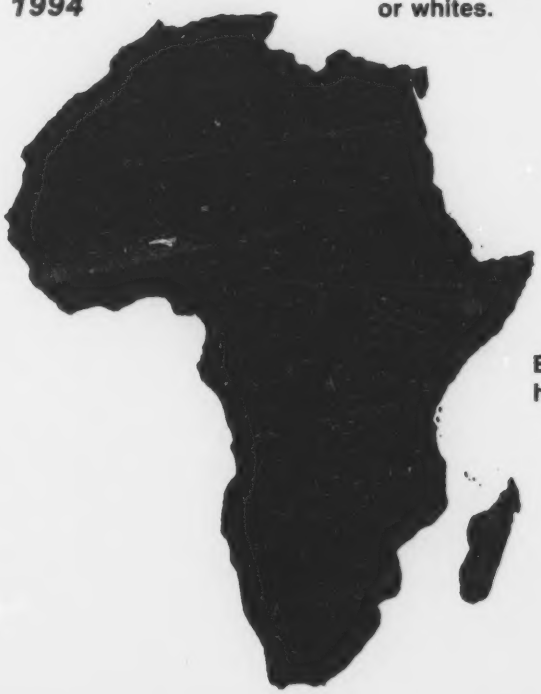
In 1950, all of Africa but Egypt, Ethiopia, and Liberia was governed by Europeans or whites.

1980



By 1980, South Africa and Namibia were the remaining areas governed by European or whites.

1994



By 1994, all of Africa has universal sufferage.

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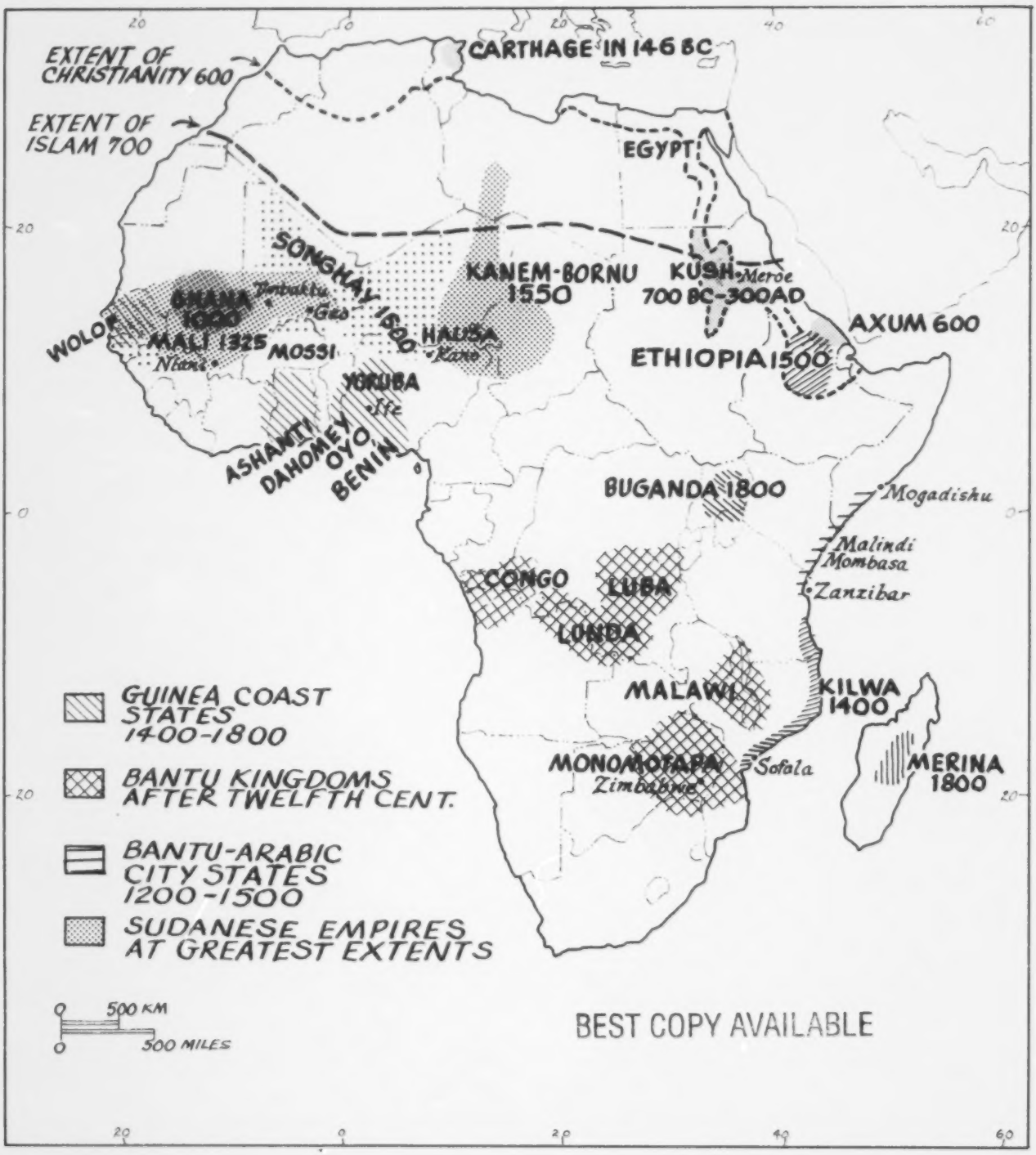
SOME BYGONE KINGDOMS AND EMPIRES

(Generalized Boundaries)



by Charles Hardy
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LANGUAGES

ALGERIA

Arabic (official), French, Berber dialects

ANGOLA

Portuguese (official), Bantu and other African languages

BENIN

French (official), Fon and Yoruba (most common vernaculars in south), tribal languages (at least six major ones in north)

BOTSWANA

English (official), Setswana

BURKINA FASO

French (official), tribal languages belonging to Sudanic family, spoken by 90% of the population

BURUNDI

Kirundi (official), French (official), Swahili (along Lake Tanganyika and in the Bujumbura area)

CAMEROON

24 major African language groups, English (official), French (official)

CAPE VERDE

Portuguese, Crioulo, a blend of Portuguese and West African words

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

French (official), Sangho (lingua franca and national language), Arabic, Hunsa, Swahili

CHAD

French (official), Arabic (official), Sara (in south), Sango (in south), more than 100 different languages and dialects are spoken

COMOROS

Arabic (official), French (official), Comoran (a blend of Swahili and Arabic)

CONGO

French (official), African languages (Lingala and Kikongo are the most widely used)

CÔTE D'IVOIRE

French (official), 60 native dialects; Dioula is the most widely spoken

DJIBOUTI

French (official), Arabic (official), Somali, Afar

EGYPT

Arabic (official), English and French widely understood by educated classes

EQUATORIAL GUINEA

Spanish (official), pidgin English, Fang, Bubi, Ibo

ERITREA

Tigre and Kunama, Cushitic dialects, Tigre, Nora Bana, Arabic

ETHIOPIA

Amharic (official), Tigrinya, Orominga, Guaraginga, Somali, Arabic, English (major foreign language taught in schools)

GABON

French (official), Fang, Myene, Bateke, Bapounou/Eschira, Bandjabi

GAMBIA

English (official), Mandinka, Wolof, Fula, other indigenous vernaculars

GHANA

English (official), African languages (including Akan, Moshi-Dagomba, Ewe, and Ga)

GUINEA

French (official); each tribe has its own language

GUINEA-BISSAU

Portuguese (official), Criolo, African languages

KENYA

English (official), Swahili (official), numerous indigenous languages

LESOTHO

Sesotho (southern Sotho), English (official), Zulu, Xhosa

LIBERIA

English 20% (official), Niger-Congo language group about 20 local languages come from this group

LIBYA

Arabic, Italian, English, all are widely understood in the major cities

MADAGASCAR

French (official), Malagasy (official)

LANGUAGES

MALAWI

English (official), Chichewa (official), other languages important regionally

MALI

French (official), Bambara 80%, numerous African languages

MAURITANIA

Hasaniya Arabic (official), Pular, Soninke, Wolof (official)

MAURITIUS

English (official), Creole, French, Hindi, Urdu, Hakka, Bojpoori

MOROCCO

Arabic (official), Berber dialects, French often the language of business, government, and diplomacy

MOZAMBIQUE

Portuguese (official), indigenous dialects

NAMIBIA

English 7% (official), Afrikaans common language of most of the population and about 60% of the white population, German 32%, indigenous languages: Oshivambo, Herero, Nama

NIGER

French (official), Hausa, Djerma

NIGERIA

English (official), Hausa, Yoruba, Ibo, Fulani

RWANDA

Kinyarwanda (official), French (official), Kiswahili used in commercial centers

SÃO TOMÉ & PRÍNCIPE

Portuguese (official)

SENEGAL

French (official), Wolof, Pulaar, Diola, Mandingo

SEYCHELLES

English (official), French (official), Creole

SIERRA LEONE

English (official; regular use limited to literate minority), Mende (principal vernacular in the south), Temne (principal vernacular in the north), Krio (the language of the re-settled ex-slave population of the Freetown area and is lingua franca)

SOMALIA

Somali (official), Arabic, Italian, English

SOUTH AFRICA

eleven official languages, including Afrikaans, English, Ndebele, Pedi, Sotho, Swazi, Tsonga, Tswana, Venda, Xhosa, Zulu

SUDAN

Arabic (official), Nubian, Ta Bedawie, diverse dialects of Nilotic, Nilo-Hamitic, Sudanic languages, English note program of Arabization in process

SWAZILAND

English (official; government business conducted in English), siSwati (official)

TANZANIA

Swahili (official; widely understood and generally used for communication between ethnic groups and is used in primary education), English (official; primary language of commerce, administration, and higher education) note first language of most people is one of the local languages

TOGO

French (official and the language of commerce), Ewe and Mina (the two major African languages in the south), Dagomba and Kabye (the two major African languages in the north)

TUNISIA

Arabic (official and one of the languages of commerce), French (commerce)

UGANDA

English (official), Luganda, Swahili, Bantu languages, Nilotic languages

WESTERN SAHARA

Hassaniya Arabic, Moroccan Arabic

ZAIRE

French, Lingala, Swahili, Kingwana, Kikongo, Tshiluba

ZAMBIA

English (official) note about 70 indigenous languages

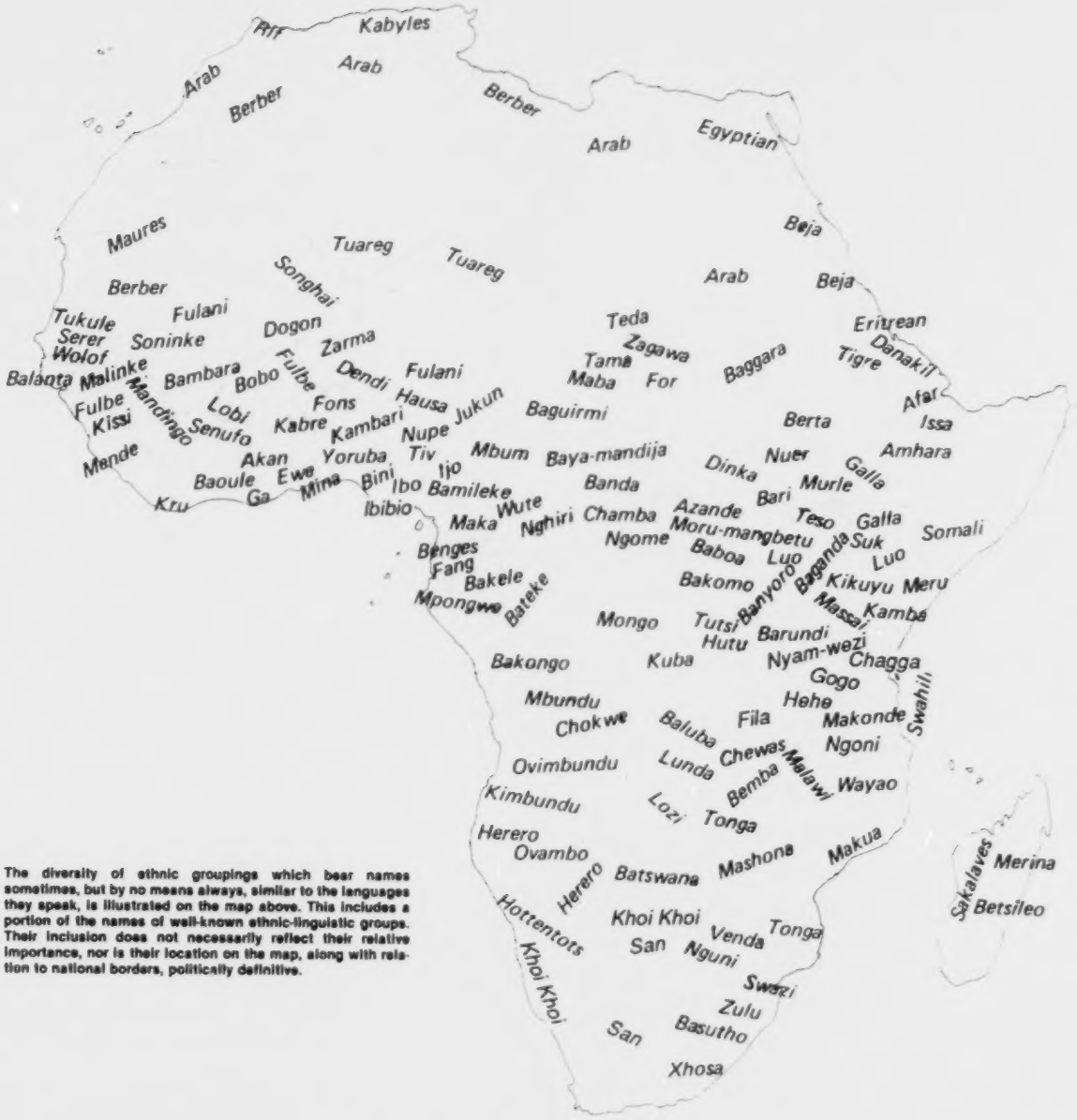
ZIMBABWE

English (official), Shona, Sindebele

Source: U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, The World Factbook 1995.

ETHNOLINGUISTIC GROUPS

Groups selected show diversity, not relative importance.



The diversity of ethnic groupings which bear names sometimes, but by no means always, similar to the languages they speak, is illustrated on the map above. This includes a portion of the names of well-known ethnic-linguistic groups. Their inclusion does not necessarily reflect their relative importance, nor is their location on the map, along with relation to national borders, politically definitive.

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Source: U.S. Department of State. Sub-Saharan Africa and the United States. Discussion Paper, Revised August 1980.

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ETHNIC GROUPINGS

ALGERIA

Arab-Berber 99%, European less than 1%

ANGOLA

Ovimbundu 37%, Kimbundu 25%, Bakongo 13%, mestico (mixed European and Native African) 2%, European 1%, other 22%

BENIN

African 99% (42 ethnic groups, most important being Fon, Adja, Yoruba, Bariba), Europeans 5,500

BOTSWANA

Batswana 95%, Kalanga, Basarwa, and Kgalagadi 4%, white 1%

BURKINA FASO

Mossi (about 2.5 million), Gurunsi, Senufo, Lobi, Bobo, Mande, Fulani

BURUNDI

Africans Hutu (Bantu) 85%, Tutsi (Hamitic) 14%, Twa (Pygmy) 1% non-Africans Europeans 3,000, South Asians 2,000

CAMEROON

Cameroon Highlanders 31%, Equatorial Bantu 19%, Kirdi 11%, Fulani 10%, Northwestern Bantu 8%, Eastern Nigritic 7%, other African 13%, non-African less than 1%

CAPE VERDE

Creole (mulatto) 71%, African 28%, European 1%

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Baya 34%, Banda 27%, Sara 10%, Mandjia 21%, Mboum 4%, M'Baka 4%, Europeans 6,500 (including 3,600 French)

CHAD

north and center Muslims (Arabs, Toubou, Hadjerai, Fulbe, Kotoko, Kanembou, Baguirmi, Boulala, Zaghawa, and Maba) south non-Muslims (Sara, Ngambaye, Mbaye, Goulaye, Moundang, Moussei, Massa) nonindigenous 150,000, of whom 1,000 are French

COMOROS

Antalote, Cafre, Makoa, Oimatsaha, Sakalava

CONGO

south Kongo 48% north Sangha 20%, M'Bochi 12% center Teke 17%, Europeans 8,500 (mostly French)

CÔTE D'IVOIRE

Baoule 23%, Bete 18%, Senoufou 15%, Malinke 11%, Agni, foreign Africans (mostly Burkinabe and Malians, about 3 million), non-Africans 130,000 to 330,000 (French 30,000 and Lebanese 100,000 to 300,000)

DJIBOUTI

Somali 60%, Afar 35%, French, Arab, Ethiopian, and Italian 5%

EGYPT

Eastern Hamitic stock (Egyptians, Bedouins, and Berbers) 99%, Greek, Nubian, Armenian, other European (primarily Italian and French) 1%

EQUATORIAL GUINEA

Bioko (primarily Bubi, some Fernandinos), Rio Muni (primarily Fang), Europeans less than 1,000, mostly Spanish

ERITREA

ethnic Tigrays 50%, Tigre and Kunama 40%, Afar 4%, Saho (Red Sea coast dwellers) 3%

ETHIOPIA

Oromo 40%, Amhara and Tigrean 32%, Sidamo 9%, Shankella 6%, Somali 6%, Afar 4%, Gurage 2%, other 1%

GABON

Bantu tribes including four major tribal groupings (Fang, Eshira, Bapounou, Bateke), other Africans and Europeans 100,000, including 27,000 French

GAMBIA

African 99% (Mandinka 42%, Fula 18%, Wolof 16%, Jola 10%, Serahuli 9%, other 4%), non-Gambian 1%

GHANA

black African 99.8% (major tribes - Akan 44%, Moshi-Dagomba 16%, Ewe 13%, Ga 8%), European and other 0.2%

GUINEA

Peuhl 40%, Malinke 30%, Soussou 20%, smaller tribes 10%

GUINEA-BISSAU

African 99% (Balanta 30%, Fula 20%, Manjaca 14%, Mandinga 13%, Papel 7%), European and mulatto less than 1%

KENYA

Kikuyu 22%, Luhya 14%, Luo 13%, Kalenjin 12%, Kamba 11%, Kisii 6%, Meru 6%, Asian, European, and Arab 1%, other 15%

ETHNIC GROUPINGS

LESOTHO

Sotho 99.7%, Europeans 1,600, Asians 800

LIBERIA

indigenous African tribes 95% (including Kpelle, Bassa, Gio, Kru, Grebo, Mano, Krahn, Gola, Gbandi, Loma, Kissi, Vai, and Bella), Americo-Liberians 5% (descendants of former slaves)

LIBYA

Berber and Arab 97%, Greeks, Maltese, Italians, Egyptians, Pakistanis, Turks, Indians, Tunisians

MADAGASCAR

Malayo-Indonesian (Merina and related Betsileo), Cotiers (mixed African, Malayo-Indonesian, and Arab ancestry - Betsimisaraka, Tsimihety, Antaisaka, Sakalava), French, Indian, Creole, Comoran

MALAWI

Chewa, Nyanja, Tumbuko, Yao, Lomwe, Sena, Tonga, Ngoni, Ngonde, Asian, European

MALI

Mande 50% (Bambara, Malinke, Sarakole), Peul 17%, Voltaic 12%, Songhai 6%, Tuareg and Moor 10%, other 5%

MAURITANIA

mixed Maur/black 40%, Maur 30%, black 30%

MAURITIUS

Indo-Mauritian 68%, Creole 27%, Sino-Mauritian 3%, Franco-Mauritian 2%

MOROCCO

Arab-Berber 99.1%, other 0.7%, Jewish 0.2%

MOZAMBIQUE

indigenous tribal groups, Europeans about 10,000, Euro-Africans 35,000, Indians 15,000

NAMIBIA

black 86%, white 6.6%, mixed 7.4% note about 50% of the population belong to the Ovambo tribe and 9% to the Kavangos tribe; other ethnic groups include (with approximate share of total population): Herero 7%, Damara 7%, Nama 5%, Caprivian 4%, Bushmen 3%, Baster 2%, Tswana 0.5%

NIGER

Hausa 56%, Djerma 22%, Fula 8.5%, Tuareg 8%, Beri Beri (Kanouri) 4.3%, Arab, Toubou, and Gourmantche 1.2%, about 4,000 French expatriates

NIGERIA

north Hausa and Fulani southwest Yoruba southeast Ibos non-Africans 27,000 note Hausa and Fulani, Yoruba, and Ibos together make up 65% of population

RWANDA

Hutu 90%, Tutsi 9%, Twa (Pygmoid) 1%

SÃO TOMÉ & PRÍNCIPE

mestico, angolares (descendents of Angolan slaves), forros (descendents of freed slaves), servicais (contract laborers from Angola, Mozambique, and Cape Verde), tongas (children of servicais born on the islands), Europeans (primarily Portuguese)

SENEGAL

Wolof 36%, Fulani 17%, Serer 17%, Toucouleur 9%, Diola 9%, Mandingo 9%, European and Lebanese 1%, other 2%

SEYCHELLES

Seychellois (mixture of Asians, Africans, Europeans)

SIERRA LEONE

13 native African tribes 99% (Temne 30%, Mende 30%, other 39%), Creole, European, Lebanese, and Asian 1%

SOMALIA

Somali 85%, Bantu, Arabs 30,000

SOUTH AFRICA

black 75.2%, white 13.6%, Colored 8.6%, Indian 2.6%

SUDAN

black 52%, Arab 39%, Beja 6%, foreigners 2%, other 1%

SWAZILAND

African 97%, European 3%

TANZANIA

mainland native African 99% (consisting of well over 100 tribes), Asian, European, and Arab 1% Zanzibar NA

TOGO

37 tribes; largest and most important are Ewe, Mina, and Kabye, European and Syrian-Lebanese under 1%

Source: U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, The World Factbook 1995.

ETHNIC GROUPINGS

TUNISIA

Arab-Berber 98%, European 1%, Jewish less than 1%

UGANDA

Baganda 17%, Karamojong 12%, Basogo 8%, Iteso 8%, Langi 6%, Rwanda 6%, Bagisu 5%, Acholi 4%, Lugbara 4%, Bunyoro 3%, Batobo 3%, European, Asian, Arab 1%, other 23%

WESTERN SAHARA

Arab, Berber

ZAIRE

over 200 African ethnic groups, the majority are Bantu; four largest tribes - Mongo, Luba, Kongo (all Bantu), and the Mangbetu-Azande (Hamitic) make up about 45% of the population

ZAMBIA

African 98.7%, European 1.1%, other 0.2%

ZIMBABWE

African 98% (Shona 71%, Ndebele 16%, other 11%), white 1%, mixed and Asian 1%

Source: U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, The World Factbook 1995.

RELIGIONS

ALGERIA

Sunni Muslim (state religion) 99%, Christian and Jewish 1%

ANGOLA

indigenous beliefs 47%, Roman Catholic 38%, Protestant 15% (est.)

BENIN

indigenous beliefs 70%, Muslim 15%, Christian 15%

BOTSWANA

indigenous beliefs 50%, Christian 50%

BURKINA FASO

indigenous beliefs 40%, Muslim 50%, Christian (mainly Roman Catholic) 10%

BURUNDI

Christian 67% (Roman Catholic 62%, Protestant 5%), indigenous beliefs 32%, Muslim 1%

CAMEROON

indigenous beliefs 51%, Christian 33%, Muslim 16%

CAPE VERDE

Roman Catholicism fused with indigenous beliefs

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

indigenous beliefs 24%, Protestant 25%, Roman Catholic 25%, Muslim 15%, other 11% note animistic beliefs and practices strongly influence the Christian majority

CHAD

Muslim 50%, Christian 25%, indigenous beliefs, animism 25%

COMOROS

Sunni Muslim 86%, Roman Catholic 14%

CONGO

Christian 50%, animist 48%, Muslim 2%

CÔTE D'IVOIRE

indigenous 25%, Muslim 60%, Christian 12%

DJIBOUTI

Muslim 94%, Christian 6%

EGYPT

Muslim (mostly Sunni) 94% (official estimate), Coptic Christian and other 6% (official estimate)

EQUATORIAL GUINEA

nominally Christian and predominantly Roman Catholic, pagan practices

ERITREA

Muslim, Coptic Christian, Roman Catholic, Protestant

ETHIOPIA

Muslim 45%-50%, Ethiopian Orthodox 35%-40%, animist 12%, other 5%

GABON

Christian 55%-75%, Muslim less than 1%, animist

GAMBIA

Muslim 90%, Christian 9%, indigenous beliefs 1%

GHANA

indigenous beliefs 38%, Muslim 30%, Christian 24%, other 8%

GUINEA

Muslim 85%, Christian 8%, indigenous beliefs 7%

GUINEA-BISSAU

indigenous beliefs 65%, Muslim 30%, Christian 5%

KENYA

Protestant (including Anglican) 38%, Roman Catholic 28%, indigenous beliefs 26%, other 8%

LESOTHO

Christian 80%, rest indigenous beliefs

LIBERIA

traditional 70%, Muslim 20%, Christian 10%

LIBYA

Sunni Muslim 97%

MADAGASCAR

indigenous beliefs 52%, Christian 41%, Muslim 7%

MALAWI

Protestant 55%, Roman Catholic 20%, Muslim 20%, traditional indigenous beliefs

MALI

Muslim 90%, indigenous beliefs 9%, Christian 1%

MAURITANIA

Muslim 100%

RELIGIONS

MAURITIUS

Hindu 52%, Christian 28.3% (Roman Catholic 26%, Protestant 2.3%), Muslim 16.6%, other 3.1%

MOROCCO

Muslim 98.7%, Christian 1.1%, Jewish 0.2%

MOZAMBIQUE

indigenous beliefs 60%, Christian 30%, Muslim 10%

NAMIBIA

80%-90% Christian (50% Lutheran; at least 30% other Christian denominations)

NIGER

Muslim 80%, remainder indigenous beliefs and Christians

NIGERIA

Muslim 50%, Christian 40%, indigenous beliefs 10%

RWANDA

Roman Catholic 65%, Protestant 9%, Muslim 1%, indigenous beliefs and other 25%

SÃO TOMÉ & PRÍNCIPE

Roman Catholic, Evangelical Protestant, Seventh-Day Adventist

SENEGAL

Muslim 92%, indigenous beliefs 6%, Christian 2% (mostly Roman Catholic)

SEYCHELLES

Roman Catholic 90%, Anglican 8%, other 2%

SIERRA LEONE

Muslim 60%, indigenous beliefs 30%, Christian 10%

SOMALIA

Sunni Muslim

SOUTH AFRICA

Christian (most whites and Coloreds and about 60% of blacks), Hindu (60% of Indians), Muslim 2%

SUDAN

Sunni Muslim 70% (in north), indigenous beliefs 25%, Christian 5% (mostly in south and Khartoum)

SWAZILAND

Christian 60%, indigenous beliefs 40%

TANZANIA

mainland Christian 45%, Muslim 35%, indigenous beliefs 20%
Zanzibar Muslim 99% plus

TOGO

indigenous beliefs 70%, Christian 20%, Muslim 10%

TUNISIA

Muslim 98%, Christian 1%, Jewish 1%

UGANDA

Roman Catholic 33%, Protestant 33%, Muslim 16%, indigenous beliefs 18%

WESTERN SAHARA

Muslim

ZAIRE

Roman Catholic 50%, Protestant 20%, Kimbanguist 10%, Muslim 10%, other syncretic sects and traditional beliefs 10%

ZAMBIA

Christian 50%-75%, Muslim and Hindu 24%-49%, indigenous beliefs 1%

ZIMBABWE

syncretic (part Christian, part indigenous beliefs) 50%, Christian 25%, indigenous beliefs 24%, Muslim and other 1%

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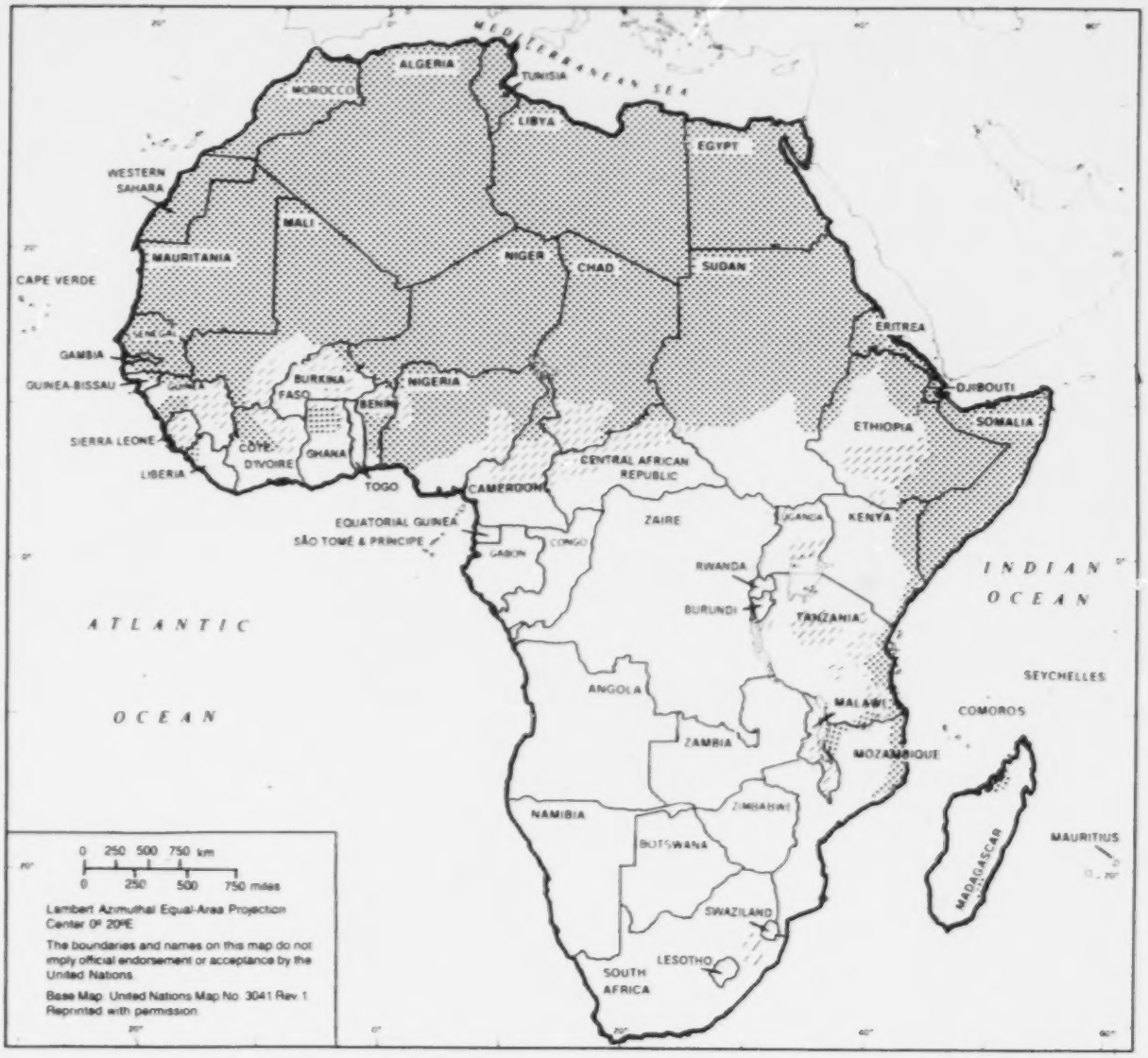
Source: U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, The World Factbook 1995.

ISLAM IN AFRICA

(Generalized Boundaries)



Predominantly Muslim

Significant Muslim minority

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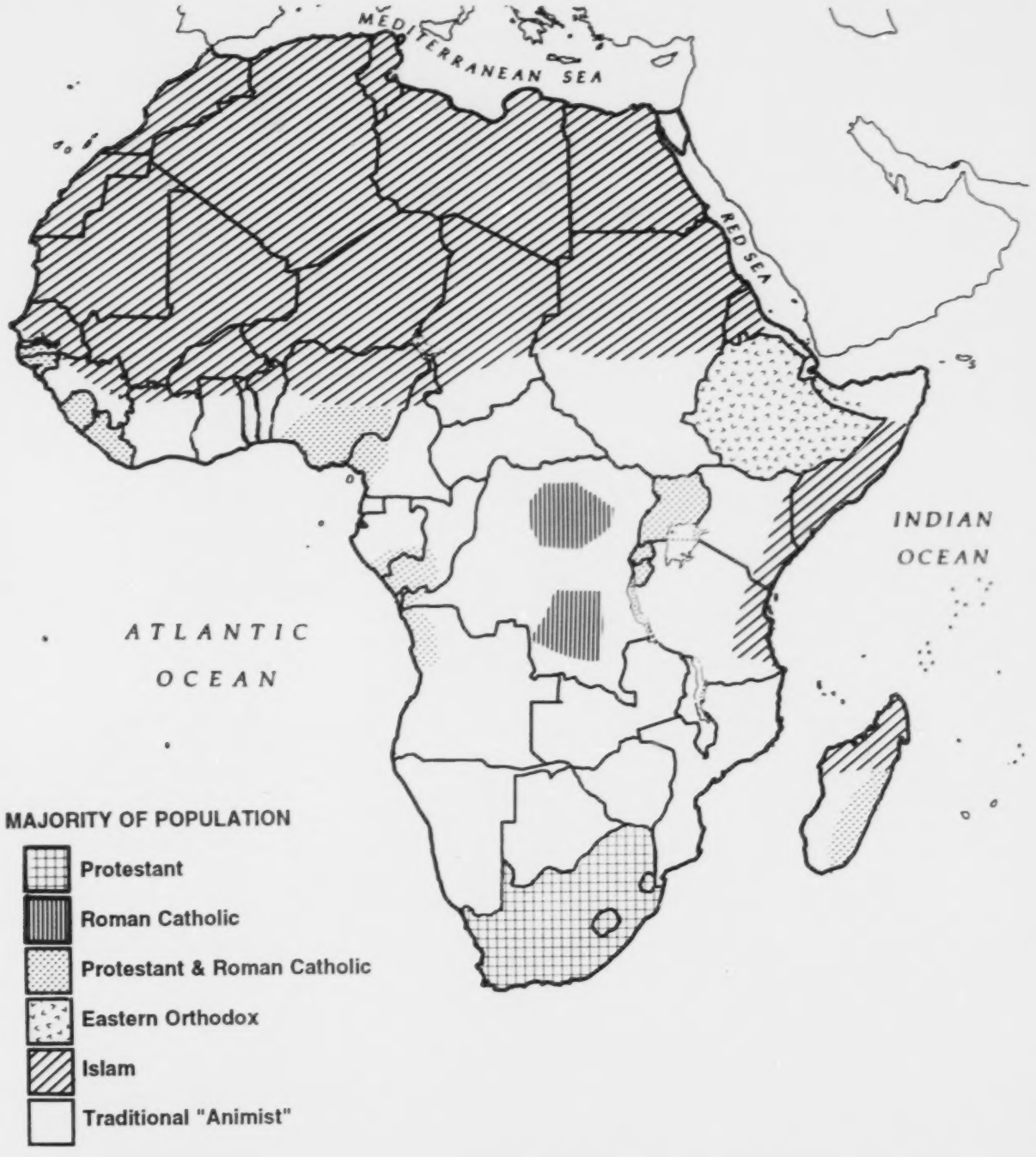
World Eagle map based on U.S. Department of State map 801028 (547147) 6-87.

DISTRIBUTION OF RELIGIONS



Source: "The Africans", A Viewers Guide;
Greater Washington Educational Telecommunications Ass., Inc., 1985.

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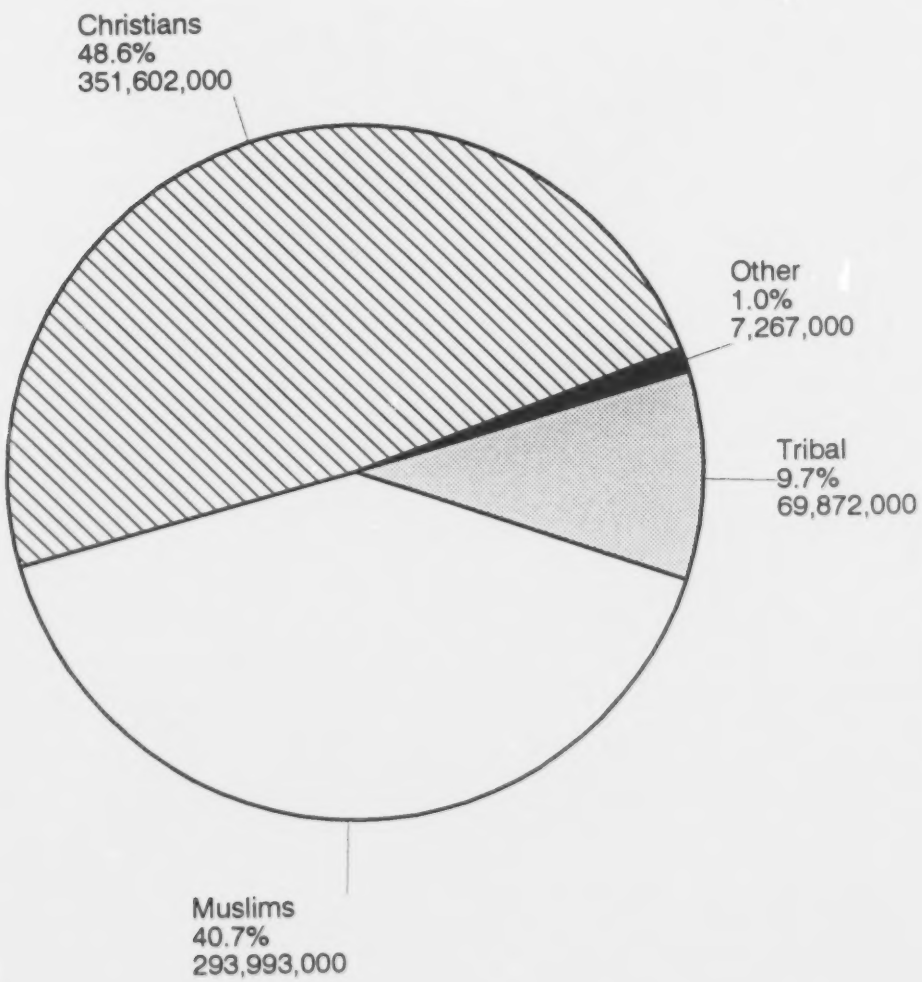
DISTRIBUTION OF MAJOR RELIGIONS IN AFRICA: 1994

OTHER = Hindus, Buddhists, Chinese Folk Religionists, New-Religionists, Sikhs, Jews, Shamanists, Confucians, Baha'is, Jains, Shintoists, Nonreligious, Atheists, and other religionists.



TOTAL POPULATION IN AFRICA: 722,814,000
TOTAL WORLD POPULATION: 5,661,525,000

Source: 1996 Information Please Almanac

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CLIMATIC REGIONS

Tropical
- 1.1 Humid semihot equatorial
- 1.2 Humid semihot tropical
- 1.3 Dry semihot tropical
- 1.4 Hot tropical
- 1.5 Semiarid tropical
- 1.7 Humid tierra templada
- 1.8 Dry tierra templada
- 1.9 Cool winter hot tropical

Tierra Fria
- 2.1 Semitropical tierra fria
- 2.2 Low tierra fria
- 2.3 Medium tierra fria
- 2.4 High tierra fria

Desert
- 3.1 Hot tropical desert
- 3.2 Hot subtropical desert
- 3.3 Semihot and cool tropical desert
- 3.4 Cool subtropical desert
- 3.5 Tropical highland desert
- 3.6 Pampean desert

Subtropical
- 4.2 Monsoon subtropical
- 4.3 Hot semitropical
- 4.4 Semihot semitropical

Mediterranean
- 6.1 Subtropical Mediterranean
- 6.2 Marine Mediterranean
- 6.5 Temperate Mediterranean
- 6.7 Continental Mediterranean
- 6.8 Subtropical semiarid Mediterranean
- 6.9 Continental semiarid Mediterranean

South Africa obviously is part of Sub-Saharan Africa. Unfortunately comparable information was not available to add to this map created by the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture. Foreign Agricultural Research Report No. 166. Food Problems and Prospects in Sub-Saharan Africa: The Decade of the 1980's.

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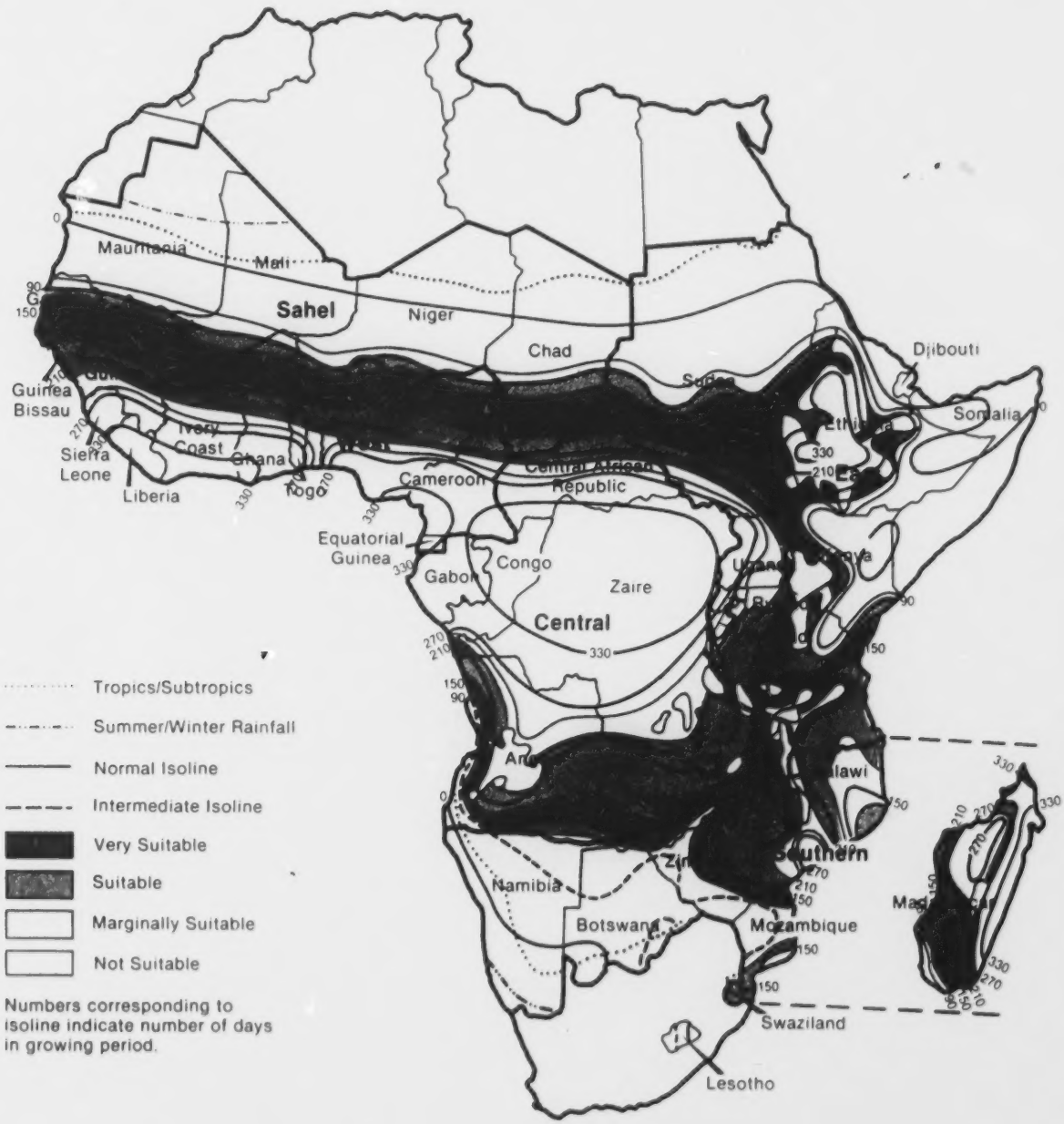
MILLET: RAINFED PRODUCTION

Sub-Saharan Africa



South Africa obviously is part of Sub-Saharan Africa. Unfortunately comparable information was not available to add to this map created by the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture. Foreign Agricultural Research Report No. 166. Food Problems and Prospects in Sub-Saharan Africa: The Decade of the 1980's.

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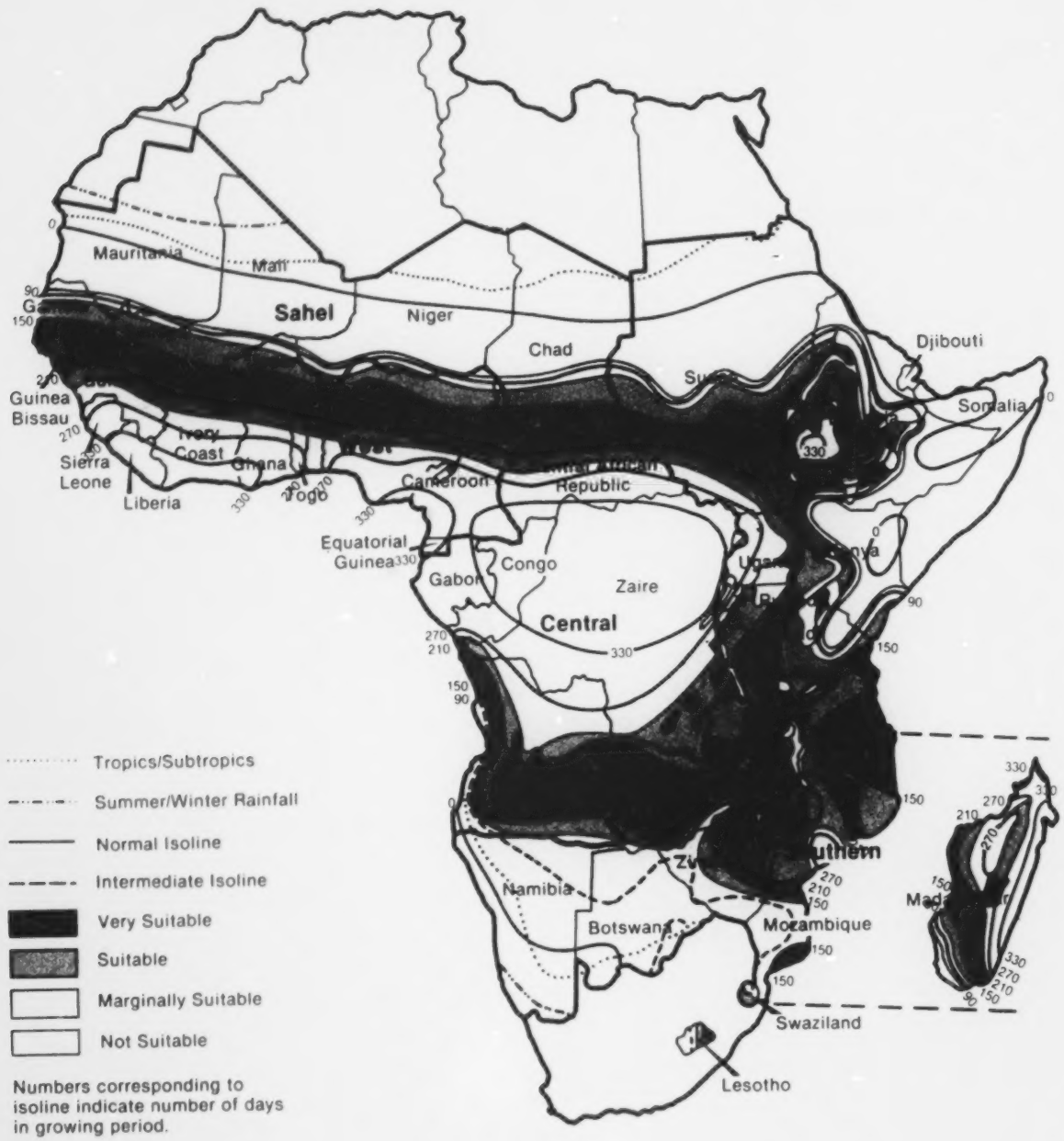
SORGHUM: RAINFED PRODUCTION

Sub-Saharan Africa



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Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture. Foreign Agricultural Research Report No. 166. Food Problems and Prospects in Sub-Saharan Africa: The Decade of the 1980's.

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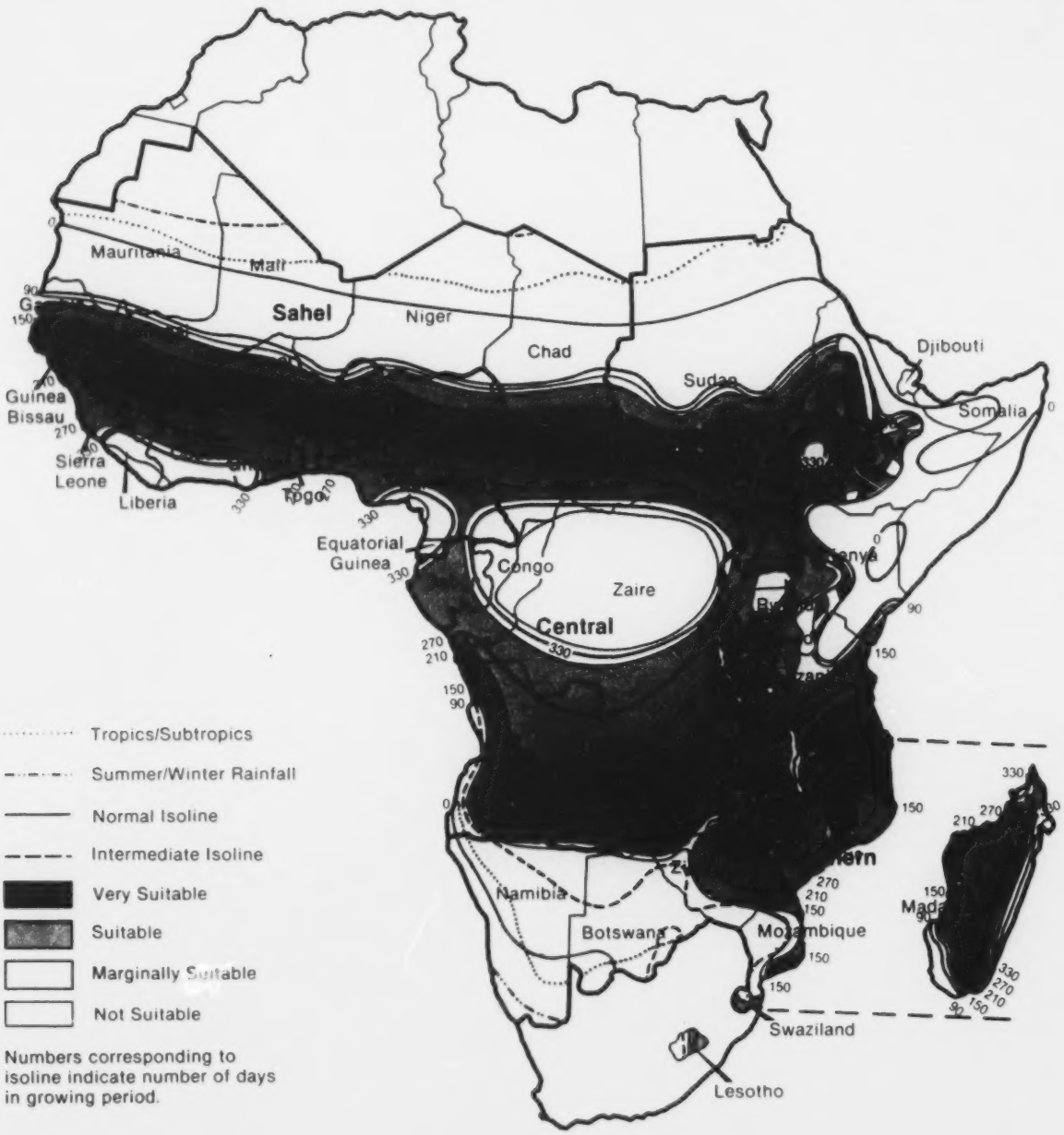
MAIZE: RAINFED PRODUCTION

Sub-Saharan Africa



South Africa obviously is part of Sub-Saharan Africa. Unfortunately comparable information was not available to add to this map created by the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture. Foreign Agricultural Research Report No. 166. Food Problems and Prospects in Sub-Saharan Africa: The Decade of the 1980's.

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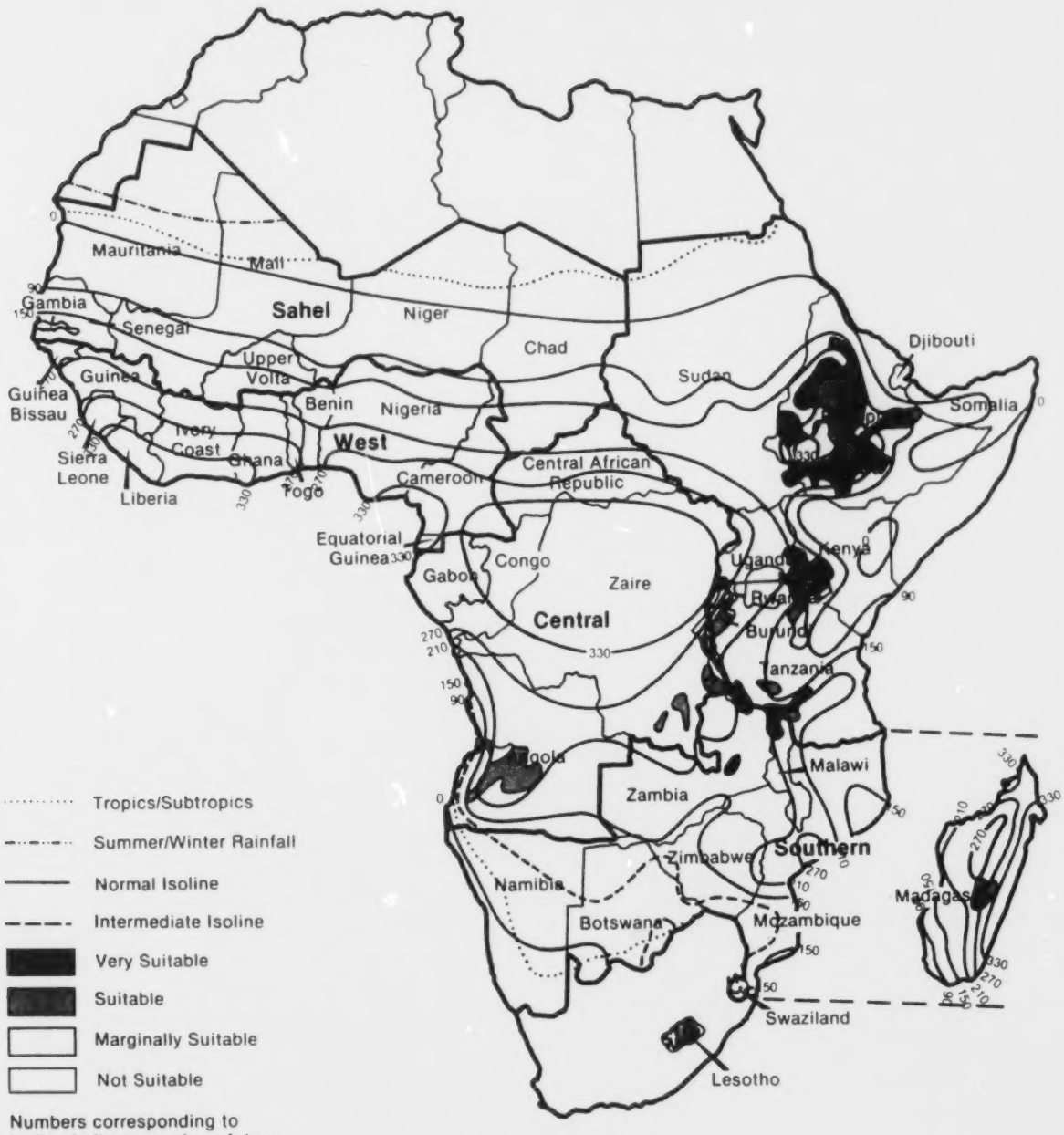
WHEAT: RAINFED PRODUCTION

Sub-Saharan Africa



Tropics/Subtropics

Summer/Winter Rainfall

Normal Isoline

Intermediate Isoline

Very Suitable

Suitable

Marginally Suitable

Not Suitable

Numbers corresponding to isoline indicate number of days in growing period.

South Africa obviously is part of Sub-Saharan Africa. Unfortunately comparable information was not available to add to this map created by the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture. Foreign Agricultural Research Report No. 166. Food Problems and Prospects in Sub-Saharan Africa: The Decade of the 1980's.

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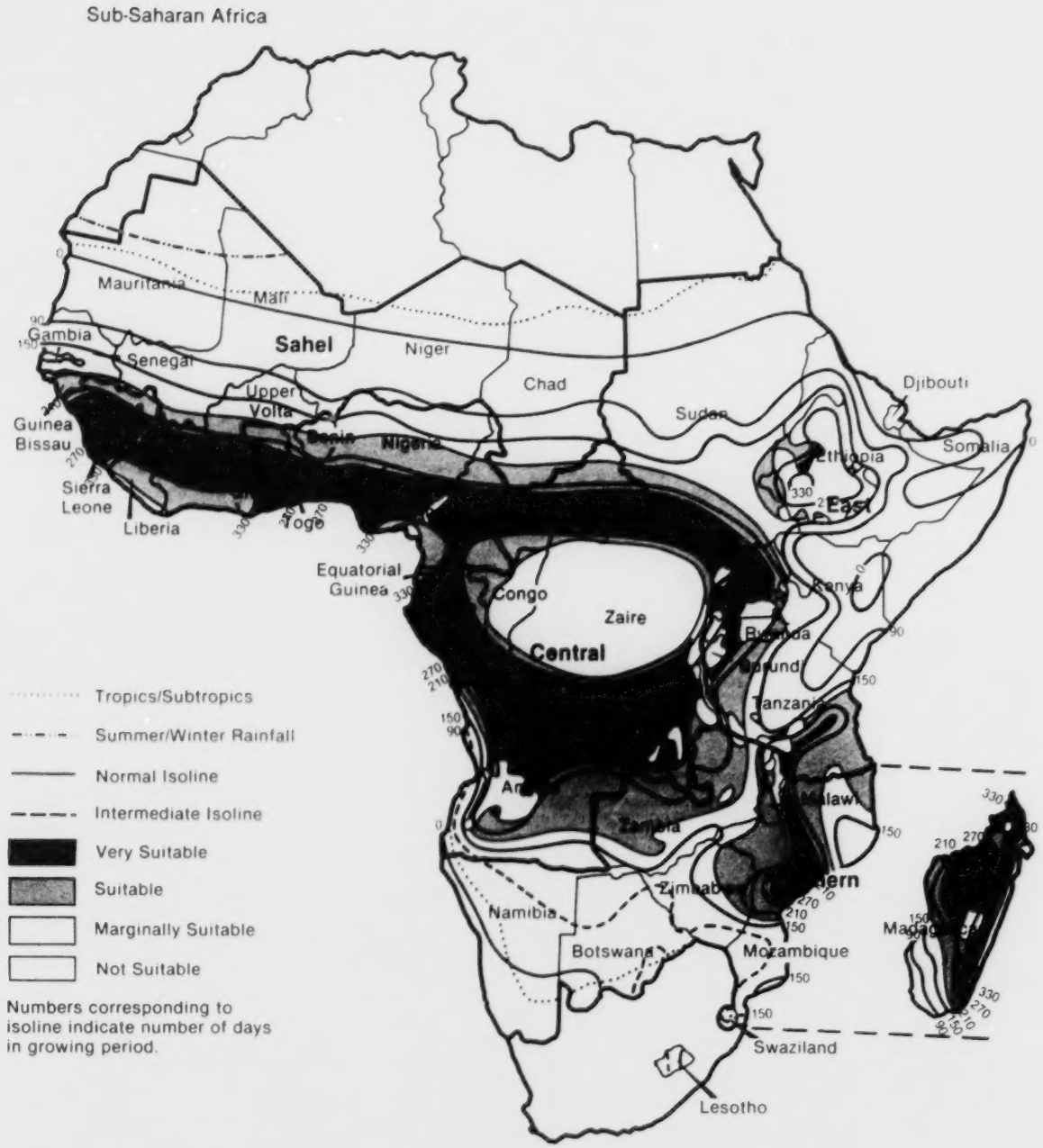
CASSAVA: RAINFED PRODUCTION



South Africa obviously is part of Sub-Saharan Africa. Unfortunately comparable information was not available to add to this map created by the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

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Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture. Foreign Agricultural Research Report No. 166. Food Problems and Prospects in Sub-Saharan Africa: The Decade of the 1980's.

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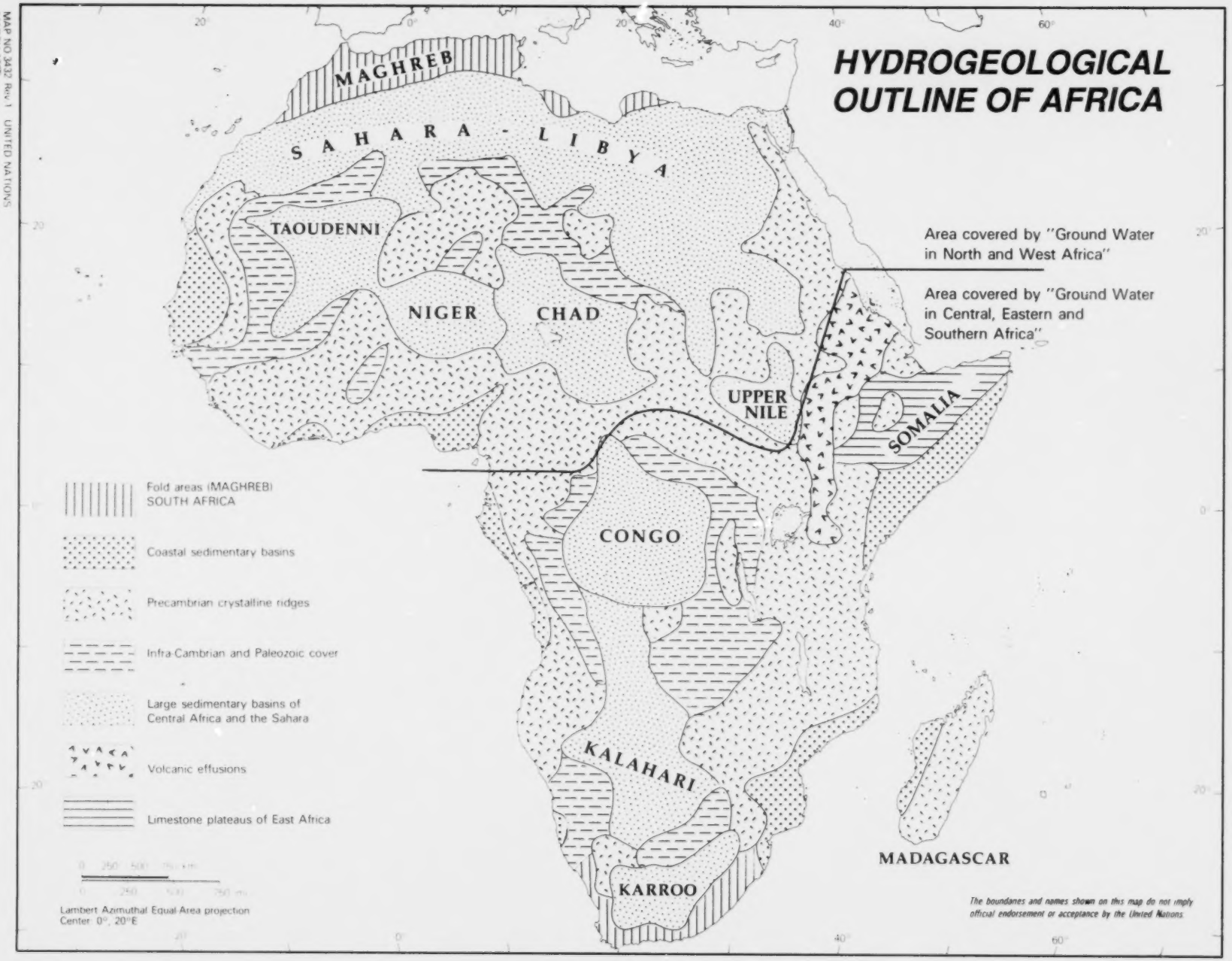
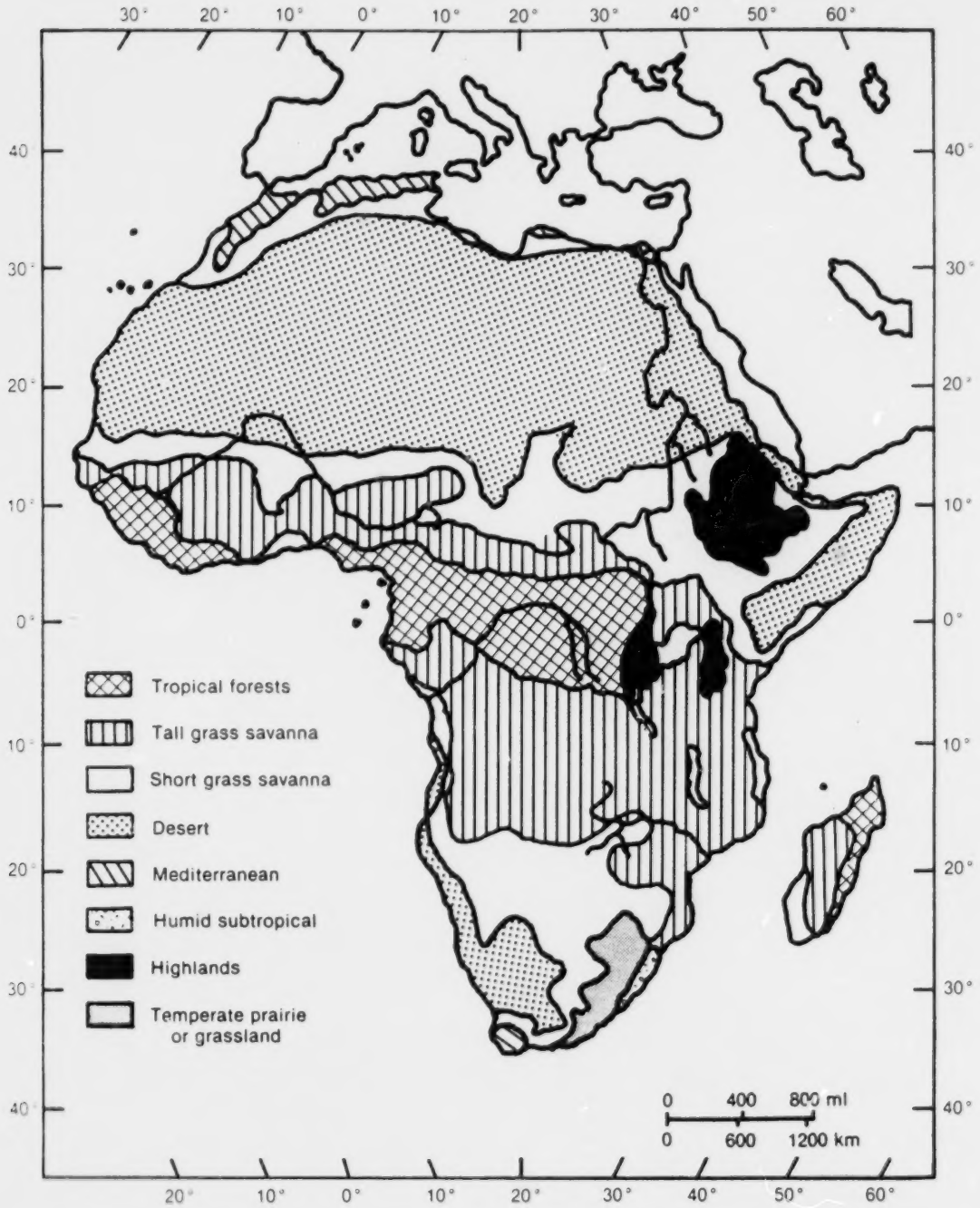
HYDROGEOLOGICAL OUTLINE OF AFRICA


MAGHREB
SAHARA - LIBYA
TAOUDENNI
NIGER
CHAD
UPPER NILE
SOMALIA
CONGO
KALAHARI
KARROO
MADAGASCAR
Area covered by "Ground Water in North and West Africa"
Area covered by "Ground Water in Central, Eastern and Southern Africa"
Fold areas (MAGHREB) SOUTH AFRICA
Coastal sedimentary basins
Precambrian crystalline ridges
Infra-Cambrian and Paleozoic cover
Large sedimentary basins of Central Africa and the Sahara
Volcanic effusions
Limestone plateaus of East Africa
Lambert Azimuthal Equal-Area projection
Center: 0°, 20°E
The boundaries and names shown on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

ECOLOGICAL AREAS OF AFRICA



Source: Office of Technology Assessment. Africa Tomorrow: Issues in Technology, Agriculture, and U.S. Foreign Aid. December 1984. P.77.

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ESTIMATED LAND USE

ALGERIA

arable land 3%
permanent crops 0%
meadows and pastures 13%
forest and woodland 2%
other 82%
Irrigated land 3,360 sq km (1989)

ANGOLA

arable land 2%
permanent crops 0%
meadows and pastures 23%
forest and woodland 43%
other 32%
Irrigated land NA km2

BENIN

arable land 12%
permanent crops 4%
meadows and pastures 4%
forest and woodland 35%
other 45%
Irrigated land 60 sq km (1989 est.)

BOTSWANA

arable land 2%
permanent crops 0%
meadows and pastures 75%
forest and woodland 2%
other 21%
Irrigated land 20 sq km (1989 est.)

BURKINA FASO

arable land 10%
permanent crops 0%
meadows and pastures 37%
forest and woodland 26%
other 27%
Irrigated land 160 sq km (1989 est.)

BURUNDI

arable land 43%
permanent crops 8%
meadows and pastures 35%
forest and woodland 2%
other 12%
Irrigated land 720 sq km (1989 est.)

CAMEROON

arable land 13%
permanent crops 2%
meadows and pastures 18%
forest and woodland 54%
other 13%
Irrigated land 280 sq km (1989 est.)

CAPE VERDE

arable land 9%
permanent crops 0%
meadows and pastures 6%
forest and woodland 0%
other 85%
Irrigated land 20 sq km (1989 est.)

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

arable land 3%
permanent crops 0%
meadows and pastures 5%
forest and woodland 64%
other 28%
Irrigated land NA sq km

CHAD

arable land 2%
permanent crops 0%
meadows and pastures 36%
forest and woodland 11%
other 51%
Irrigated land 100 sq km (1989 est.)

COMOROS

arable land 35%
permanent crops 8%
meadows and pastures 7%
forest and woodland 16%
other 34%
Irrigated land NA sq km

CONGO

arable land 2%
permanent crops 0%
meadows and pastures 29%
forest and woodland 62%
other 7%
Irrigated land 40 sq km (1989)

CÔTE D'IVOIRE

arable land 9%
permanent crops 4%
meadows and pastures 9%
forest and woodland 26%
other 52%
Irrigated land 620 sq km (1989 est.)

DJIBOUTI

arable land 0%
permanent crops 0%
meadows and pastures 9%
forest and woodland 0%
other 91%
Irrigated land NA sq km

EGYPT

arable land 3%
permanent crops 2%
meadows and pastures 0%
forest and woodland 0%
other 95%
Irrigated land 25,850 sq km (1989)

EQUATORIAL GUINEA

arable land 8%
permanent crops 4%
meadows and pastures 4%
forest and woodland 51%
other 33%
Irrigated land NA sq km

ERITREA

arable land 3%
permanent crops 2% (coffee)
meadows and pastures 40%
forest and woodland 5%
other 50%
Irrigated land NA sq km

ETHIOPIA

arable land 12%
permanent crops 1%
meadows and pastures 41%
forest and woodland 24%
other 22%
Irrigated land 1,620 sq km (1989)

Source: U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, The World Factbook 1995.

ESTIMATED LAND USE

GABON

arable land 1%
permanent crops 1%
meadows and pastures 18%
forest and woodland 78%
other 2%
Irrigated land NA sq km

GAMBIA

arable land 16%
permanent crops 0%
meadows and pastures 9%
forest and woodland 20%
other 55%
Irrigated land 120 sq km (1989 est.)

GHANA

arable land 5%
permanent crops 7%
meadows and pastures 15%
forest and woodland 37%
other 36%
Irrigated land 80 sq km (1989)

GUINEA

arable land 6%
permanent crops 0%
meadows and pastures 12%
forest and woodland 42%
other 40%
Irrigated land 240 sq km (1989 est.)

GUINEA-BISSAU

arable land 11%
permanent crops 1%
meadows and pastures 43%
forest and woodland 38%
other 7%
Irrigated land NA sq km

KENYA

arable land 3%
permanent crops 1%
meadows and pastures 7%
forest and woodland 4%
other 85%
Irrigated land 520 sq km (1989)

LESOTHO

arable land 10%
permanent crops 0%
meadows and pastures 66%
forest and woodland 0%
other 24%
Irrigated land NA sq km

LIBERIA

arable land 1%
permanent crops 3%
meadows and pastures 2%
forest and woodland 39%
other 55%
Irrigated land 20 sq km (1989 est.)

LIBYA

arable land 2%
permanent crops 0%
meadows and pastures 8%
forest and woodland 0%
other 90%
Irrigated land 2,420 sq km (1989)

MADAGASCAR

arable land 4%
permanent crops 1%
meadows and pastures 58%
forest and woodland 26%
other 11%
Irrigated land 9,000 sq km (1989)

MALAWI

arable land 25%
permanent crops 0%
meadows and pastures 20%
forest and woodland 50%
other 5%
Irrigated land 200 sq km (1989 est.)

MALI

arable land 2%
permanent crops 0%
meadows and pastures 25%
forest and woodland 7%
other 66%
Irrigated land 50 sq km (1989 est.)

MAURITANIA

arable land 1%
permanent crops 0%
meadows and pastures 38%
forest and woodland 5%
other 56%
Irrigated land 120 sq km (1989 est.)

MAURITIUS

arable land 54%
permanent crops 4%
meadows and pastures 4%
forest and woodland 31%
other 7%
Irrigated land 170 sq km (1989 est.)

MOROCCO

arable land 18%
permanent crops 1%
meadows and pastures 28%
forest and woodland 12%
other 41%
Irrigated land 12,650 sq km (1989)

MOZAMBIQUE

arable land 4%
permanent crops 0%
meadows and pastures 56%
forest and woodland 20%
other 20%
Irrigated land 1,150 sq km (1989)

NAMIBIA

arable land 1%
permanent crops 0%
meadows and pastures 64%
forest and woodland 22%
other 13%
Irrigated land 40 sq km (1989 est.)

NIGER

arable land 3%
permanent crops 0%
meadows and pastures 7%
forest and woodland 2%
other 88%
Irrigated land 320 sq km (1989 est.)

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Source: U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, The World Factbook 1995.

ESTIMATED LAND USE

NIGERIA

arable land 31%
permanent crops 3%
meadows and pastures 23%
forest and woodland 15%
other 28%
Irrigated land 8,650 sq km (1989)

RWANDA

arable land 29%
permanent crops 11%
meadows and pastures 18%
forest and woodland 10%
other 32%
Irrigated land 40 sq km (1989 est.)

SÃO TOMÉ & PRÍNCIPE

arable land 1%
permanent crops 20%
meadows and pastures 1%
forest and woodland 75%
other 3%
Irrigated land NA sq km

SENEGAL

arable land 27%
permanent crops 0%
meadows and pastures 30%
forest and woodland 31%
other 12%
Irrigated land 1,800 sq km (1989)

SEYCHELLES

arable land 4%
permanent crops 18%
meadows and pastures 0%
forest and woodland 18%
other 60%
Irrigated land NA sq km

SIERRA LEONE

arable land 25%
permanent crops 2%
meadows and pastures 31%
forest and woodland 29%
other 13%
Irrigated land 340 sq km (1989 est.)

SOMALIA

arable land 2%
permanent crops 0%
meadows and pastures 46%
forest and woodland 14%
other 38%
Irrigated land 1,600 sq km (1989)

SOUTH AFRICA

arable land 10%
permanent crops 1%
meadows and pastures 65%
forest and woodland 3%
other 21%
Irrigated land 11,280 sq km (1989)

SUDAN

arable land 5%
permanent crops 0%
meadows and pastures 24%
forest and woodland 20%
other 51%
Irrigated land 18,900 sq km (1989)

SWAZILAND

arable land 10.9%
permanent crops 0.2%
meadows and pastures 62.2%
forest and woodland 6.9%
other 19.8%
Irrigated land 640 sq km (1993 est.)

TANZANIA

arable land 5%
permanent crops 1%
meadows and pastures 40%
forest and woodland 47%
other 7%
Irrigated land 1,530 sq km (1989)

TOGO

arable land 25%
permanent crops 1%
meadows and pastures 4%
forest and woodland 28%
other 42%
Irrigated land 70 sq km (1989 est.)

TUNISIA

arable land 20%
permanent crops 10%
meadows and pastures 19%
forest and woodland 4%
other 47%
Irrigated land 2,750 sq km (1989)

UGANDA

arable land 23%
permanent crops 9%
meadows and pastures 25%
forest and woodland 30%
other 13%
Irrigated land 90 sq km (1989 est.)

WESTERN SAHARA

arable land 0%
permanent crops 0%
meadows and pastures 19%
forest and woodland 0%
other 81%
Irrigated land NA sq km

ZAIRE

arable land 3%
permanent crops 0%
meadows and pastures 4%
forest and woodland 78%
other 15%
Irrigated land 100 sq km (1989 est.)

ZAMBIA

arable land 7%
permanent crops 0%
meadows and pastures 47%
forest and woodland 27%
other 19%
Irrigated land 320 sq km (1989)

ZIMBABWE

arable land 7.25%
permanent crops 0.25% (coffee is a permanent crop)
meadows and pastures 12.5%
forest and woodland 49%
other 31%
Irrigated land 2,250 sq km (1993)

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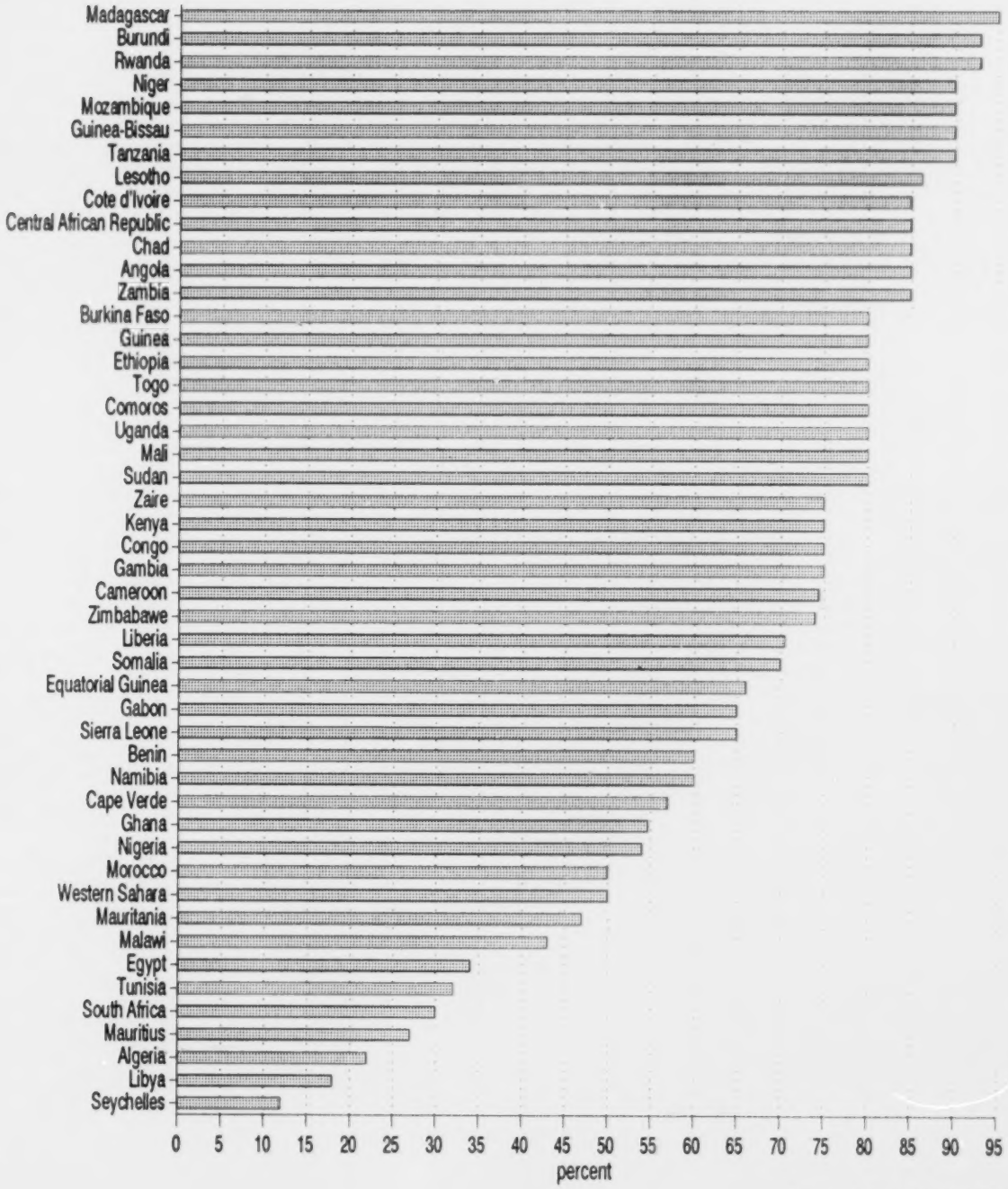
Source: U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, The World Factbook 1995.

COUNTRIES RANKED BY PERCENT OF LABOR FORCE ENGAGED IN AGRICULURE

Definition of agriculture also includes hunting, forestry, and fishing.



Source: U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, The World Factbook 1995.

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ASPECTS OF AGRICULTURE

	% Arable Land	% Permanent Crop	% Pasture & Grassland	% Labor Force in Agriculture
Algeria	3	0	13	[10]22
Angola	2	0	23	[8]85
Benin	12	4	4	[8]60
Botswana	2	0	75	NA
Burkina Faso	10	0	37	[3]80
Burundi	43	8	35	[4]93
Cameroon	13	2	18	[4]74.4
Cape Verde	9	0	6	[2]57
Central African Republic	3	0	5	[7]85
Chad	2	0	36	[1]85
Comoros	35	8	7	[3]80
Congo	2	0	29	75
Côte d'Ivoire	9	4	9	[(b)]85
Djibouti	0	0	9	NA
Egypt	3	2	0	[5]34
Equatorial Guinea	8	4	4	[1]66
Eritrea	3	2	40	NA
Ethiopia	12	1	41	[9(c)]80
Gabon	1	1	18	65
Gambia	16	0	9	[7]75
Ghana	5	7	15	[(d)]54.7
Guinea	6	0	12	[4]80
Guinea-Bissau	11	1	43	90
Kenya	3	1	7	[11]75
Lesotho	10	0	66	86.2
Liberia	1	3	2	70.5
Libya	2	0	8	18
Madagascar	4	1	58	[8]87
Malawi	25	0	20	[7]43
Mali	2	0	25	[2]80
Mauritania	1	0	38	[2]47
Mauritius	54	4	4	[(d)]27
Morocco	18	1	28	[8]50
Mozambique	4	0	56	90
Namibia	1	0	64	[2]60

Source: U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, The World Factbook, 1995

ASPECTS OF AGRICULTURE

	% Arable Land	% Permanent Crop	% Pasture & Grassland	% Labor Force in Agriculture
Niger	3	0	7	[3]90
Nigeria	31	3	23	54
Rwanda	29	11	18	93
São Tomé & Príncipe	1	20	1	(e)
Senegal	27	0	30	77
Seychelles	4	18	0	[8(f)]12
Sierra Leone	25	2	31	[2]65
Somalia	2	0	46	30
South Africa	10	1	65	[9]30
Sudan	5	0	24	[4]80
Swaziland	10.9	0.2	62.2	NA
Tanzania	5	1	40	[7]90
Togo	25	1	4	80
Tunisia	20	10	19	32
Uganda	23	9	25	80
Western Sahara	0	0	19	[c]50
Zaire	3	0	4	[6]75
Zambia	7	0	47	85
Zimbabwe	7.25	0.25	12.5	[6]74

[1]=1980 est.
[2]=1981 est.
[3]=1982 est.
[4]=1983 est
[5]=1984 est
[6]=1985 est
[7]=1986 est
[8]=1987 est
[9]=1990 est.
[10]=1992 est.
[11]=1993 est.

(a) includes herding & fishing
(b) includes forestry & livestock raising
(c) includes animal husbandry
(d) includes fishing
(e) most of pop. engaged in subsistence agriculture & fishing
(f) includes forestry & fishing

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Source: U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, The World Factbook, 1995

THE AGRICULTURE OF EACH COUNTRY

ALGERIA

Agriculture: accounts for 12% of GDP (1993) and employs 22% of labor force; products- wheat, barley, oats, grapes, olives, citrus, fruits, sheep, cattle; net importer of food - grain, vegetable oil, sugar

ANGOLA

Agriculture: cash crops - bananas, sugarcane, coffee, sisal, corn, cotton, cane, manioc, tobacco; food crops - cassava, corn, vegetables, plantains; livestock production accounts for 20%, fishing 4%, forestry 2% of total agricultural output

BENIN

Agriculture: accounts for 35% of GDP; small farms produce 90% of agricultural output; production is dominated by food crops - corn, sorghum, cassava, yams, beans, rice; cash crops include cotton, palm oil, peanuts; poultry and livestock output has not kept up with consumption

BOTSWANA

Agriculture: sorghum, maize, millet, pulses, groundnuts, beans, cowpeas, sunflower seeds; livestock

BURKINA FASO

Agriculture: accounts for about 40% of GDP; cash crops - peanuts, shea nuts, sesame, cotton; food crops - sorghum, millet, corn, rice; livestock; not self-sufficient in food grains

BURUNDI

Agriculture: accounts for 50% of GDP; cash crops - coffee, cotton, tea; food crops - corn, sorghum, sweet potatoes, bananas, manioc; livestock - meat, milk, hides and skins

CAMEROON

Agriculture: the agriculture and forestry sectors provide employment for the majority of the population, contributing about 25% to GDP and providing a high degree of self-sufficiency in staple foods; commercial and food crops include coffee, cocoa, timber, cotton, rubber, bananas, oilseed, grains, livestock, root starches

CAPE VERDE

Agriculture: accounts for 20% of GDP (including fishing); largely subsistence farming; bananas are the only export crop; other crops - corn, beans, sweet potatoes, coffee; growth potential of agricultural sector limited by poor soils and scanty rainfall; annual food imports required; fish catch provides for both domestic consumption and small exports

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Agriculture: self-sufficient in food production except for grain; commercial crops - cotton, coffee, tobacco, timber; food crops - manioc, yams, millet, corn, bananas

CHAD

Agriculture: accounts for about 45% of GDP; largely subsistence farming; cotton most important cash crop; food crops include sorghum, millet, peanuts, rice, potatoes, manioc; livestock - cattle, sheep, goats, camels; self-sufficient in food in years of adequate rainfall

COMOROS

Agriculture: accounts for 40% of GDP; most of population works in subsistence agriculture and fishing; plantations produce cash crops for export - vanilla, cloves, perfume essences, copra; principal food crops - coconuts, bananas, cassava; world's leading producer of essence of ylang-ylang (for perfumes) and second-largest producer of vanilla; large net food importer

CONGO

Agriculture: accounts for 12% of GDP (including fishing and forestry); cassava accounts for 90% of food output; other crops - rice, corn, peanuts, vegetables; cash crops include coffee and cocoa; forest products important export earner; imports over 90% of food needs

CÔTE D'IVOIRE

Agriculture: most important sector, contributing one-third to GDP and 80% to exports; cash crops include coffee, cocoa beans, timber, bananas, palm kernels, rubber; food crops - corn, rice, manioc, sweet potatoes; not self-sufficient in bread grain and dairy products

DJIBOUTI

Agriculture: mostly fruit and vegetables; herding of goats, sheep, and camels

EGYPT

Agriculture cotton, rice, corn, wheat, beans, fruit, vegetables; cattle, water buffalo, sheep, goats; annual fish catch about 140,000 metric tons

EQUATORIAL GUINEA

Agriculture: accounts for almost 50% of GDP, cash crops - timber

Source: U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, The World Factbook 1995.

THE AGRICULTURE OF EACH COUNTRY

and coffee from Rio Muni, cocoa from Bioko; food crops - rice, yams, cassava, bananas, oil palm nuts, manioc, livestock

ERITREA

Agriculture: products - sorghum, livestock (including goats), fish, lentils, vegetables, maize, cotton, tobacco, coffee, sisal (for making rope)

ETHIOPIA

Agriculture: accounts for 45% of GDP; export crops of coffee and oilseeds are grown partly on state farms; estimated 50% of agricultural production is at subsistence level; principal crops and livestock - cereals, pulses, coffee, oilseeds, sugarcane, potatoes and other vegetables, hides and skins, cattle, sheep, goats

GABON

Agriculture: cash crops - cocoa, coffee, palm oil; livestock raising not developed; importer of food; small fishing operations provide a catch of about 20,000 metric tons; okoume (a tropical softwood) is the most important timber product

GAMBIA

Agriculture: accounts for 30% of GDP; one-third of food requirements is imported; major export crop is peanuts; other principal crops - millet, sorghum, rice, corn, cassava, palm kernels; livestock - cattle, sheep, goats; forestry and fishing resources not fully exploited

GHANA

Agriculture: accounts for almost 50% of GDP (including fishing and forestry); the major cash crop is cocoa; other principal crops - rice, coffee, cassava, peanuts, corn, shea nuts, timber; normally self-sufficient in food

GUINEA

Agriculture: accounts for 40% of GDP (includes fishing and forestry); mostly subsistence farming; principal products - rice, coffee, pineapples, palm kernels, cassava, bananas, sweet potatoes, timber; livestock - cattle, sheep and goats; not self-sufficient in food grains

GUINEA-BISSAU

Agriculture: accounts for over 45% of GDP, nearly 100% of exports, and 90% of employment; rice is the staple food; other crops include corn, beans, cassava, cashew nuts, peanuts, palm kernels, and cotton; not self-sufficient in food; fishing and forestry potential not fully exploited

KENYA

Agriculture: most important sector, accounting for 27% of GDP and 65% of exports; cash crops - coffee, tea; food products - corn, wheat, sugarcane, fruit, vegetables, dairy products, beef, pork, poultry, eggs

LESOTHO

Agriculture: accounts for 50% of GDP (1993 est.); exceedingly primitive, mostly subsistence farming and livestock; principal crops corn, wheat, pulses, sorghum, barley

LIBERIA

Agriculture: accounts for about 40% of GDP (including fishing and forestry); principal products - rubber, timber, coffee, cocoa, rice, cassava, palm oil, sugarcane, bananas, sheep, goats; not self-sufficient in food, imports 25% of rice consumption

LIBYA

Agriculture: 5% of GDP; cash crops - wheat, barley, olives, dates, citrus fruits, peanuts; 75% of food is imported

MADAGASCAR

Agriculture: accounts for 31% of GDP; cash crops - coffee, vanilla, sugarcane, cloves, cocoa; food crops - rice, cassava, beans, bananas, peanuts; cattle raising widespread; almost self-sufficient in rice

MALAWI

Agriculture accounts for 40% of GDP; cash crops - tobacco, sugarcane, cotton, tea, and corn; subsistence crops - potatoes, cassava, sorghum, pulses; livestock - cattle, goats

MALI

Agriculture: accounts for 50% of GDP; mostly subsistence farming; cotton and livestock products account for over 70% of exports; other crops - millet, rice, corn, vegetables, peanuts; livestock - cattle, sheep, goats

MAURITANIA

Agriculture: accounts for 25% of GDP (including fishing); largely subsistence farming and nomadic cattle and sheep herding except in Senegal river valley; crops - dates, millet, sorghum, root crops; fish products number-one export; large food deficit in years of drought

MAURITIUS

Agriculture: accounts for 10% of GDP; about 90% of cultivated land in sugarcane; other products - tea, corn, potatoes, bananas, pulses, cattle, goats, fish; net food importer, especially rice and fish

Source: U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, The World Factbook 1995.

THE AGRICULTURE OF EACH COUNTRY

MOROCCO

Agriculture: accounts for 15% of GDP, 50% of employment, and 30% of export value; not self-sufficient in food; cereal farming and livestock raising predominate; barley, wheat, citrus fruit, wine, vegetables, olives

MOZAMBIQUE

Agriculture: accounts for 50% of GDP and about 90% of exports; cash crops - cotton, cashew nuts, sugarcane, tea, shrimp; other crops - cassava, corn, rice, tropical fruits; not self-sufficient in food

NAMIBIA

Agriculture: accounts for 10% of GDP; livestock raising major source of cash income; crops - millet, sorghum, peanuts; fish catch potential of over 1 million metric tons not being fulfilled

NIGER

Agriculture: accounts for roughly 40% of GDP and 90% of labor force; cash crops - cowpeas, cotton, peanuts; food crops - millet, sorghum, cassava, rice; livestock - cattle, sheep, goats; self-sufficient in food except in drought years

NIGERIA

Agriculture: accounts for 35% of GDP and half of labor force; cash crops - cocoa, peanuts, palm oil, rubber; food crops - corn, rice, sorghum, millet, cassava, yams; livestock - cattle, sheep, goats, pigs; fishing and forestry resources extensively exploited

RWANDA

Agriculture: cash crops - coffee, tea, pyrethrum (insecticide made from chrysanthemums); main food crops - bananas, beans, sorghum, potatoes; stock raising

SÃO TOMÉ & PRÍNCIPE

Agriculture: accounts for 25% of GDP; dominant sector of economy, primary source of exports; cash crops - cocoa, coconuts, palm kernels, coffee; food products - bananas, papaya, beans, poultry, fish; not self-sufficient in food grain and meat

SENEGAL

Agriculture: accounts for 20% of GDP; major products - peanuts (cash crop), millet, corn, sorghum, rice, cotton, tomatoes, green vegetables; estimated two-thirds self-sufficient in food; fish catch of 354,000 metric tons in 1990

SEYCHELLES

Agriculture: accounts for 5% of GDP, mostly subsistence farming; cash crops - coconuts, cinnamon, vanilla; other products - sweet potatoes, cassava, bananas; broiler chickens; large share of food needs imported; expansion of tuna fishing under way

SIERRA LEONE

Agriculture: largely subsistence farming; cash crops - coffee, cocoa, palm kernels; harvests of food staple rice meets 80% of domestic needs; annual fish catch averages 53,000 metric tons

SOMALIA

Agriculture: dominant sector, led by livestock raising (cattle, sheep, goats); crops - bananas, sorghum, corn, mangoes, sugarcane; not self-sufficient in food; distribution of food disrupted by civil strife; fishing potential largely unexploited

SOUTH AFRICA

Agriculture: accounts for about 5% of GDP and 30% of labor force; diversified agriculture, with emphasis on livestock; products - cattle, poultry, sheep, wool, milk, beef, corn, wheat, sugarcane, fruits, vegetables; self-sufficient in food

SUDAN

Agriculture: accounts for 35% of GDP; major products - cotton, oilseeds, sorghum, millet, wheat, gum arabic, sheep; marginally self-sufficient in most foods

SWAZILAND

Agriculture: accounts for over 60% of labor force; mostly subsistence agriculture; cash crops - sugarcane, cotton, maize, tobacco, rice, citrus fruit, pineapples; other crops and livestock - corn, sorghum, peanuts, cattle, goats, sheep; not self-sufficient in grain

TANZANIA

Agriculture: accounts for about 58% of GDP; cash crops - coffee, sisal, tea, cotton, pyrethrum (insecticide made from chrysanthemums), cashews, tobacco, cloves (Zanzibar); food crops - corn, wheat, cassava, bananas, fruits, vegetables; small numbers of cattle, sheep, and goats; not self-sufficient in food grain production

Source: U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, The World Factbook 1995.

THE AGRICULTURE OF EACH COUNTRY

TOGO

Agriculture: accounts for 49% of GDP; cash crops - coffee, cocoa, cotton; food crops - yams, cassava, corn, beans, rice, millet, sorghum; livestock production not significant; annual fish catch of 10,000-14,000 tons

TUNISIA

Agriculture: accounts for 16% of GDP and one-third of labor force; output subject to severe fluctuations because of frequent droughts; export crops - olives, dates, oranges, almonds; other products - grain, sugar beets, wine grapes, poultry, beef, dairy; not self-sufficient in food

UGANDA

Agriculture: mainly subsistence; accounts for 57% of GDP and over 80% of labor force; cash crops - coffee, tea, cotton, tobacco; food crops - cassava, potatoes, corn, millet, pulses; livestock products - beef, goat meat, milk, poultry; self-sufficient in food

WESTERN SAHARA

Agriculture: limited largely to subsistence agriculture and fishing; some barley is grown in nondrought years; fruit and vegetables are grown in the few oases; food imports are essential; camels, sheep, and goats are kept by the nomadic natives; cash economy exists largely for the garrison forces

ZAIRE

Agriculture: cash crops - coffee, palm oil, rubber, quinine; food crops - cassava, bananas, root crops, corn

ZAMBIA

Agriculture: accounts for 12% of GDP and 85% of labor force; crops - corn (food staple), sorghum, rice, peanuts, sunflower, tobacco, cotton, sugarcane, cassava; cattle, goats, beef, eggs

ZIMBABWE

Agriculture: accounts for 20% of GDP; 40% of land area divided into 4,500 large commercial farms and 42% in communal lands; crops - corn (food staple), cotton, tobacco, wheat, coffee, sugarcane, peanuts; livestock - cattle, sheep, goats, pigs; self-sufficient in food

Source: U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, The World Factbook 1995.

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MAJOR NATURAL RESOURCES

ALGERIA

petroleum, natural gas, iron ore, phosphates, uranium, lead, zinc

ANGOLA

petroleum, diamonds, iron ore, phosphates, copper, feldspar, gold, bauxite, uranium

BENIN

small offshore oil deposits, limestone, marble, timber

BOTSWANA

diamonds, copper, nickel, salt, soda ash, potash, coal, iron ore, silver

BURKINA FASO

manganese, limestone, marble; small deposits of gold, antimony, copper, nickel, bauxite, lead, phosphates, zinc, silver

BURUNDI

nickel, uranium, rare earth oxide, peat, cobalt, copper, platinum (not yet exploited), vanadium

CAMEROON

petroleum, bauxite, iron ore, timber, hydropower potential

CAPE VERDE

salt, basalt rock, pozzolana, limestone, kaolin, fish

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

diamonds, uranium, timber, gold, oil

CHAD

petroleum (unexploited but exploration under way), uranium, natron, kaolin, fish (Lake Chad)

COMOROS

negligible

CONGO

petroleum, timber, potash, lead, zinc, uranium, copper, phosphates, natural gas

CÔTE D'IVOIRE

petroleum, diamonds, manganese, iron ore, cobalt, bauxite, copper

DJIBOUTI

geothermal areas

EGYPT

petroleum, natural gas, iron ore, phosphates, manganese, limestone, gypsum, talc, asbestos, lead, zinc

EQUATORIAL GUINEA

timber, petroleum, small unexploited deposits of gold, manganese, uranium

ERITREA

gold, potash, zinc, copper, salt, probably oil (petroleum geologists are prospecting for it), fish

ETHIOPIA

small reserves of gold, platinum, copper, potash

GABON

petroleum, manganese, uranium, gold, timber, iron ore

GAMBIA

fish

GHANA

gold, timber, industrial diamonds, bauxite, manganese, fish, rubber

GUINEA

bauxite, iron ore, diamonds, gold, uranium, hydropower, fish

GUINEA-BISSAU

unexploited deposits of petroleum, bauxite, phosphates, fish, timber

KENYA

gold, limestone, soda ash, salt barytes, rubies, fluorspar, garnets, wildlife

LESOTHO

water, agricultural and grazing land, some diamonds and other minerals

LIBERIA

iron ore, timber, diamonds, gold

LIBYA

petroleum, natural gas, gypsum

MADAGASCAR

graphite, chromite, coal, bauxite, salt, quartz, tar sands, semiprecious stones, mica, fish

MALAWI

limestone, unexploited deposits of uranium, coal, and bauxite

MALI

gold, phosphates, kaolin, salt, limestone, uranium, bauxite, iron ore, manganese, tin, and copper deposits are known but not exploited

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Source: U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, The World Factbook 1995.

MAJOR NATURAL RESOURCES

MAURITANIA

iron ore, gypsum, fish, copper, phosphate

MAURITIUS

arable land, fish

MOROCCO

phosphates, iron ore, manganese, lead, zinc, fish, salt

MOZAMBIQUE

coal, titanium

NAMIBIA

diamonds, copper, uranium, gold, lead, tin, lithium, cadmium, zinc, salt, vanadium, natural gas, fish; suspected deposits of oil, natural gas, coal, iron ore

NIGER

uranium, coal, iron ore, tin, phosphates

NIGERIA

petroleum, tin, columbite, iron ore, coal, limestone, lead, zinc, natural gas

RWANDA

gold, cassiterite (tin ore), wolframite (tungsten ore), natural gas, hydropower

SÃO TOMÉ & PRÍNCIPE

fish

SENEGAL

fish, phosphates, iron ore

SEYCHELLES

fish, copra, cinnamon trees

SIERRA LEONE

diamonds, titanium ore, bauxite, iron ore, gold, chromite

SOMALIA

uranium and largely unexploited reserves of iron ore, tin, gypsum, bauxite, copper, salt

SOUTH AFRICA

gold, chromium, antimony, coal, iron ore, manganese, nickel, phosphates, tin, uranium, gem diamonds, platinum, copper, vanadium, salt, natural gas

SUDAN

small reserves of petroleum, iron ore, copper, chromium ore, zinc, tungsten, mica, silver, gold

SWAZILAND

asbestos, coal, clay, cassiterite, hydropower, forests, small gold and diamond deposits, quarry stone, and talc

TANZANIA

hydropower potential, tin, phosphates, iron ore, coal, diamonds, gemstones, gold, natural gas, nickel

TOGO

phosphates, limestone, marble

TUNISIA

petroleum, phosphates, iron ore, lead, zinc, salt

UGANDA

copper, cobalt, limestone, salt

WESTERN SAHARA

phosphates, iron ore

ZAIRE

cobalt, copper, cadmium, petroleum, industrial and gem diamonds, gold, silver, zinc, manganese, tin, germanium, uranium, radium, bauxite, iron ore, coal, hydropower potential

ZAMBIA

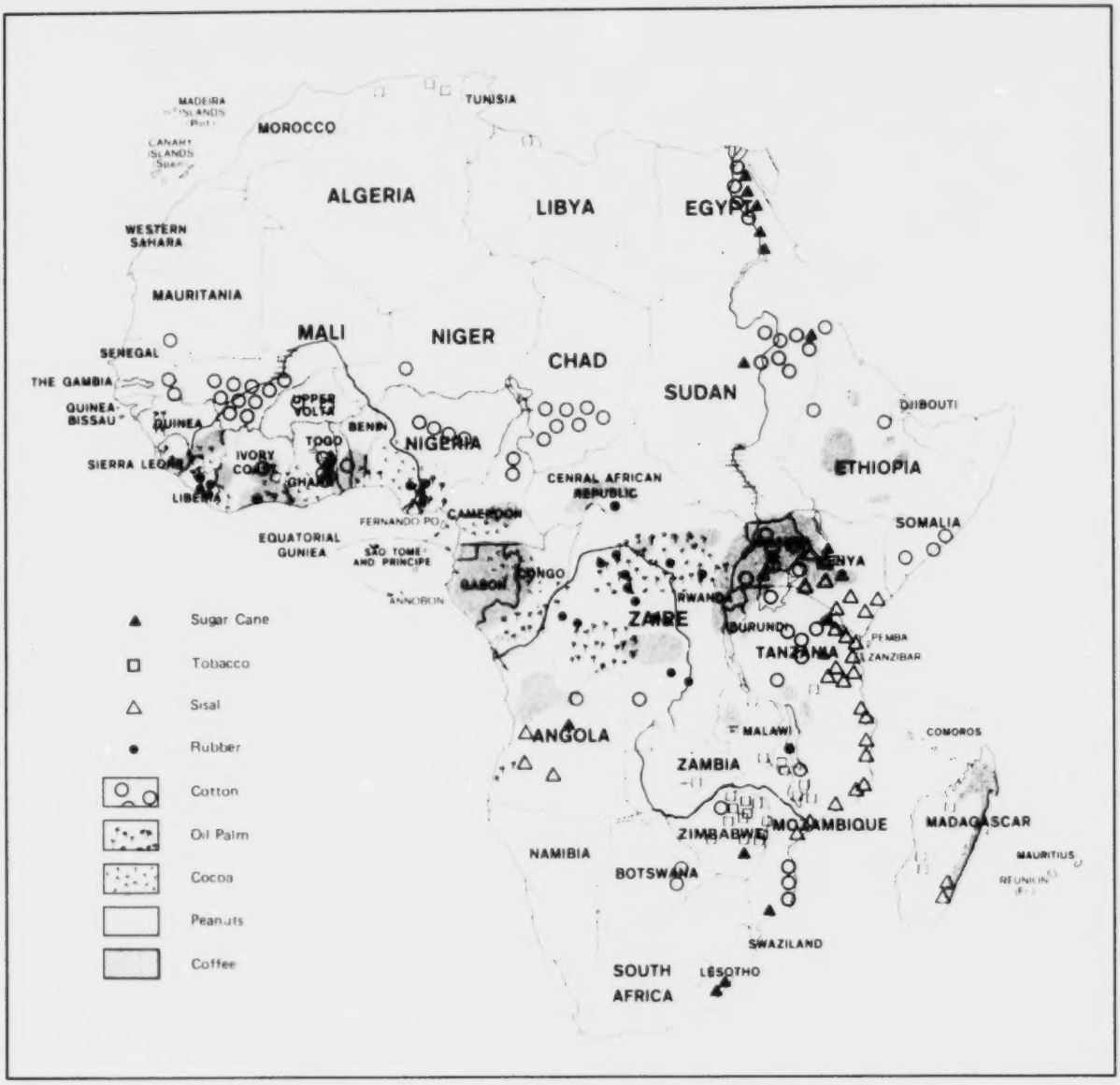
copper, cobalt, zinc, lead, coal, emeralds, gold, silver, uranium, hydropower potential

ZIMBABWE

coal, chromium ore, asbestos, gold, nickel, copper, iron ore, vanadium, lithium, tin, platinum group metals

Source: U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, The World Factbook 1995.

LOCATIONS OF SOME IMPORTANT COMMERCIAL CROPS



Upper Volta now Burkina Faso
Ivory Coast now Côte d'Ivoire

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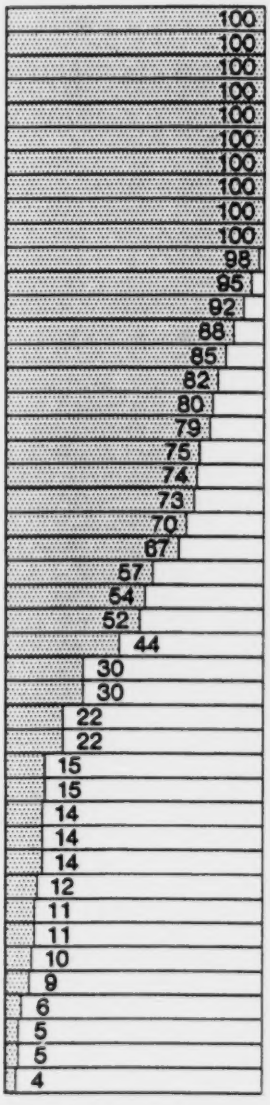
Source: U.S. Department of State. 1980. Latest map available, as of December 13, 1989.

The U.S. Is Dependent on Many Other Countries for Many of the Minerals It Wants and Needs

1991 Net Import Reliance [e 1] of Selected Nonfuel Mineral Materials as a Percent of Apparent Consumption [2]



		Major Sources (1987-90)
ARSENIC	100	France, Chile, Sweden, Mexico
BAUXITE and ALUMINA	100	Australia, Guinea, Jamaica, Brazil
CESIUM (pollucite)	100	Canada
COLUMBIUM (niobium)	100	Brazil, Canada, Germany
GRAPHITE	100	Mexico, China, Brazil, Madagascar
MANGANESE	100	Rep. of South Africa, Gabon, France
MICA (sheet)	100	India, Belgium, Brazil, France
RUBIDIUM	100	Canada
STRONTIUM (celestite)	100	Mexico, Germany, Spain
THALLIUM	100	Belgium, United Kingdom (U.K.), Germany
GEM STONES (natural and synthetic)	98	Belgium, Israel, India, U.K.
ASBESTOS	95	Canada, Rep. of South Africa
DIAMOND (industrial stones)	92	Ireland, U.K., Rep. of South Africa, Zaire
PLATINUM-GROUP METALS	88	Rep. of South Africa, U.K., former USSR
TANTALUM	85	Germany, Thailand, Brazil
COBALT	82	Zaire, Zambia, Canada, Norway
CHROMIUM	80	Rep. of South Africa, Turkey, Zimbabwe, former Yugoslavia
FLUORSPAR	79	Mexico, Rep. of South Africa, China, Canada
TUNGSTEN	75	China, Bolivia, Germany, Peru
NICKEL	74	Canada, Norway, Australia, Dominican Republic
TIN	73	Brazil, China, Indonesia, Malaysia
BARITE	70	China, India, Mexico, Morocco
POTASH	67	Canada, Israel, former USSR, Germany
ANTIMONY	57	China, Mexico, Rep. of South Africa, Guatemala, Bolivia
CADMIUM	54	Canada, Mexico, Australia, Germany
SELENIUM	52	Canada, U.K., Japan, Belgium-Luxembourg
PEAT	44	Canada
GYPSUM	30	Canada, Mexico, Spain
ZINC	30	Canada, Mexico, Spain
PUMICE and PUMICITE	22	Greece, Mexico, Ecuador
SILICON	22	Brazil, Canada, Venezuela, Norway
MAGNESIUM COMPOUNDS	15	China, Canada, Greece, Mexico
SULFUR	15	Mexico, Canada
IODINE	14	Japan, Chile
IRON ORE	14	Canada, Brazil, Venezuela, Mauritania
NITROGEN	14	Canada, former USSR, Trinidad and Tobago, Mexico
IRON and STEEL	12	European Community (EC), Japan, Canada, Rep. of Korea
CEMENT	11	Mexico, Canada, Japan, Greece
SALT	11	Canada, Mexico, Bahamas, Chile
VERMICULITE	10	Rep. of South Africa, China, Brazil
MICA (scrap and flake)	9	Canada, India
SODIUM SULFATE	6	Canada, Mexico
PERLITE	5	Greece
QUARTZ CRYSTAL (industrial)	5	Brazil, Namibia
LEAD	4	Canada, Mexico, Peru, Benelux

e Estimated.

[1] Net import reliance = imports - exports + adjustments for Government and industry stock changes.

[2] Apparent consumption = U.S. primary + secondary production + net import reliance.

NOTE:
For a number of minerals, net import reliance data are withheld or incomplete. However, commodities for which sufficient data are available to indicate a significant degree of import dependency include: bismuth (Belgium, Mexico, Peru, United Kingdom); ilmenite (Republic of South Africa, Australia, Canada); mercury (China, Spain, Japan, Algeria); pyrophyllite [wonderstone] (Republic of South Africa); rhenium (Chile, Federal Republic of Germany, Sweden, United Kingdom); rutile (Australia, Republic of South Africa, Sierra Leone); tellurium (United Kingdom, Canada, Japan, Philippines); and vanadium (Republic of South Africa, EC, South America, Mexico).

Source: U.S. Department of the Interior. Bureau of Mines. Mineral Commodity Summaries, 1992. P. 3.

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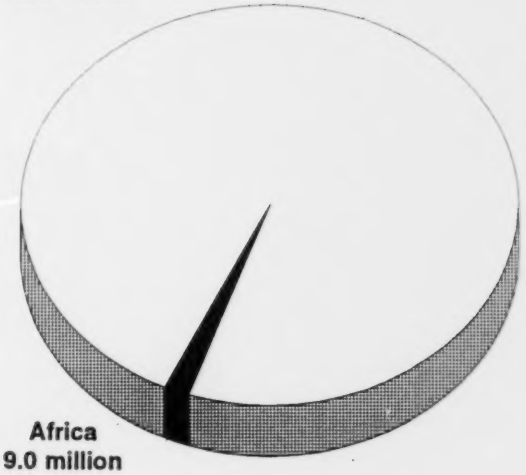
AFRICA'S SHARE OF MOTOR VEHICLES AND CIVIL AVIATION

MOTOR VEHICLES

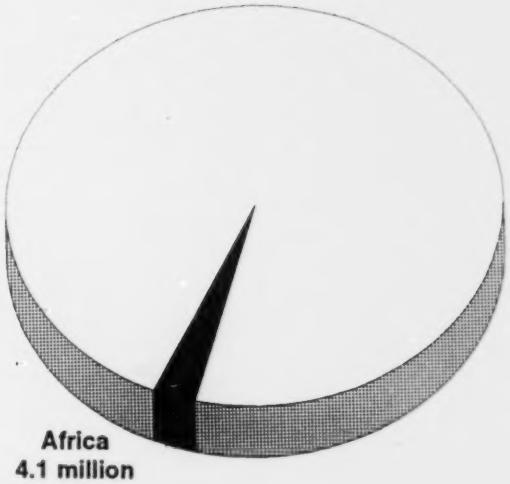
Millions of Passenger Cars - 1993



Africa
9.0 million
1.9%

World Total: 464.5 million

Millions of Commercial Vehicles - 1993

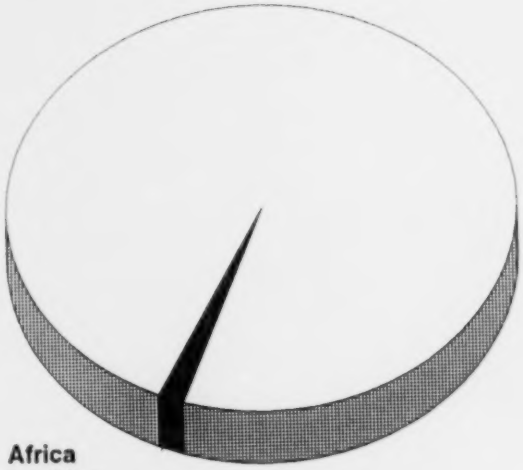


Africa
4.1 million
2.8%

World Total: 144.7 million

CIVIL AVIATION

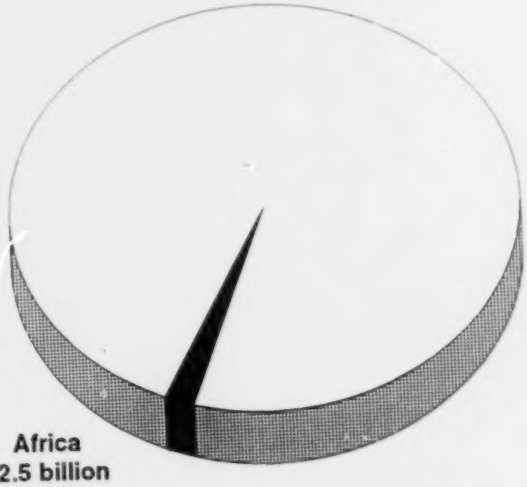
Millions of Kilometers Flown - 1993



Africa
313 million
1.8%

World Total: 16,922 million

Billions of Passenger Kilometers - 1993



Africa
42.5 billion
2.2%

World Total: 1,950 billion

A World Eagle graph. Source: U.N. Statistical Yearbook, 1995.

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SHARES OF WORLD TOTALS
(some comparisons with others)

Estimated Percentage of Book Production Distribution, 1991	**Sub-Africa[2]: 1.2%** **North Africa: 0.3%**	**Europe & former USSR** **Latin America[3]** **North America**	**55.5%** **4.8%** **11.8%**	**Asia[4]** **Arab States[5]** **Oceania**	**24.9%** **0.4%** **1.4%**
Estimated Percentage of Circulation of Daily Newspapers, 1992	**Sub-Africa[2]: 1.1%** **North Africa: 0.8%**	**Europe[1]** **Latin America[3]** **North America**	**37%** **7.6%** **12.6%**	**Asia*[4]** **Arab States[5]** **Oceania**	**38.7%** **1.0%** **1.1%**
Estimated Percentage of Newsprint Consumption, 1993	**Sub-Africa[2]: 0.7%** **North Africa: 0.5%**	**Europe[1]** **Latin America[3]** **North America**	**28.9%** **5.5%** **39%**	**Asia*[4]** **Arab States[5]** **Oceania**	**23.7%** **0.6%** **2.1%**
Estimated Percentage of Distribution of Radio Receivers, 1993	**Sub-Africa[2]: 4.4%** **North Africa: 1.7%**	**Europe[1]** **Latin America[3]** **North America**	**23.5%** **8.4%** **29.6%**	**Asia*[4]** **Arab States[5]** **Oceania**	**29.4%** **1.4%** **1.4%**
Estimated Percentage of Distribution of Television Receivers, 1993	**Sub-Africa[2]: 1.7%** **North Africa: 1.4%**	**Europe[1]** **Latin America[3]** **North America**	**33%** **9.0%** **26.6%**	**Asia*[4]** **Arab States[5]** **Oceania**	**25.3%** **1.5%** **1.2%**
Estimated Percentage of Long-Film Production, 1989	**Sub-Africa[2]: 0.1%** **North Africa: 1.7%**	**Europe & former USSR** **Latin America[3]** **North America**	**19.9%** **5.1%** **8.6%**	**Asia[4]** **Arab States[5]** **Oceania**	**63.5%** **0.1%** **0.9%**
Estimated Percentage of Cinema Seating Capacity, 1989	**Sub-Africa[2]: 1.9%** **North Africa: 0.8%**	**Europe & former USSR** **Latin America[3]** **North America**	**50.5%** **8.7%** **20%**	**Asia[4]** **Arab States[5]** **Oceania**	**17.3%** **0.3%** **0.7%**
Estimated Percentage of Annual Cinema Attendance, 1989	**Sub-Africa[2]: 1.7%** **North Africa: 0.8%**	**Europe & former USSR** **Latin America[3]** **North America**	**35.7%** **4.3%** **9.5%**	**Asia[4]** **Arab States[5]** **Oceania**	**47%** **0.6%** **0.4%**

[1] Europe includes the following countries of the former USSR: Belarus, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Moldova, Russian Federation, Ukraine
[2] Sub-Africa excludes the Arab states
[3] Latin America includes the Caribbean
[4] Asia excludes the Arab states
[5] Arab states excludes African Arab states.
* Asia includes the following countries of the former USSR: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Kazakstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan

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A World Eagle Table. Data from UNESCO Statistical Yearbook, 1995.

Communications: Telephones, Newspapers, Televisions, Daily Newspapers and Radio by Country

African Countries

COUNTRY	Telephone main lines per 100 people, [1] 1994	Cellular telephone subscribers per 100,000 people, [1] 1992	Daily newspaper circulation per 1,000 people, [2] 1990	Television receivers per 1,000 people, [3] 1991	Radio receivers per 1,000 people, [4] 1991
Algeria	4	18	51	74	234
Argentina	14	136	124	220	676
Australia	50	2,510	246	480	1,268
Austria	47	2,188	351	478	617
Belgium	45	615	301	451	769
Brazil	7	20	54	207	386
Bulgaria	34	-	452	252	442
Canada	58	3,727	[5]228	639	1,029
Chile	11	474	455	209	344
China	2	15	[6]37	31	182
Colombia	9	25	62	116	177
Costa Rica	13	-	[7]101	140	258
Cuba	3	2	172	163	345
Cyprus	45	1,353	110	144	292
Czech Republic	21	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Denmark	60	3,993	352	536	1,031
Dominican Republic	8	94	32	84	171
Ecuador	5	-	87	84	317
Egypt	4	13	57	116	326
Finland	55	7,028	558	501	997
France	55	568	208	407	888
Germany	48	958	593	556	876
Greece	48	-	[8]139	197	421
Guatemala	2	(NA)	21	52	66
Honduras	2	-	39	73	386
Hong Kong	54	4,023	110	278	667
Hungary	17	226	233	412	596
Iceland	56	5,866	[6]467	319	786
India	1	-	[6]26	35	79
Indonesia	1	19	28	59	146
Iran	7	-	26	63	231
Iraq	3	-	36	72	215
Ireland	33	1,239	169	301	630
Israel	37	696	258	269	470
Italy	43	1,355	108	421	791
Jamaica	10	320	64	131	420
Japan	48	1,260	587	613	907
Korea, South	40	623	277	208	1,001
Kuwait	23	2,589	210	283	343
Lebanon	9	134	117	325	833
Luxembourg	54	287	383	267	632
Malaysia	15	442	140	149	430
Mexico	9	298	133	148	255
Morocco	4	12	13	74	210
Netherlands	51	1,097	[5]647	485	907
New Zealand	47	2,938	324	443	929
Norway	55	6,527	610	423	794
Pakistan	1	12	15	18	90
Panama	11	-	70	166	224
Paraguay	3	33	39	50	171
Peru	4	121	79	98	253
Philippines	2	17	54	44	138
Poland	13	7	128	295	433
Portugal	35	378	39	187	228
Puerto Rico	33	1,428	129	264	710
Russia	16	4	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Romania	12	-	[5]158	196	199
Saudi Arabia	10	99	40	266	304
Singapore	47	4,270	282	378	646
South Africa	9	31	35	98	302
Spain	37	461	[6]82	400	310
Sweden	68	7,558	525	468	877
Switzerland	60	3,231	456	406	842
Syria	5	-	23	60	255
Taiwan	40	1,850	[9]174	(NA)	(NA)
Thailand	4	431	73	114	191
Trinidad and Tobago	16	101	77	315	492
Tunisia	5	22	37	79	199
Turkey	20	104	71	175	161
United Kingdom	47	2,595	[8]394	434	1,143
United States	**59**	**4,326**	**249**	**814**	**2,118**
Uruguay	17	55	233	231	604
Venezuela	11	101	145	162	447

- Represents or rounds to zero. NA Not available. [1] As of December 31. [2] Publications containing general news and appearing at least 4 times a week; may range in size from a single sheet to 50 or more pages. Circulation data refer to average circulation per issue or number of printed copies per issue and include copies sold outside the country. [3] Estimated number of sets in use. [4] Data cover estimated number of receivers in use and apply to all types of receivers for radio broadcasts to the public, including receivers connected to a radio "redistribution system" but excluding television sets. [5] For 1989. [6] For 1985. [7] For 1991. [8] For 1988. [9] Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census. Data from Republic of China publications.

Source: Except as noted, International Telecommunications Union, Geneva, Switzerland, *World Telecom Indicators*, (copyright); and United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization, Paris, France, *Statistical Yearbook*, (copyright).

LARGEST AFRICAN PRODUCERS OF SELECTED COMMODITIES

Cereals, Total, Year 1994 in 1000 Metric Tons

World	1,950,599
Africa	104,737
South Africa	14,422
Nigeria	13,517
Morocco	9,789
Ethiopia	6,734
Sudan	4,805
Tanzania	3,534
Kenya	3,481

Wheat, Total, Year 1994 in 1000 Metric Tons

World	527,982
Africa	16,157
Algeria	16,157
Morocco	5,523
Egypt	4,437
South Africa	1,850
Ethiopia	1,180
Tunisia	503

Course Grain (usually barley, rye, oats, maize, sorghum, millet) Total, Year 1994 in 1000 Metric Tons

World	887,917
Africa	72,726
South Africa	12,569
Nigeria	9,630
Egypt	5,747
Ethiopia	5,554
Sudan	4,329
Kenya	3,201
Tanzania	2,861
Mali	2,153
Niger	2,146

Asses, Year 1994 1000 Head

World	43,772
Africa	13,408
Ethiopia	5,200
Egypt	1,650
Nigeria	1,033
Morocco	880

Roots and Tubers, Total, Year 1994 in 1000 Metric Tons

World	582,687
Africa	122,519
Nigeria	44,415
Zaire	20,447
Tanzania	7,716
Ghana	6,650
Uganda	5,923
Côte d'Ivoire	4,761
Mozambique	3,426
Madagascar	3,210

Cassava, Total, Year 1994 in 1000 Metric Tons

World	152,473
Africa	72,779
Nigeria	21,000
Zaire	19,600
Egypt	14,702
Tanzania	7,209
Ghana	4,378
Uganda	3,420
Mozambique	3,294

Sisal, Total, Year 1994 in 1000 Metric Tons

World	305
Africa	89
Kenya	34
Tanzania	30
Madagascar	17
South Africa	3
Morocco	2
Mozambique	1
Angola	1
Ethiopia	1

Cotton (Lint), Year 1994 in 1000 Metric Tons

World	18,425
Africa	1,369
Egypt	314
Côte d'Ivoire	116
Mali	110
Benin	103
Sudan	95
Burkina Faso	62
Tanzania	53

Source: Food and Agriculture organization of the U.N., FAO Production Yearbook 1994.

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LARGEST AFRICAN PRODUCERS OF SELECTED COMMODITIES

Cocoa Beans, Year 1994
in 1000 Metric Tons

World	2,564
Africa	1,361
Côte d'Ivoire	809
Ghana	270
Nigeria	135
Cameroon	100

Tea, Year 1994
in 1000 Metric Tons

World	2,623
Africa	340
Kenya	209
Malawi	42
Tanzania	22
Uganda	13
South Africa	12
Rwanda	5

Dates, Year 1994
in 1000 Metric Tons

World	3,883
Africa	1,279
Egypt	600
Algeria	265
Sudan	141
Tunisia	86
Libya	65
Morocco	62

Coffee (Green), Year 1994
in 1000 Metric Tons

World	5,430
Africa	1,067
Ethiopia	198
Uganda	180
Côte d'Ivoire	148
Zaire	88
Madagascar	79
Kenya	74
Cameroon	70

Wool,Greasy, Year 1994
in 1000 Metric Tons

World	2,665,751
Africa	226,338
South Africa	77,763
Algeria	50,100
Morocco	36,000
Sudan	20,600
Tunisia	13,000
Ethiopia	11,500

Cheese (All Kinds), Year 1994
in Metric Tons

World	14,880,089
Africa	495,298
Egypt	333,950
Sudan	72,479
South Africa	38,000
Niger	12,064
Tunisia	7,060
Nigeria	7,022
Morocco	6,947
Zimbabwe	5,197
Ethiopia	4,600

Goats, Year 1994
1000 Head

World	1,086,661
Africa	208,845
South Africa	29,134
Sudan	22,870
Ethiopia	21,700
Algeria	17,850
Morocco	15,594
Nigeria	14,455
Somalia	13,000

Cashew Nuts, Year 1994
in 1000 Metric Tons

World	614,169
Africa	179,000
Mozambique	54,000
Guinea Bissau	35,000
Tanzania	30,000
Nigeria	25,000
Kenya	15,000

Source: Food and Agriculture organization of the U.N., FAO Production Yearbook 1994.

INDEX NUMBERS OF TOTAL AND PER CAPITA FOOD PRODUCTION, 1984 AND 1994

	TOTAL PRODUCTION		PRODUCTION PER CAPITA	
	1984	1994	1984	1994
Algeria	108.52	179.33	95.74	123.06
Angola	102.85	98.67	92.52	64.61
Benin	126.44	180.13	112.81	118.66
Botswana	94.72	108.24	82.50	67.95
Burkina Faso	107.95	186.67	97.81	129.31
Burundi	101.44	105.66	90.83	70.31
Cameroon	103.45	115.37	92.42	77.59
Cape Verde	No .Data	No .Data	No .Data	No .Data
Central African Republic	103.69	137.20	94.63	98.14
Chad	92.47	134.55	84.32	97.46
Comoros	No .Data	No .Data	No .Data	No .Data
Congo	111.01	115.66	99.19	76.75
Côte d'Ivoire	119.27	154.58	102.25	91.94
Djibouti	No .Data	No .Data	No .Data	No .Data
Egypt	112.67	167.93	101.67	119.20
Equatorial Guinea	No .Data	No .Data	No .Data	No .Data
Eritrea	No .Data	No .Data	No .Data	No .Data
Ethiopia	91.21	No .Data	83.91	No .Data
Gabon	104.77	122.71	88.80	77.02
Gambia	114.26	118.89	102.10	70.67
Ghana	126.81	179.85	110.17	114.20
Guinea	103.84	156.93	95.36	107.79
Guinea-Bissau	122.35	151.82	112.99	114.69
Kenya	99.66	145.17	86.20	88.17
Lesotho	90.92	121.83	80.28	81.73
Liberia	113.89	85.58	100.36	54.63
Libya	110.87	42.90	93.04	25.04
Madagascar	109.39	125.72	96.39	79.69

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Source: FAO Production Yearbook 1994, Vol. 48

INDEX NUMBERS OF TOTAL AND PER CAPITA FOOD PRODUCTION, 1984 AND 1994

	TOTAL PRODUCTION		PRODUCTION PER CAPITA	
	1984	1994	1984	1994
Malawi	101.60	97.18	90.27	55.38
Mali	103.84	143.79	92.92	94.48
Mauritania	91.71	120.38	82.69	84.25
Mauritius	99.36	115.90	95.17	101.29
Morocco	108.88	204.69	98.92	149.67
Mozambique	99.09	98.04	89.91	76.36
Namibia	75.37	112.17	67.73	77.05
Niger	76.39	127.02	66.71	80.19
Nigeria	107.37	203.32	95.80	134.98
Rwanda	99.30	100.99	87.35	67.32
São Tomé & Príncipe	No .Data	No .Data	No .Data	No .Data
Senegal	90.44	161.59	81.09	110.83
Seychelles	No .Data	No .Data	No .Data	No .Data
Sierra Leone	109.45	108.86	100.99	80.04
Somalia	No .Data	No .Data	No .Data	No .Data
South Africa	88.14	101.39	79.82	73.02
Sudan	87.05	141.08	77.97	96.47
Swaziland	117.53	119.77	104.53	76.17
Tanzania	107.76	118.29	94.84	76.17
Togo	105.19	143.05	93.59	93.26
Tunisia	109.91	148.80	99.06	108.85
Uganda	111.82	160.69	100.05	102.22
Western Sahara	No .Data	No .Data	No .Data	No .Data
Zaire	113.43	147.17	99.89	93.44
Zambia	99.45	138.79	86.21	86.62
Zimbabwe	90.16	127.74	79.43	82.99

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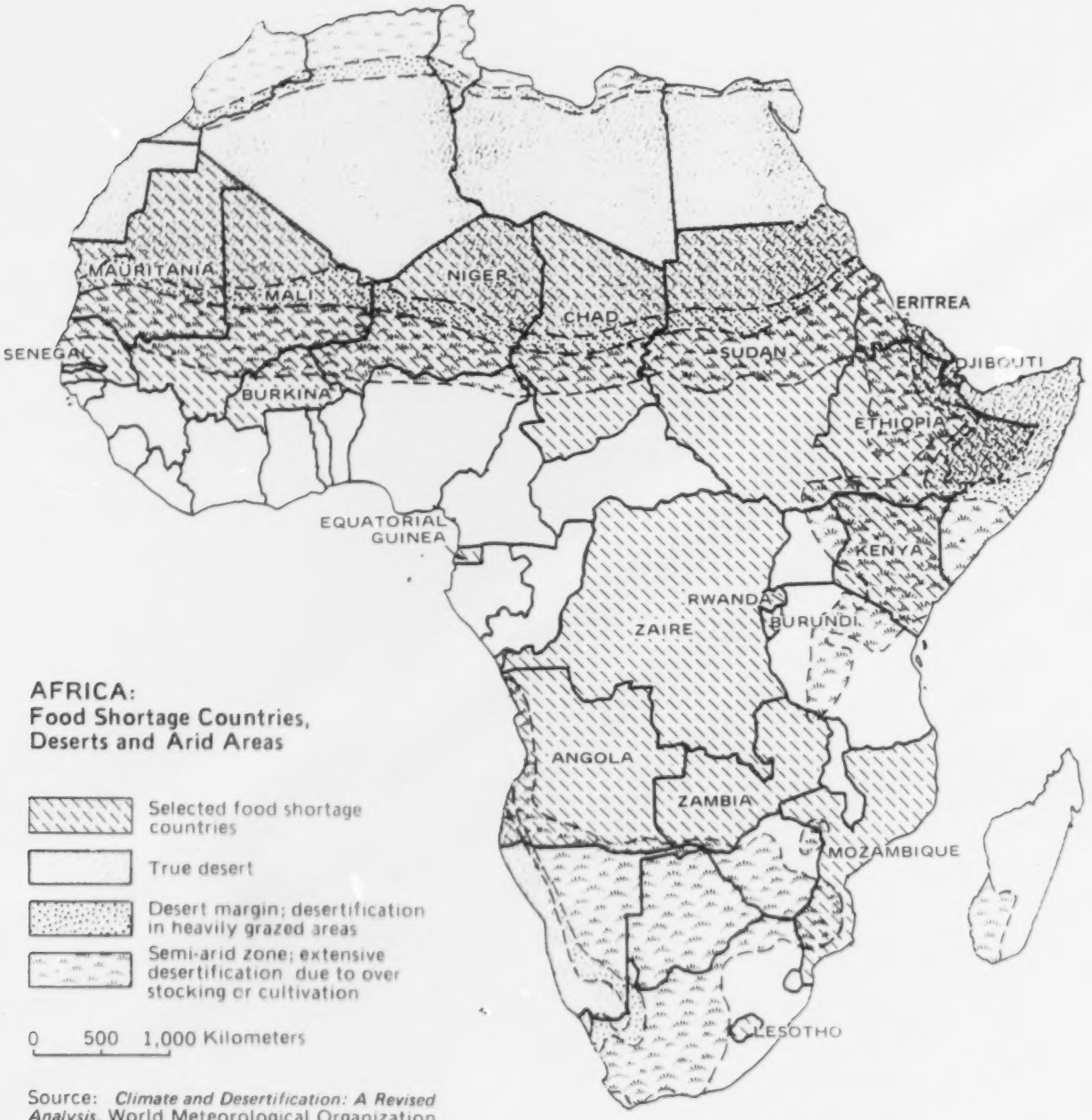
Source: FAO Production Yearbook 1994, Vol. 48

AFRICA: FOOD SHORTAGE COUNTRIES, DESERTS, AND ARID AREAS



AFRICA:
Food Shortage Countries, Deserts and Arid Areas

- Selected food shortage countries
- True desert
- Desert margin; desertification in heavily grazed areas
- Semi-arid zone; extensive desertification due to over stocking or cultivation

0 500 1,000 Kilometers

Source: *Climate and Desertification: A Revised Analysis*, World Meteorological Organization, January 1983.

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Source: U.S. Department of State, Bureau of Public Affairs. Africa: The Potential for Higher Food Production. Special Report No. 125. April 1985. P.3.

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THE LABOR FORCE OF EACH COUNTRY

ALGERIA

Labor force 6.2 million (1992 est.)
by occupation government 29.5%, agriculture 22%, construction and public works 16.2%, industry 13.6%, commerce and services 13.5%, transportation and communication 5.2% (1989)

ANGOLA

Labor force 2.783 million economically active
by occupation agriculture 85%, industry 15% (1985 est.)

BENIN

Labor force 1.9 million (1987)
by occupation agriculture 60%, transport, commerce, and public services 38%, industry less than 2%

BOTSWANA

Labor force 428,000 (1992)
by occupation 220,000 formal sector employees, most others are engaged in cattle raising and subsistence agriculture (1992 est.); 14,300 are employed in various mines in South Africa (March 1992)

BURKINA FASO

Labor force NA (most adults are employed in subsistance agriculture)
by occupation agriculture 80%, industry 15%, commerce, services, and government 5% note 20% of male labor force migrates annually to neighboring countries for seasonal employment (1984)

BURUNDI

Labor force 1.9 million (1983 est.)
by occupation agriculture 93.0%, government 4.0%, industry and commerce 1.5%, services 1.5%

CAMEROON

Labor force NA
by occupation agriculture 74.4%, industry and transport 11.4%, other services 14.2% (1983)

CAPE VERDE

Labor force 102,000 (1985 est.)
by occupation agriculture (mostly subsistence) 57%, services 29%, industry 14% (1981)

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Labor force 775,413 (1986 est.)
by occupation agriculture 85%, commerce and services 9%, industry 3%, government 3% note about 64,000 salaried workers (1985)

CHAD

Labor force NA
by occupation agriculture 85% (engaged in unpaid subsistence farming, herding, and fishing)

COMOROS

Labor force 140,000 (1982)
by occupation agriculture 80%, government 3%

CONGO

Labor force 79,100 wage earners
by occupation agriculture 75%, commerce, industry, and government 25%

CÔTE D'IVOIRE

Labor force 5.718 million
by occupation over 85% of population engaged in agriculture, forestry, livestock raising; about 11% of labor force are wage earners, nearly half in agriculture and the remainder in government, industry, commerce, and professions

DJIBOUTI

Labor force NA
by occupation a small number of semiskilled laborers at the port and 3,000 railway workers note: 52% of population of working age (1983)

EGYPT

Labor force 16 million (1994 est.)
by occupation government, public sector enterprises, and armed forces 36%, agriculture 34%, privately owned service and manufacturing enterprises 20% (1984) note shortage of skilled labor; 2,500,000 Egyptians work abroad, mostly in Saudi Arabia and the Gulf Arab states (1993 est.)

EQUATORIAL GUINEA

Labor force 172,000 (1986 est.)
by occupation agriculture 66%, services 23%, industry 11% (1980) note labor shortages on plantations

ERITREA

Labor force NA

ETHIOPIA

Labor force 18 million
by occupation agriculture and animal husbandry 80%, government and services 12%, industry and construction 8% (1985)

GABON

Labor force 120,000 salaried
by occupation agriculture 65.0%, industry and commerce 30.0%, services 2.5%, government 2.5%

GAMBIA

Labor force 400,000 (1986 est.)
by occupation agriculture 75.0%, industry, commerce, and services 18.9%, government 6.1%

Source: U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, The World Factbook 1995.

THE LABOR FORCE OF EACH COUNTRY

GHANA

Labor force 3.7 million
by occupation agriculture and fishing 54.7%, industry 18.7%, sales and clerical 15.2%, services, transportation, and communications 7.7%, professional 3.7%

GUINEA

Labor force 2.4 million (1983)
by occupation agriculture 80.0%, industry and commerce 11.0%, services 5.4%, civil servants 3.6%

GUINEA-BISSAU

Labor force 403,000 (est.)
by occupation agriculture 90%, industry, services, and commerce 5%, government 5%

KENYA

Labor force
by occupation agriculture 75%-80% (1993 est.), non-agriculture 20%-25% (1993 est.)

LESOTHO

Labor force 689,000 economically active
by occupation 86.2% of resident population engaged in subsistence agriculture; roughly 60% of the active male wage earners work in South Africa

LIBERIA

Labor force 510,000 including 20,000 in the monetary economy
by occupation agriculture 70.5%, services 10.8%, industry and commerce 4.5%, other 14.2% note non-African foreigners hold about 5% of the top-level management and engineering jobs

LIBYA

Labor force 1 million (includes about 280,000 resident foreigners)
by occupation industry 31%, services 27%, government 24%, agriculture 18%

MADAGASCAR

Labor force total workers 4.9 million workers not receiving money wages 4.7 million (96% of total labor force); note - 4.3 million workers are in subsistence agriculture wage earners 175,000 (3.6% of total work force) wage earners
by occupation agriculture 45,500, domestic service 29,750, industry 26,250, commerce 24,500, construction 19,250, service 15,750, transportation 10,500, other 3,500 (1985 est.)

MALAWI

Labor force 428,000 wage earners
by occupation agriculture 43%, manufacturing 16%, personal services 15%, commerce 9%, construction 7%, miscellaneous services 4%, other permanently employed 6% (1986)

MALI

Labor force 2.666 million (1986 est.)
by occupation agriculture 80%, services 19%, industry and commerce 1% (1981)

MAURITANIA

Labor force 465,000 (1981 est.); 45,000 wage earners (1980)
by occupation agriculture 47%, services 29%, industry and commerce 14%, government 10%

MAURITIUS

Labor force 335,000
by occupation government services 29%, agriculture and fishing 27%, manufacturing 22%, other 22%

MOROCCO

Labor force 7.4 million
by occupation agriculture 50%, services 26%, industry 15%, other 9% (1985)

MOZAMBIQUE

Labor force NA
by occupation 90% engaged in agriculture

NAMIBIA

Labor force 500,000
by occupation agriculture 60%, industry and commerce 19%, services 8%, government 7%, mining 6% (1981 est.)

NIGER

Labor force 2.5 million wage earners (1982)
by occupation agriculture 90%, industry and commerce 6%, government 4%

NIGERIA

Labor force 42.844 million
by occupation agriculture 54%, industry, commerce, and services 19%, government 15%

RWANDA

Labor force 3.6 million
by occupation agriculture 93%, government and services 5%, industry and commerce 2%

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Source: U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, The World Factbook 1995.

THE LABOR FORCE OF EACH COUNTRY

SÃO TOMÉ & PRÍNCIPE

Labor force most of population mainly engaged in subsistence agriculture and fishing; labor shortages on plantations and of skilled workers

SENEGAL

Labor force 2.509 million (77% are engaged in subsistence farming; 175,000 wage earners)
by occupation private sector 40%, government and parapublic 60%

SEYCHELLES

Labor force 27,700 (1985)
by occupation industry and commerce 31%, services 21%, government 20%, agriculture, forestry, and fishing 12%, other 16% (1985)

SIERRA LEONE

Labor force 1.369 million (1981 est.)
by occupation agriculture 65%, industry 19%, services 16% (1981 est.) note only about 65,000 wage earners (1985)

SOMALIA

Labor force 2.2 million (very few are skilled laborers)
by occupation pastoral nomad 70%, agriculture, government, trading, fishing, handicrafts, and other 30%

SOUTH AFRICA

Labor force 13.4 million economically active (1990)
by occupation services 35%, agriculture 30%, industry 20%, mining 9%, other 6%

SUDAN

Labor force 6.5 million
by occupation agriculture 80%, industry and commerce 10%, government 6% note labor shortages for almost all categories of skilled employment (1983 est.)

SWAZILAND

Labor force NA
by occupation private sector about 65%, public sector 35%

TANZANIA

Labor force 732,200 wage earners
by occupation agriculture 90%, industry and commerce 10% (1986 est.)

TOGO

Labor force NA
by occupation agriculture 80% note about 88,600 wage earners, evenly divided between public and private sectors

TUNISIA

Labor force 2.25 million
by occupation agriculture 32% note shortage of skilled labor

UGANDA

Labor force 4.5 million (est.)
by occupation agriculture over 80%

WESTERN SAHARA

Labor force 12,000
by occupation animal husbandry and subsistence farming 50%

ZAIRE

Labor force 15 million (25% of the labor force comprises wage earners)
by occupation agriculture 75%, industry 13%, services 12% (1985)

ZAMBIA

Labor force 3.4 million
by occupation agriculture 85%, mining, manufacturing, and construction 6%, transport and services 9%

ZIMBABWE

Labor force 3.1 million
by occupation agriculture 74%, transport and services 16%, mining, manufacturing, construction 10% (1987)

Source: U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, The World Factbook 1995.

OVERVIEWS OF NATIONAL ECONOMIES

ALGERIA

The hydrocarbons sector is the backbone of the economy, accounting for roughly 57% of government revenues, 25% of GDP, and almost all export earnings; Algeria has the fifth largest reserves of natural gas in the world and ranks fourteenth for oil. Algiers' efforts to reform one of the most centrally planned economies in the Arab world began after the 1986 collapse of world oil prices plunged the country into a severe recession. In 1989, the government launched a comprehensive, IMF-supported program to achieve macroeconomic stabilization and to introduce market mechanisms into the economy. Despite substantial progress toward macroeconomic adjustment, in 1992 the reform drive stalled as Algiers became embroiled in political turmoil. In September 1993, a new government was formed, and one priority was the resumption and acceleration of the structural adjustment process. Buffeted by the slump in world oil prices and burdened with a heavy foreign debt, Algiers concluded a one-year standby arrangement with the IMF in April 1994.

ANGOLA

Subsistence agriculture provides the main livelihood for 80%-90% of the population but accounts for less than 15% of GDP. Oil production is vital to the economy, contributing about 60% to GDP. Despite the signing of a peace accord in November 1994 between the Angola government and the UNITA insurgents, sporadic fighting continues and many farmers remain reluctant to return to their fields. As a result, much of the country's food requirements must still be imported. Angola has rich natural resources - notably gold, diamonds, and arable land, in addition to large oil deposits - but will need to observe the cease-fire, implement the peace agreement, and reform government policies if it is to achieve its potential.

BENIN

The economy of Benin remains underdeveloped and dependent on subsistence agriculture, cotton production, and regional trade. Growth in real output has averaged a sound 4% in 1991-94 but this rate barely exceeds the rapid population growth of 3.3%. Inflation jumped to 35% in 1994 (compared to 3% in 1993) following the 50% currency devaluation in January. Commercial and transport activities, which make up almost 36% of GDP, are extremely vulnerable to developments in Nigeria as evidenced by decreased reexport trade in 1994 due to a severe contraction in Nigerian demand. The industrial sector accounts for less than 10% of GDP and mainly produces foods, beverages, cement, and textiles. Support by the Paris Club and official bilateral creditors has eased the external debt situation in recent years. The government, still burdened with money-losing state enterprises and a bloated civil service, is gradually implementing a World Bank supported structural adjustment program.

BOTSWANA

The economy has historically been based on cattle raising and crops. Agriculture today provides a livelihood for more than 80% of the population but supplies only about 50% of food needs and accounts for only 5% of GDP. Subsistence farming and cattle raising predominate. The driving force behind the rapid economic growth of the 1970s and 1980s has been the mining industry. This sector, mostly on the strength of diamonds, has gone from generating 25% of GDP in 1980 to 39% in 1994. No other sector has experienced such growth, especially not agriculture, which is plagued by erratic rainfall and poor soils. The unemployment rate remains a problem at 25%. Hampered by a still sluggish diamond market in 1994, GDP grew by only 1%.

BURKINA FASO

One of the poorest countries in the world, Burkina has a high population density and a high population growth rate, few natural resources, and a fragile soil. Economic development is hindered by a poor communications network within a landlocked country. Agriculture provides about 40% of GDP and is mainly of a subsistence nature. Industry, dominated by unprofitable government-controlled corporations, accounts for about 15% of GDP. Following the 50% currency devaluation in January 1994, the government updated its development program in conjunction with international agencies. Even with the best of plans, however, the government faces formidable problems on all sides.

BURUNDI

A landlocked, resource-poor country in an early stage of economic development, Burundi since October 1993 has suffered from massive ethnic-based violence that has displaced an estimated million people, disrupted production, and set back needed reform programs. Burundi is predominately agricultural with roughly 90% of the population dependent on subsistence agriculture. Its economic health depends on the coffee crop, which accounts for 80% of foreign exchange earnings. The ability to pay for imports therefore continues to rest largely on the vagaries of the climate and the international coffee market. As part of its economic reform agenda, launched in February 1991 with IMF and World

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Source: U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, The World Factbook 1995.

Bank support, Burundi is trying to diversify its agricultural exports, attract foreign investment in industry, and modernize government budgetary practices. Although the government remains committed to reforms, it fears new austerity measures would add to ethnic tensions.

CAMEROON

Because of its offshore oil resources and favorable agricultural conditions, Cameroon has one of the best-endowed, most diversified primary commodity economies in sub-Saharan Africa. Still, it faces many of the serious problems facing other underdeveloped countries, such as political instability, a top-heavy civil service, and a generally unfavorable climate for business enterprise. The development of the oil sector led rapid economic growth between 1970 and 1985. Growth came to an abrupt halt in 1986, precipitated by steep declines in the prices of major exports: coffee, cocoa, and petroleum. Export earnings were cut by almost one-third, and inefficiencies in fiscal management were exposed. In 1990-93, with support from the IMF and World Bank, the government began to introduce reforms designed to spur business investment, increase efficiency in agriculture, and recapitalize the nation's banks. Political instability, following suspect elections in 1992, brought IMF/WB structural adjustment to a halt. Although the 50% devaluation of the currency in January 1994 improved the potential for export growth, mismanagement remains and is the main barrier to economic improvement.

CAPE VERDE

Cape Verde's low per capita GDP reflects a poor natural resource base, serious water shortages exacerbated by cycles of long-term drought, and a high birthrate. The economy is service oriented, with commerce, transport, and public services accounting for 60% of GDP. Although nearly 70% of the population lives in rural areas, agriculture's share of GDP is only 20%; the fishing sector accounts for 4%. About 90% of food must be imported. The fishing potential, mostly lobster and tuna, is not fully exploited. Cape Verde annually runs a high trade deficit, financed by remittances from emigrants and foreign aid, which form important supplements to GDP. Economic reforms, launched by the new democratic government in 1991, are aimed at developing the private sector and attracting foreign investment to diversify the economy. Prospects for 1995 depend heavily on the maintenance of aid flows, remittances, and the momentum of the government's development program.

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Subsistence agriculture, together with forestry, remains the backbone of the CAR economy, with more than 70% of the population living in outlying areas. The agricultural sector generates about half of GDP. Timber has accounted for about 26% of export earnings and the diamond industry for 54%. Important constraints to economic development include the CAR's landlocked position, a poor transportation system, a largely unskilled work force, and a legacy of misdirected macroeconomic policies. A major plus is the large forest reserves, which the government is moving to protect from overexploitation. The 50% devaluation of the currencies of 14 Francophone African nations on 12 January 1994 had mixed effects on CAR's economy. While diamond, timber, coffee, and cotton exports increased - leading GDP to increase by 5.5% - inflation rose to 40%, fueled by the rising prices of imports on which the economy depends. CAR's poor resource base and primitive infrastructure will keep it dependent on multilateral donors and France for the foreseeable future.

CHAD

Climate, geographic remoteness, poor resource endowment, and lack of infrastructure make Chad one of the most underdeveloped countries in the world. Its economy is hobbled by political turmoil, conflict with Libya, drought, and food shortages. Consequently the economy has shown little progress in recent years in overcoming a severe setback brought on by civil war in the late 1980s. More than 80% of the work force is involved in subsistence farming and fishing. Cotton is the major cash crop, accounting for at least half of exports. Chad is highly dependent on foreign aid, especially food credits, given chronic shortages in several regions. Of all the Francophone countries in Africa, Chad has benefited the least from the 50% devaluation of their currencies on 12 January 1994. Despite an increase in external financial aid and favorable price increases for cotton - the primary source of foreign exchange - the corrupt and enfeebled government bureaucracy continues to dampen economic enterprise by neglecting payments to domestic suppliers and public sector salaries. Oil production in the Lake Chad area remains a distant prospect and the subsistence-driven economy probably will continue to limp along in the near term.

COMOROS

One of the world's poorest countries, Comoros is made up of several islands that have poor transportation links, a young and rapidly increasing population, and few natural resources. The low educational level of the labor force contributes to a

Source: U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, The World Factbook 1995.

subsistence level of economic activity, high unemployment, and a heavy dependence on foreign grants and technical assistance. Agriculture, including fishing, hunting, and forestry, is the leading sector of the economy. It contributes 40% to GDP, employs 80% of the labor force, and provides most of the exports. The country is not self-sufficient in food production; rice, the main staple, accounts for 90% of imports. The government is struggling to upgrade education and technical training, to privatize commercial and industrial enterprises, to improve health services, to diversify exports, and to reduce the high population growth rate. Continued foreign support is essential if the goal of 4% annual GDP growth is to be reached in the late 1990s.

CONGO

Congo's economy is a mixture of village agriculture and handicrafts, an industrial sector based largely on oil, support services, and a government characterized by budget problems and overstaffing. A reform program, supported by the IMF and World Bank, ran into difficulties in 1990-91 because of problems in changing to a democratic political regime and a heavy debt-servicing burden. Oil has supplanted forestry as the mainstay of the economy, providing about two-thirds of government revenues and exports. In the early 1980s rapidly rising oil revenues enabled Congo to finance large-scale development projects with growth averaging 5% annually, one of the highest rates in Africa. Subsequently, growth has slowed to an average of roughly 1.5% annually, only two-thirds of the population growth rate. Political turmoil and misguided government investment have derailed economic reform programs sponsored by the IMF and World Bank. Even with these difficulties Congo enjoys one of the highest incomes per capita in sub-Saharan Africa

CÔTE D'IVOIRE

Cote d'Ivoire is among the world's largest producers and exporters of coffee, cocoa beans, and palm-kernel oil. Consequently, the economy is highly sensitive to fluctuations in international prices for coffee and cocoa and to weather conditions. Despite attempts by the government to diversify, the economy is still largely dependent on agriculture and related industries. After several years of lagging performance, the Ivorian economy began a comeback in 1994, due to improved prices for cocoa and coffee, growth in non-traditional primary exports such as pineapples and rubber, trade and banking liberalization, offshore oil and gas discoveries, and generous external financing and debt rescheduling by multilateral lenders and France. The 50% devaluation in January 1994 caused a one time jump in the inflation rate. Government adherence to a renewed structural adjustment program has led to a budget surplus for the first time in several years, a smaller personnel budget, and an increase in public investment. While real growth in 1994 was only 1.5%, the IMF and World Bank expect it will surpass 6% in 1995.

DJIBOUTI

The economy is based on service activities connected with the country's strategic location and status as a free trade zone in northeast Africa. Two-thirds of the inhabitants live in the capital city, the remainder being mostly nomadic herders. Scanty rainfall limits crop production to fruits and vegetables, and most food must be imported. Djibouti provides services as both a transit port for the region and an international transshipment and refueling center. It has few natural resources and little industry. The nation is, therefore, heavily dependent on foreign assistance (an important supplement to GDP) to help support its balance of payments and to finance development projects. An unemployment rate of over 30% continues to be a major problem. Per capita consumption dropped an estimated 35% over the last six years because of recession, civil war, and a high population growth rate (including immigrants and refugees).

EGYPT

Half of Egypt's GDP originates in the public sector, most industrial plants being owned by the government. Overregulation holds back technical modernization and foreign investment. Even so, the economy grew rapidly during the late 1970s and early 1980s, but in 1986 the collapse of world oil prices and an increasingly heavy burden of debt servicing led Egypt to begin negotiations with the IMF for balance-of-payments support. Egypt's first IMF standby arrangement concluded in mid-1987 was suspended in early 1988 because of the government's failure to adopt promised reforms. Egypt signed a follow-on program with the IMF and also negotiated a structural adjustment loan with the World Bank in 1991. In 1991-93 the government made solid progress on administrative reforms such as liberalizing exchange and interest rates but resisted implementing major structural reforms like streamlining the public sector. As a result, the economy has not gained momentum and unemployment has become a growing problem. Egypt probably will continue making uneven progress in implementing the successor programs with the IMF and World Bank it signed onto in late 1993. Tourism has plunged since 1992 because of sporadic attacks by Islamic extremists on tourist groups. President MUBARAK has cited

Source: U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, The World Factbook 1995.

population growth as the main cause of the country's economic troubles. The addition of about 1.2 million people a year to the already huge population of 62 million exerts enormous pressure on the 5% of the land area available for agriculture along the Nile.

EQUATORIAL GUINEA

Agriculture, forestry, and fishing account for about half of GDP and nearly all exports. Subsistence farming predominates. Although pre-independence Equatorial Guinea counted on cocoa production for hard currency earnings, the deterioration of the rural economy under successive brutal regimes has diminished potential for agriculture-led growth. A number of aid programs sponsored by the World Bank and the international donor community have failed to revitalize export agriculture. Businesses for the most part are owned by government officials and their family members. Commerce accounts for about 8% of GDP and the construction, public works, and service sectors for about 38%. Undeveloped natural resources include titanium, iron ore, manganese, uranium, and alluvial gold. Oil exploration, taking place under concessions offered to US, French, and Spanish firms, has been moderately successful. Increased production from recently discovered natural gas fields will provide a greater share of exports in 1995.

ERITREA

With independence from Ethiopia on 27 April 1993, Eritrea faces the bitter economic problems of a small, desperately poor African country. Most of the population will continue to depend on subsistence farming. Domestic output is substantially augmented by worker remittances from abroad. Government revenues come from custom duties and income and sales taxes. Eritrea has inherited the entire coastline of Ethiopia and has long-term prospects for revenues from the development of offshore oil, offshore fishing, and tourism. For the time being, Ethiopia will be largely dependent on Eritrean ports for its foreign trade.

ETHIOPIA

With the independence of Eritrea on 27 April 1993, Ethiopia continues to face difficult economic problems as one of the poorest and least developed countries in Africa. Its economy is based on agriculture, which accounts for about 45% of GDP, 90% of exports, and 80% of total employment; coffee generates 60% of export earnings. The agricultural sector suffers from frequent periods of drought, poor cultivation practices, and deterioration of internal security conditions. The manufacturing sector is heavily dependent on inputs from the agricultural sector. Over 90% of large-scale industry, but less than 10% of agriculture, is state run. The government is considering selling off a portion of state-owned plants, and is implementing reform measures that are gradually liberalizing the economy. A major medium-term problem is the improvement of roads, water supply, and other parts of an infrastructure badly neglected during years of civil strife.

GABON

Notwithstanding its serious ongoing economic problems, Gabon enjoys a per capita income more than twice that of most nations of sub-Saharan Africa. Gabon depended on timber and manganese until oil was discovered offshore in the early 1970s. The oil sector now accounts for 50% of GDP. Real growth was feeble in 1992 and Gabon continues to face the problem of fluctuating prices for its oil, timber, manganese, and uranium exports. Despite an abundance of natural wealth, and a manageable rate of population growth, the economy is hobbled by poor fiscal management. In 1992, the fiscal deficit widened to 2.4% of GDP, and Gabon failed to settle arrears on its bilateral debt, leading to a cancellation of rescheduling agreements with official and private creditors. Devaluation of its Francophone currency by 50% in January 1994 did not set off an expected inflationary spiral but the government must continue to keep a tight reign on spending and wage increases.

GAMBIA

The Gambia has no important mineral or other natural resources and has a limited agricultural base. About 75% of the population is engaged in crop production and livestock raising, which contribute 30% to GDP. Small-scale manufacturing activity - processing peanuts, fish, and hides - accounts for less than 10% of GDP. A sustained structural adjustment program, including a liberalized trade policy, had fostered a respectable 4% rate of growth in recent years. Reexport trade constitutes one-third of economic activity; however, border closures associated with Senegal's monetary crisis in late 1993 led to a halving of reexport trade, reducing government revenues in turn. The 50% devaluation of the CFA franc in January 1994 has made Senegalese goods more competitive and apparently prompted a relaxation of Senegalese controls, paving the way for a comeback in reexports. But overwhelming these developments were the devastating effects of the military's takeover in July 1994. By October, traffic at the Port of Banjul had fallen precipitously as importers nervously scaled back their activities with the commencement of the anticorruption drive by the new regime. Concerned with the growing potential for serious unrest after a

Source: U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, The World Factbook 1995.

countercoup attempt was bloodily put down by the regime, the United Kingdom and the EU in November issued a travelers advisory for The Gambia, which brought a halt to tourism almost immediately. The Gambia faces additional problems in 1995 if, as is likely, economic sanctions by Western governments remain in effect in response to indications that the military regime intends to stay in power far longer than expected by the donors.

GHANA

Well endowed with natural resources, Ghana is relatively well off, having twice the per capita output of the poorer countries in West Africa. Heavily reliant on international assistance, Ghana has made steady progress in liberalizing its economy since 1983. Overall growth continued at a rate of approximately 5% in 1994, due largely to increased gold, timber, and cocoa production - major sources of foreign exchange. The economy, however, continues to revolve around subsistence agriculture, which accounts for 45% of GDP and employs 55% of the work force, mainly small landholders. Public sector wage increases, regional peacekeeping commitments, and the containment of internal unrest in the underdeveloped north have placed substantial demands on the government's budget and have led to inflationary deficit financing and a 27% depreciation of the cedi in 1994.

GUINEA

Although possessing major mineral and hydropower resources and considerable potential for agricultural development, Guinea remains one of the poorest countries in the world. The agricultural sector contributes about 40% to GDP and employs 80% of the work force, while industry accounts for 27% of GDP. Guinea possesses over 25% of the world's bauxite reserves. The mining sector accounted for 85% of exports in 1991. Long-run improvements in literacy, financial institutions, and the legal framework are needed if the country is to move out of poverty. Except in the bauxite industry, foreign investment remains minimal.

GUINEA-BISSAU

Guinea-Bissau ranks among the poorest countries in the world. Agriculture and fishing are the main economic activities. Cashew nuts, peanuts, and palm kernels are the primary exports. Exploitation of known mineral deposits is unlikely at present because of a weak infrastructure and the high cost of development. With IMF support the country is committed to an economic reform program emphasizing monetary stability and private sector growth. This process will continue at a slow pace because of a heavy foreign debt burden and internal constraints.

KENYA

Kenya in recent years has had one of the highest natural rates of growth in population, but the statistics have been complicated by the large-scale movement of nomadic groups and of Somalis back and forth across the border. Population growth has been accompanied by deforestation, deterioration in the road system, the water supply, and other parts of the infrastructure. In industry and services, Nairobi's reluctance to embrace IMF-supported reforms had held back investment and growth in 1991-93. Nairobi's push on economic reform in 1994, however, helped support a 3.3% increase in output.

LESOTHO

Small, landlocked, and mountainous, Lesotho has no important natural resources other than water. Its economy is based on agriculture, light manufacturing, and remittances from laborers employed in South Africa (these remittances supplement domestic income by as much as 45%). The great majority of households gain their livelihoods from subsistence farming and migrant labor; a large portion of the adult male work force is employed in South African mines. Manufacturing depends largely on farm products to support the milling, canning, leather, and jute industries; other industries include textile, clothing, and construction. Although drought has decreased agricultural activity over the past few years, improvement of a major hydropower facility will permit the sale of water to South Africa and allow Lesotho's economy to continue its moderate growth.

LIBERIA

Civil war since 1990 has destroyed much of Liberia's economy, especially the infrastructure in and around Monrovia. Businessmen have fled the country, taking capital and expertise with them. Many will not return. Richly endowed with water, mineral resources, forests, and a climate favorable to agriculture, Liberia had been a producer and exporter of basic products, while local manufacturing, mainly foreign owned, had been small in scope. Political instability threatens prospects for economic reconstruction and repatriation of some 750,000 Liberian refugees who have fled to neighboring countries. The political impasse between the interim government and rebel leader Charles TAYLOR has prevented restoration of normal economic life, including the re-establishment of a strong central government with effective economic development programs. The economy deteriorated further in 1994.

Source: U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, The World Factbook 1995.

OVERVIEWS OF NATIONAL ECONOMIES

LIBYA

The socialist-oriented economy depends primarily upon revenues from the oil sector, which contributes practically all export earnings and about one-third of GDP. In 1990 per capita GDP was the highest in Africa at $5,410, but GDP growth rates have slowed and fluctuated sharply in response to changes in the world oil market. Import restrictions and inefficient resource allocations have led to periodic shortages of basic goods and foodstuffs. Windfall revenues from the hike in world oil prices in late 1990 improved the foreign payments position and resulted in a current account surplus through 1992. The nonoil manufacturing and construction sectors, which account for about 20% of GDP, have expanded from processing mostly agricultural products to include petrochemicals, iron, steel, and aluminum. Although agriculture accounts for only 5% of GDP, it employs 18% of the labor force. Climatic conditions and poor soils severely limit farm output, and Libya imports about 75% of its food requirements. The UN sanctions imposed in April 1992 have not yet had a major impact on the economy because Libya's oil revenues generate sufficient foreign exchange which sustains imports of food, consumer goods, and equipment for the oil industry and ongoing development projects.

MADAGASCAR

Madagascar is one of the poorest countries in the world, suffering from chronic malnutrition, underfunded health and education facilities, a 3% annual population growth rate, and severe loss of forest cover, accompanied by erosion. Agriculture, including fishing and forestry, is the mainstay of the economy, accounting for over 30% of GDP and contributing more than 70% of total export earnings. Industry is largely confined to the processing of agricultural products and textile manufacturing; in 1991 it accounted for only 13% of GDP. In 1986 the government introduced a five-year development plan that stressed self-sufficiency in food (mainly rice) by 1990, increased production for exports, and reduced energy imports. Subsequently, growth in output has been held back because of protracted antigovernment strikes and demonstrations for political reform. Since 1993, corruption and political instability have caused the economy and infrastructure to decay further. Since April 1994, the government commitment to economic reforms has been erratic. Enormous obstacles stand in the way of Madagascar's realizing its considerable growth potential.

MALAWI

Landlocked Malawi ranks among the world's least developed countries. The economy is predominately agricultural, with about 90% of the population living in rural areas. Agriculture accounts for 40% of GDP and 90% of export revenues. After two years of weak performance, economic growth improved significantly in 1988-91 as a result of good weather and a broadly based economic adjustment effort by the government. Drought cut overall output sharply in 1992, but the lost ground was recovered in 1993. The economy depends on substantial inflows of economic assistance from the IMF, the World Bank, and individual donor nations. The new government faces strong challenges, e.g., to spur exports, to improve educational and health facilities, and to deal with environmental problems of deforestation and erosion.

MALI

Mali is among the poorest countries in the world, with 65% of its land area desert or semidesert. Economic activity is largely confined to the riverine area irrigated by the Niger. About 10% of the population is nomadic and some 80% of the labor force is engaged in agriculture and fishing. Industrial activity is concentrated on processing farm commodities. The economy is beginning to turn around after contracting through 1992-93, largely because of enhanced exports and import substitute production in the wake of the 50% devaluation of January 1994. Post-devaluation inflation appears to have peaked at 35% in 1994 and the government appears to be keeping on track with its IMF structural adjustment program.

MAURITANIA

A majority of the population still depends on agriculture and livestock for a livelihood, even though most of the nomads and many subsistence farmers were forced into the cities by recurrent droughts in the 1970s and 1980s. Mauritania has extensive deposits of iron ore, which account for almost 50% of total exports. The decline in world demand for this ore, however, has led to cutbacks in production. The nation's coastal waters are among the richest fishing areas in the world, but overexploitation by foreigners threatens this key source of revenue. The country's first deepwater port opened near Nouakchott in 1986. In recent years, drought and economic mismanagement have resulted in a substantial buildup of foreign debt. The government has begun the second stage of an economic reform program in consultation with the World Bank, the IMF, and major donor countries. Short-term growth prospects are gloomy because of the heavy debt service burden, rapid

Source: U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, The World Factbook 1995.

population growth, and vulnerability to climatic conditions.

MAURITIUS

Since independence in 1968, Mauritius has developed from a low income, agriculturally based economy to middle income diversified economy with growing industrial and tourist sectors. For most of the period annual growth has been of the order of 5% to 6%. This remarkable achievement has been reflected in increased life expectancy, lowered infant mortality, and a much improved infrastructure. Sugarcane is grown on about 90% of the cultivated land area and accounts for 40% of export earnings. The government's development strategy centers on industrialization (with a view to modernization and to exports), agricultural diversification, and tourism. Economic performance in 1991-93 continued strong with solid real growth and low unemployment.

MOROCCO

Morocco faces the typical problems of developing countries - restraining government spending, reducing constraints on private activity and foreign trade, and keeping inflation within bounds. Since the early 1980s the government has pursued an economic program toward these objectives with the support of the IMF, the World Bank, and the Paris Club of creditors. The economy has substantial assets to draw on: the world's largest phosphate reserves, diverse agricultural and fishing resources, a sizable tourist industry, a growing manufacturing sector, and remittances from Moroccans working abroad. A severe drought in 1992-93 depressed economic activity and held down exports. Real GDP contracted by 4.4% in 1992 and 1.1% in 1993. Despite these setbacks, initiatives to relax capital controls, strengthen the banking sector, and privatize state enterprises went forward in 1993-94. Favorable rainfall in 1994 boosted agricultural production by 40%. Servicing the large debt, high unemployment, and vulnerability to external economic forces remain long-term problems for Morocco.

MOZAMBIQUE

One of Africa's poorest countries, Mozambique has failed to exploit the economic potential of its sizable agricultural, hydropower, and transportation resources. Indeed, national output, consumption, and investment declined throughout the first half of the 1980s because of internal disorders, lack of government administrative control, and a growing foreign debt. A sharp increase in foreign aid, attracted by an economic reform policy, resulted in successive years of economic growth in the late 1980s, but aid has declined steadily since 1989. Agricultural output is at only 75% of its 1981 level, and grain has to be imported. Industry operates at only 20%-40% of capacity. The economy depends heavily on foreign assistance to keep afloat. Peace accords signed in October 1992 improved chances of foreign investment, aided IMF-supported economic reforms, and supported continued economic recovery. Elections held in 1994 diverted government attention from the economy, resulting in slippage and delays in the economic reform program. Nonetheless, growth in 1994 was solid and can continue into the late 1990s given continued foreign help in meeting debt obligations.

NAMIBIA

The economy is heavily dependent on the mining industry to extract and process minerals for export. Mining accounts for almost 25% of GDP. Namibia is the fourth-largest exporter of nonfuel minerals in Africa and the world's fifth-largest producer of uranium. Alluvial diamond deposits are among the richest in the world, making Namibia a primary source for gem-quality diamonds. Namibia also produces large quantities of lead, zinc, tin, silver, and tungsten. More than half the population depends on agriculture (largely subsistence agriculture) for its livelihood. Namibia must import some of its food.

NIGER

Niger is one of the world's poorest countries, with GDP growth lagging behind the rapid growth of population. The economy is centered on subsistence agriculture, animal husbandry, and reexport trade, and increasingly less on uranium, its major export throughout the 1970s and 1980s. Uranium revenues dropped by almost 50% between 1983 and 1990 with the end of the uranium boom. Terms of trade with Nigeria, Niger's largest regional trade partner, have improved dramatically since the 50% devaluation of the African franc in January 1994; this devaluation boosted exports of livestock, peas, onions, and the products of Niger's small cotton industry. The government relies on bilateral and multilateral aid for operating expenses and public investment and is strongly induced to adhere to structural adjustment programs designed by the IMF and the World Bank.

NIGERIA

The oil-rich Nigerian economy continues to be hobbled by political instability and poor macroeconomic management. Nigeria's unpopular military rulers show no sign of wanting to restore democratic civilian rule in the near future and appear divided on how to redress fundamental economic imbalances that cause troublesome inflation and

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Source: U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, The World Factbook 1995.

the steady depreciation of the naira. The government's domestic and international arrears continue to limit economic growth - even in the oil sector - and prevent an agreement with the IMF and bilateral creditors on debt relief. The inefficient (largely subsistence) agricultural sector has failed to keep up with rapid population growth, and Nigeria, once a large net exporter of food, now must import food.

RWANDA

Rwanda is a poor African nation suffering bitterly from ethnic-based civil war. Almost 50% of GDP comes from the agricultural sector; coffee and tea make up 80%-90% of total exports. The amount of fertile land is limited, however, and deforestation and soil erosion continue to create problems. The industrial sector in Rwanda is small, contributing only 17% to GDP. Manufacturing focuses mainly on the processing of agricultural products. The Rwandan economy remains dependent on coffee/tea exports and foreign aid. Weak international prices since 1986 have caused the economy to contract and per capita GDP to decline. A structural adjustment program with the World Bank began in October 1990. Ethnic-based insurgency since 1990 has devastated wide areas, especially in the north, and displaced hundreds of thousands of people. A peace accord in mid-1993 temporarily ended most of the fighting, but massive resumption of civil warfare in April 1994 in the capital city Kigali and elsewhere has been taking thousands of lives and severely affecting short-term economic prospects. The economy suffers massively from failure to maintain the infrastructure, looting, neglect of important cash crops, and lack of health care facilities.

SÃO TOMÉ & PRÍNCIPE

This small poor island economy has remained dependent on cocoa since independence 20 years ago. Since then, however, cocoa production has gradually declined because of drought and mismanagement, so that by 1987 annual output had fallen from 10,000 tons to 3,900 tons. As a result, a shortage of cocoa for export has created a serious balance-of-payments problem. Production of less important crops, such as coffee, copra, and palm kernels, has also declined. The value of imports generally exceeds that of exports by a ratio of 4:1 or more. The emphasis on cocoa production at the expense of other food crops has meant that Sao Tome has to import 90% of food needs. It also has to import all fuels and most manufactured goods. Over the years, Sao Tome has been unable to service its external debt and has had to depend on concessional aid and debt rescheduling. Considerable potential exists for development of a tourist industry, and the government has taken steps to expand facilities in recent years. The government also has attempted to reduce price controls and subsidies and to encourage market-based mechanisms, e. g., to facilitate the distribution of imported food. Annual GDP growth is estimated in the 3%-4% range for 1994-96.

SENEGAL

In 1994 Senegal embarked on its most concerted structural adjustment effort yet to exploit the 50% devaluation of the currencies of the 14 Francophone African nations on 12 January. After years of foot-dragging, the government finally passed a liberalized labor code which should significantly help lower the cost of labor and improve the manufacturing sector's competitiveness. Inroads also have been made in closing tax loopholes and eliminating monopoly power in several sectors. At the same time the government is holding the line on current fiscal expenditure under the watchful eyes of international organizations on which it depends for substantial support. A bumper peanut crop - Senegal's main source of foreign exchange - coincided with an improvement of international prices and probably resulted in a doubling of earnings in 1994 over 1993. The country's narrow resource base, environmental degradation, and untamed population growth will continue to hold back growth in living standards over the medium term.

SEYCHELLES

Since independence in 1976, per capita output has grown to roughly seven times the old near-subsistence level, led by the tourist sector, which employs about 30% of the labor force and provides more than 70% of hard currency earnings. In recent years the government has encouraged foreign investment in order to upgrade hotels and other services. At the same time, the government has moved to reduce the high dependence on tourism by promoting the development of farming, fishing, and small-scale manufacturing. The vulnerability of the tourist sector was illustrated by the sharp drop in 1991-92 due largely to the Gulf war. Although the industry has rebounded, the government recognizes the continuing need for upgrading the sector in the face of stiff international competition.

SIERRA LEONE

Sierra Leone has substantial mineral, agricultural, and fishery resources, but the economic and social infrastructure is not well developed. Agriculture generates about 40% of GDP and employs about two-thirds of the working population, with subsistence agriculture dominating

Source: U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, The World Factbook 1995.

the sector. Manufacturing, which accounts for roughly 10% of GDP, consists mainly of the processing of raw materials and of light manufacturing for the domestic market. Diamond mining provides an important source of hard currency. Since 1990, the government has been able to meet its IMF- and World Bank-mandated stabilization targets, holding down fiscal deficits, increasing foreign exchange reserves, and retiring much of its domestic debt - but at a steep cost in terms of capital investments and social spending. Moreover, the economic infrastructure has nearly collapsed due to neglect and war-related disruptions in the mining and agricultural export sectors. The continuing civil war in Liberia has led to a large influx of refugees, who place additional burdens on Sierra Leon's fragile economy.

SOMALIA

One of the world's poorest and least developed countries, Somalia has few resources. Moreover, much of the economy has been devastated by the civil war. Agriculture is the most important sector, with livestock accounting for about 40% of GDP and about 65% of export earnings. Nomads and seminomads who are dependent upon livestock for their livelihood make up about 70% of the population. Crop production generates only 10% of GDP and employs about 20% of the work force. The main export crop is bananas; sugar, sorghum, and corn are grown for the domestic market. The small industrial sector is based on the processing of agricultural products and accounts for less than 10% of GDP; most facilities have been shut down because of the civil strife. The greatly increased political turmoil of 1991-93 has resulted in a substantial drop in agricultural output, with widespread famine. In 1994 economic conditions stabilized in the countryside but may turn worse in 1995 if civil strife intensifies after the UN withdrawal.

SOUTH AFRICA

Many of the white one-seventh of the South African population enjoy incomes, material comforts, and health and educational standards equal to those of Western Europe. In contrast, most of the remaining population suffers from the poverty patterns of the Third World, including unemployment and lack of job skills. The main strength of the economy lies in its rich mineral resources, which provide two-thirds of exports. Economic developments for the remainder of the 1990s will be driven largely by the new government's attempts to improve black living conditions, to set the country on an aggressive export-led growth path, and to cut back the enormous numbers of unemployed. The economy in recent years has absorbed less than 5% of the more than 300,000 workers entering the labor force annually. Local economists estimate that the economy must grow between 5% and 6% in real terms annually to absorb all of the new entrants, much less reduce the accumulated total.

SUDAN

Sudan is buffeted by civil war, chronic political instability, adverse weather, high inflation, a drop in remittances from abroad, and counterproductive economic policies. Governmental entities account for more than 70% of new investment. The private sector's main areas of activity are agriculture and trading, with most private industrial investment predating 1980. Agriculture employs 80% of the work force. Industry mainly processes agricultural items. Sluggish economic performance over the past decade, attributable largely to declining annual rainfall, has reduced levels of per capita income and consumption. A large foreign debt and huge arrearages continue to cause difficulties. In 1990 the International Monetary Fund took the unusual step of declaring Sudan noncooperative because of its nonpayment of arrearages to the Fund. After Sudan backtracked on promised reforms in 1992-93, the IMF threatened to expel Sudan from the Fund. To avoid expulsion, Khartoum agreed to make payments on its arrears to the Fund, liberalize exchange rates, and reduce subsidies. These measures have been partially implemented. The government's continued prosecution of the civil war and its growing international isolation led to a further deterioration of the nonagricultural sectors of the economy during 1994. Agriculture, on the other hand, after several disappointing years, enjoyed a bumper fall harvest in 1994; its strong performance produced an overall growth rate in GDP of perhaps 7%.

SWAZILAND

The economy is based on subsistence agriculture, which occupies more than 60% of the population and contributes nearly 25% to GDP. Manufacturing, which includes a number of agroprocessing factories, accounts for another quarter of GDP. Mining has declined in importance in recent years; high-grade iron ore deposits were depleted by 1978, and health concerns cut world demand for asbestos. Exports of sugar and forestry products are the main earners of hard currency. Surrounded by South Africa, except for a short border with Mozambique, Swaziland is heavily dependent on South Africa, from which it receives 90% of its imports and to which it sends about half of its exports. Remittances from Swazi workers in South African mines may supplement domestically produced income by as much as 20%.

Source: U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, The World Factbook 1995.

OVERVIEWS OF NATIONAL ECONOMIES

TANZANIA

Tanzania is one of the poorest countries in the world. The economy is heavily dependent on agriculture, which accounts for about 58% of GDP, provides 85% of exports, and employs 90% of the work force. Topography and climatic conditions, however, limit cultivated crops to only 5% of the land area. Industry accounts for 8% of GDP and is mainly limited to processing agricultural products and light consumer goods. The economic recovery program announced in mid-1986 has generated notable increases in agricultural production and financial support for the program by bilateral donors. The World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, and bilateral donors have provided funds to rehabilitate Tanzania's deteriorated economic infrastructure. Growth in 1991-94 has featured a pickup in industrial production and a substantial increase in output of minerals, led by gold. Recent banking reforms have helped increase private sector growth and investment.

TOGO

The economy is heavily dependent on subsistence agriculture, which accounts for about half of GDP and provides employment for 80% of the labor force. Primary agricultural exports are cocoa, coffee, and cotton, which together generate about 30% of total export earnings. Togo is self-sufficient in basic foodstuffs when harvests are normal. In the industrial sector phosphate mining is by far the most important activity, although it has suffered from the collapse of world phosphate prices and increased foreign competition. Togo serves as a regional commercial and trade center. The government's decade-long IMF and World Bank supported effort to implement economic reform measures to encourage foreign investment and bring revenues in line with expenditures has stalled. Political unrest, including private and public sector strikes throughout 1992 and 1993, has jeopardized the reform program, shrunk the tax base, and disrupted vital economic activity. Although strikes had ended in 1994, political unrest and lack of funds prevented the government from taking advantage of the 50% currency devaluation of January 1994. Resumption of World Bank and IMF flows will depend on implementation of several controversial moves toward privatization and on downsizing the military, on which the regime depends to stay in power.

TUNISIA

Tunisia has a diverse economy, with important agricultural, mining, energy, tourism, and manufacturing sectors. Detailed governmental control of economic affairs has gradually lessened over the past decade, including increasing privatization of trade and commerce, simplification of the tax structure, and a cautious approach to debt. Real growth has averaged roughly 5% in 1991-94, and inflation has been moderate. Growth in tourism and IMF support have been key elements in this solid record. Further privatization and further improvements in government administrative efficiency are among the challenges for the future.

UGANDA

Uganda has substantial natural resources, including fertile soils, regular rainfall, and sizable mineral deposits of copper and cobalt. Agriculture is the most important sector of the economy, employing over 80% of the work force. Coffee is the major export crop and accounts for the bulk of export revenues. Since 1986 the government - with the support of foreign countries and international agencies - has acted to rehabilitate and stabilize the economy by undertaking currency reform, raising producer prices on export crops, increasing prices of petroleum products, and improving civil service wages. The policy changes are especially aimed at dampening inflation and boosting production and export earnings. In 1990-94, the economy turned in a solid performance based on continued investment in the rehabilitation of infrastructure, improved incentives for production and exports, and gradually improving domestic security. The economy again prospered in 1994 with rapid growth, low inflation, growing foreign investment, a trimmed bureaucracy, and the continued return of exiled Indian-Ugandan entrepreneurs.

WESTERN SAHARA

Western Sahara, a territory poor in natural resources and having little rainfall, depends on pastoral nomadism, fishing, and phosphate mining as the principal sources of income for the population. Most of the food for the urban population must be imported. All trade and other economic activities are controlled by the Moroccan Government. Incomes and standards of living are substantially below the Moroccan level.

ZAIRE

Zaire's economy has continued to disintegrate although Prime Minister KENGO has had some success in slowing the rate of economic decline. While meaningful economic figures are difficult to come by, Zaire's hyperinflation, chronic large government deficits, and plunging mineral production have made the country one of the world's poorest. Most formal transactions are conducted in hard currency as

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Source: U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, The World Factbook 1995.

indigenous bank notes have lost almost all value, and a barter economy now flourishes in all but the largest cities. Most individuals and families hang on grimly through subsistence farming and petty trade. The government has not been able to meet its financial obligations to the International Monetary Fund or put in place the financial measures advocated by the IMF. Although short-term prospects for improvement are dim, improved political stability would boost Zaire's long-term potential to effectively exploit its vast wealth of mineral and agricultural resources.

ZAMBIA

Prior to 1993 the economy had been in decline for more than a decade with falling imports and growing foreign debt. Economic difficulties stemmed largely from a chronically depressed level of copper production and weak copper prices, generally ineffective economic policies, and high inflation. An annual population growth of 3% brought a decline in per capita GDP of 50% over the decade. However, economic reforms enacted since 1992 have helped reduce inflation, have begun to strengthen the social safety net, and have been accompanied by GDP growth at an estimated 6.8% in 1993 and 4% in 1994. The huge external debt remains a key problem.

ZIMBABWE

Agriculture employs three-fourths of the labor force and supplies almost 40% of exports. The manufacturing sector, based on agriculture and mining, produces a variety of goods and contributes 35% to GDP. Mining accounts for only 5% of both GDP and employment, but minerals and metals account for about 40% of exports. Severe drought caused GDP to drop 8% in 1992, with growth rebounding to 2% in 1993 and 3.5% in 1994. Despite the lingering effects of the drought on economic and social conditions, the government is continuing to push its IMF/World Bank structural adjustment program aimed at encouraging exports and foreign investment.

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Source: U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, The World Factbook 1995.

AFRICA'S SHARE OF WORLD PRIMARY ENERGY CONSUMPTION, 1994

	Petroleum 1,000 b\d	Dry Natural Gas billion ft^3	Coal 1,000 short tons	Hydro-Electric billion kwh
Algeria	220.0	659.0	934.7	0.4
Angola	26.0	18.0	0	1.4
Botswana	0	0	919.3	0
Cameroon	22.0	0	1.1	2.6
Chad	0	0	0	18.0
Congo	6.0	0	0	0.4
Côte d'Ivoire	45.0	0	0	1.1
Egypt	480.0	423.0	1,707.6	8.4
Ethiopia	22.0	0	0	1.1
Gabon	16.0	3.5	0	0.7
Ghana	23.0	0	3.3	6.1
Kenya	43.0	0	145.5	3.1
Libya	162.0	173.0	4.4	0
Madagascar	0	0	16.4	0.3
Malawi	0	0	73.8	0.8
Mauritania	0	0	6.6	0.0
Mauritius	0	0	63.9	0.1
Morocco	136.0	1.0	1,208.1	0.2
Mozambique	0	0	74.9	0.1
Niger	0	0	197.3	0
Nigeria	280.0	162.0	79.3	3.2
Senegal	21.0	1.4	0	0
South Africa	405.0	69.0	156,446.9	1.1
Sudan	33.0	0	0	0.9
Swaziland	0	0	57.3	0.2
Tanzania	0	0	4.4	0.6
Tunisia	74.0	65.0	136.6	0.1
Uganda	0	0	0	0.8
Zaire	26.0	0	268.9	6.0
Zambia	0	0	454.1	7.8
Zimbabwe	22.0	0	5,910.9	1.0
Other	0	0	0	1.0
Total	2,062.0	1573.9	168,715.3	67.5
World Total	67,619.0	76,519.0	5,021,949.2	2,371.9
% of World	3%	2%	43.3%	2.8%

Other= Burundi, Central African Republic, Comoros, Equatorial Guinea, Guinea, Liberia, Mali, Rwanda, São Tomé & Príncipe, Togo

Source: U.S. Department of Energy

AFRICA'S SHARE OF WORLD PRIMARY ENERGY PRODUCTION, 1994

	Crude Oil 1,000 b\d	Dry Natural Gas billion ft^3	Nuclear billion kwh	Hydro-Electric billion kwh
Algeria	1,180.0	176.0	23.1	0.4
Angola	538.3	18.0	0	1.4
Botswana	0	0	919.3	0
Cameroon	107.9	1.1	2.6	0
Chad	0	0	0	18.0
Congo	180.0	0	0	0.4
Côte d'Ivoire	0.5	0	0	1.1
Egypt	895.7	423.0	0	8.4
Equatorial Guinea	6.5	0	0	0
Ethiopia	0	0	0	1.1
Gabon	328.5	3.5	0	0.7
Ghana	1.4	0	0	6.1
Kenya	0	0	0	3.1
Libya	1,377.5	226.0	0	0
Madagascar	0	0	0	0.4
Malawi	0	0	57.3	0.8
Morocco	0.2	1.0	693.3	0.2
Mozambique	0	0	52.9	0.1
Niger	0	0	197.3	0
Nigeria	2,037.4	162.0	109.1	3.2
South Africa	10.8	69.0	215,838.5	1.8
Sudan	0.1	0	0	0.9
Swaziland	0	0	57.3	0.2
Tanzania	0	0	4.4	0.6
Tunisia	91.6	12	0	0.1
Uganda	0	0	0	0.8
Zaire	24.5	0	105.8	6.0
Zambia	0	0	459.6	7.8
Zimbabwe	0	0	6,079.6	1
Other	3.8	1.4	0	1.2
Total	6,784.7	1,093.0	224,600.1	59.5
World Total	61,357.6	76,798.0	5,027,018.8	2,371.9
% of World	11%	1.4%	4.4%	2.5%

Other = Benin, Burundi, Central African Republic, Comoros, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Rwanda, São Tomé & Príncipe, Senegal, Togo.

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Source: U.S. Department of Energy

PRODUCTION OF ELECTRICITY

Year Totals in Million Kilowatt Hours

	1970	1990	1993
World	4,953,074	11,778,494	12,260,710
Africa	87,398	318,776	339,589
Algeria	1,979	16,104	19,415
Angola	644	1,840	1,855
Benin	NA	5	5
Botswana	NA	NA	NA
Burkina Faso	27	192	196
Burundi	1	110	117
Cameroon	1,163	2,705	2,726
Cape Verde	7	36	37
C.A.R.	47	95	97
Chad	42	84	87
Comoros	2	16	16
Congo	76	508	431
Côte d'Ivoire	517	2,295	1,910
Djibouti	43	179	182
Egypt	7,591	39,425	47,470
Equatorial Guinea	16	18	19
Eritrea	NA	NA	NA
Ethiopia	520	1,234	1,293
Gabon	97	908	922
Gambia	13	70	73
Ghana	2,920	5,816	6,154
Guinea	388	518	536
Guinea-Bissau	10	40	42
Kenya	583	3,044	3,396
Lesotho	NA	NA	NA
Liberia	502	565	480
Libya	426	16,800	17,000
Madagascar	246	592	599
Malawi	145	718	795
Mali	57	305	330

	1970	1990	1993
Mauritania	73	140	146
Mauritius	220	760	988
Morocco	1,935	9,917	9,917
Mozambique	682	485	490
Namibia	NA	NA	NA
Niger	39	165	173
Nigeria	1,550	11,800	11,800
Rwanda	81	241	234
São Tomé & Príncipe	7	15	15
Senegal	330	734	765
Seychelles	7	101	110
Sierra Leone	197	224	233
Somalia	28	258	258
South Africa (Customs Union)*	50,959	166,655	175,910
Sudan	392	1,327	1,328
Swaziland	NA	NA	NA
Tanzania	479	885	907
Togo	68	59	91
Tunisia	794	5,534	6,416
Uganda	778	774	788
Western Sahara	5	85	85
Zaire	3,230	6,155	6,189
Zambia	947	7,771	7,785
Zimbabwe	6,410	9,559	7,643

** Use is primarily for whites*
NA = not available

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World Eagle table. Source: U.N. Energy Statistics Yearbook, Table 34, 1993 and 1981 editions.

The Ten African Countries Producing the Most Electricity, 1993

(in million kilowatt hours)

Source: U.N. Energy Statistics Yearbook, 1993, Table 34.

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ESTIMATED AFRICAN OIL PRODUCTION: 1995

OPEC - Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries

Estimated Oil Production 1995
(1,000 barrels/day)

Algeria 760.0	Egypt 890.0	Nigeria 1,887.0
Angola 640.0	Equatorial Guinea 7.0	South Africa 10.4
Benin 2.5	Gabon 354.0	Sudan 2.0
Cameroon 100.0	Ghana 6.0	Tunisia 88.0
Congo 178.0	Libya 1,370.0	Zaire 28.0
Côte d'Ivoire 10.0	Morocco 0.2	

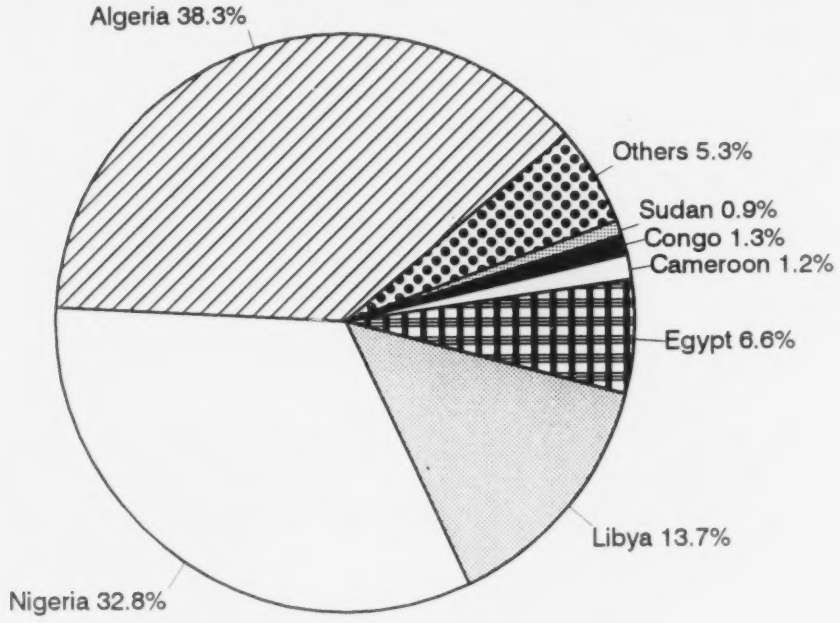
Total African Production in 1995: 6,333.1 b/d
(10.3% of world production)

Total World Oil Production in 1995: 61,444.8 b/d

©A World Eagle map. Source: "The Worldwide Report", by the Oil and Gas Journal.

ESTIMATED PROVED RESERVES OF NATURAL GAS IN AFRICA, JANUARY 1, 1996

All reserves figures except those for the C.I.S. and Canada are reported as proved reserves recoverable with present technology and prices. C.I.S. figures are "explored reserves" which include proves, probable, and some possible. Canadian gas figures, under criteria adopted by Canadian petroleum Association in 1980, include proved and some probable.



AFRICA: 334,603 billion cubic feet

	billion cubic feet
Algeria	128,000
Angola	1,800
Benin	43
Cameroon	3,900
Congo	4,311
Côte d'Ivoire	800
Egypt	22,100
Equatorial Guinea	1,300
Ethiopia	880
Gabon	500
Ghana	800
Libya	45,800
Madagascar	70
Morocco	40
Mozambique	1,740
Namibia	2,000
Nigeria	109,710
Rwanda	2,000
Somalia	200
South Africa	959
Sudan	3,000
Tanzania	2,000
Tunisia	2,600
Zaire	50
TOTAL AFRICA	334,503 billion cubic feet (6.8% of World's Reserves)

	billion cubic feet	% of World
Asia-Pacific	328,533	6.7
Western Europe	168,058	3.4
Middle East	1,597,217	32.4
United States	163,837	3.3
Canada	67,027	1.4
Mexico	68,413	1.4
Rest of Western Hemisphere	203,544	4.1
Eastern Europe & C.I.S.	2,002,340	40.6
WORLD TOTAL	4,933,572 billion cubic feet	

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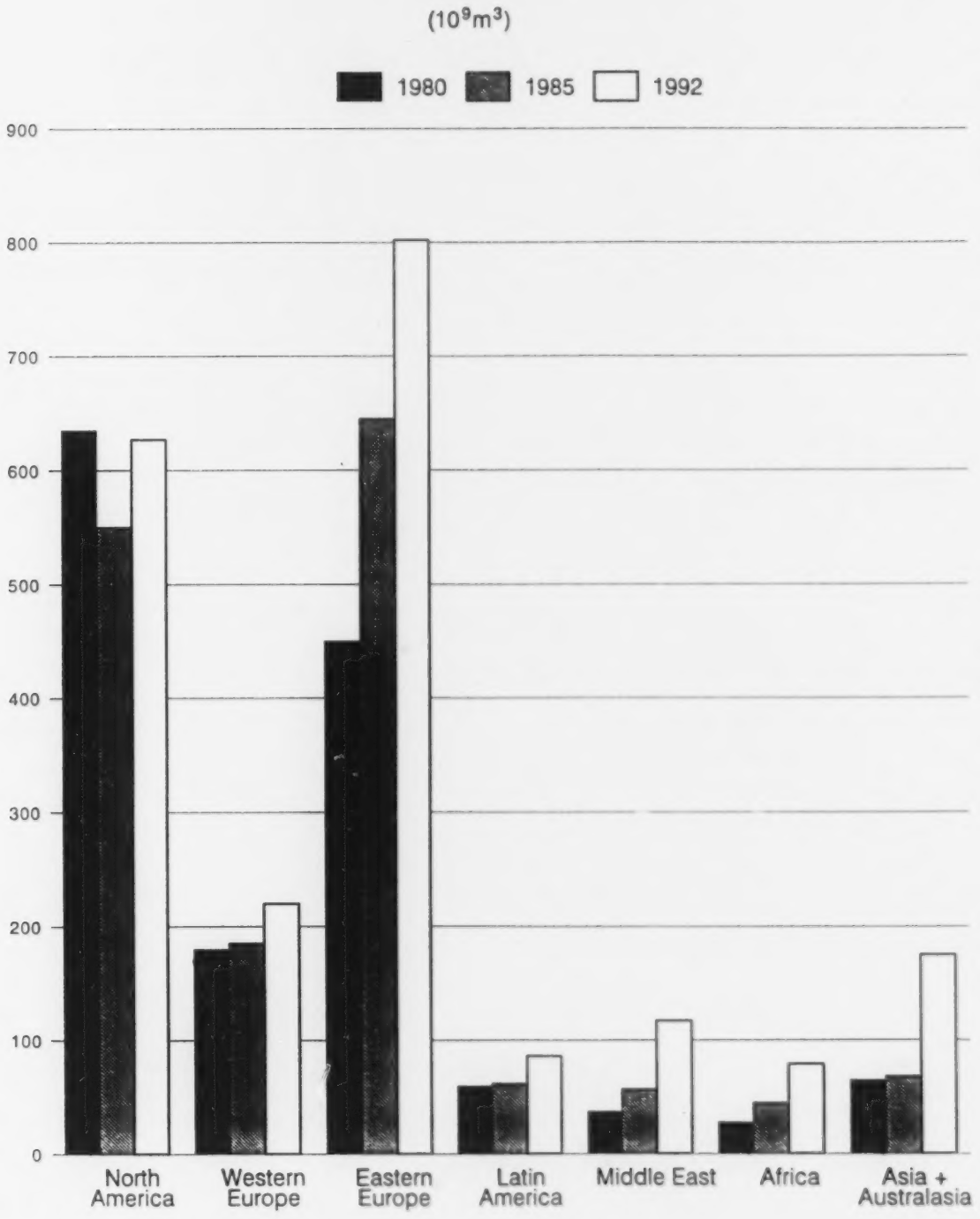
©A World Eagle map. Source: "The Worldwide Report", by the Oil and Gas Journal.

PRODUCTION OF NATURAL GAS IN THE WORLD IN 1980, 1985 AND 1992



Source: Economic Commission for Europe, 1994 Annual Bulletin of Gas Statistics for Europe & North America

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THE MAJOR INDUSTRIES, EXPORTS AND THE NATIONS THEY SELL TO

ALGERIA

Exports: $9.1 billion (f.o.b., 1994) *commodities* petroleum and natural gas 97% partners Italy 21%, France 16%, US 14%, Germany 13%, Spain 9%
Industries: petroleum, light industries, natural gas, mining, electrical, petrochemical, food processing

ANGOLA

Exports: $3 billion (f.o.b., 1993 est.) *commodities* oil, diamonds, refined petroleum products, gas, coffee, sisal, fish and fish products, timber, cotton partners US, France, Germany, Netherlands, Brazil
Industries: petroleum; mining-diamonds, iron ore, phosphates, feldspar, bauxite, uranium, and gold; fish processing; food processing; brewing; tobacco; sugar; textiles; cement; basic metal products

BENIN

Exports: $332 million (f.o.b., 1993) *commodities* cotton, crude oil, palm products, cocoa partners FRG 36%, France 16%, Spain 14%, Italy 8%, UK 4%
Industries: textiles, cigarettes, construction materials, beverages, food, petroleum

BOTSWANA

Exports: $1.8 billion (f.o.b. 1994) *commodities* diamonds 78%, copper and nickel 6%, meat 5% partners Switzerland, UK, SACU
Industries: mining of diamonds, copper, nickel, coal, salt, soda ash, potash; livestock processing

BURKINA FASO

Exports: $273 million (f.o.b., 1993) *commodities* cotton, gold, animal products partners EC 42%, Cote d'Ivoire 11%, Taiwan 15% (1992)
Industries: cotton lint, beverages, agricultural processing, soap, cigarettes, textiles, gold mining and extraction

BURUNDI

Exports: $68 million (f.o.b., 1993) *commodities* coffee 81%, tea, cotton, hides, and skins partners EC 57%, US 19%, Asia 1%
Industries: light consumer goods such as blankets, shoes, soap; assembly of imported components; public works construction; food processing

CAMEROON

Exports: $1.6 billion (f.o.b., 1993) *commodities* petroleum products, lumber, cocoa beans, aluminum, coffee, cotton partners EC (particularly France) about 40%, African countries, US
Industries: petroleum production and refining, food processing, light consumer goods, textiles, lumber

CAPE VERDE

Exports: $4.4 million (f.o.b., 1992) *commodities* fish, bananas, hides and skins partners Netherlands, Portugal, Angola
Industries: fish processing, salt mining, garment industry, ship repair, construction materials, food and beverage production

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Exports: $123.5 million (f.o.b., 1992) *commodities* diamonds, timber, cotton, coffee, tobacco partners France, Belgium, Italy, Japan, US
Industries: diamond mining, sawmills, breweries, textiles, footwear, assembly of bicycles and motorcycles

CHAD

Exports: $190 million (f.o.b., 1992) *commodities* cotton 48%, cattle 35%, textiles 5%, fish partners France, Nigeria, Cameroon
Industries: cotton textile mills, slaughterhouses, brewery, natron (sodium carbonate), soap, cigarettes

COMOROS

Exports: $13.7 million (f.o.b., 1993) *commodities* vanilla, ylang-ylang, cloves, perfume oil, copra partners US 44%, France 40%, Germany 6%, Africa 5% (1992)
Industries: perfume distillation, textiles, furniture, jewelry, construction materials, soft drinks

CONGO

Exports: $1.1 billion (f.o.b., 1993) *commodities* crude oil 83%, lumber, plywood, sugar, cocoa, coffee, diamonds partners US, Italy, France, Spain, other EC countries
Industries: petroleum, cement, lumbering, brewing, sugar milling, palm oil, soap, cigarette

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Source: U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, The World Factbook 1995.

THE MAJOR INDUSTRIES, EXPORTS AND THE NATIONS THEY SELL TO

CÔTE D'IVOIRE

Exports: $2.7 billion (f.o.b., 1993)
commodities cocoa 30%, coffee 20%, tropical woods 11%, petroleum, cotton, bananas, pineapples, palm oil, cotton partners France, Netherlands, Germany, Italy, Burkina, US, Belgium, UK (1992)
Industries: foodstuffs, wood processing, oil refining, automobile assembly, textiles, fertilizer, beverages

DJIBOUTI

Exports: $184 million (f.o.b., 1994)
commodities hides and skins, coffee partners Somalia 48%, Yemen 42%
Industries: limited to a few small-scale enterprises, such as dairy products and mineral-water bottling

EGYPT

Exports: $3.1 billion (f.o.b., 1994)
commodities crude oil and petroleum products, cotton yarn, raw cotton, textiles, metal products, chemicals partners EU, US, Japan
Industries: textiles, food processing, tourism, chemicals, petroleum, construction, cement, metals

EQUATORIAL GUINEA

Exports: $56 million (f.o.b., 1993)
commodities coffee, timber, cocoa beans partners Spain 55.2%, Nigeria 11.4%, Cameroon 9.1% (1992)
Industries: fishing, sawmilling

ERITREA

Exports $NA
commodities NA partners NA
Industries: food processing, beverages, clothing and textiles

ETHIOPIA

Exports $219.8 million (f.o.b., 1993)
commodities coffee, leather products, gold partners Germany, Japan, Saudi Arabia, France, Italy
Industries: food processing, beverages, textiles, chemicals, metals processing, cement

GABON

Exports $2.1 billion (f.o.b., 1993)
commodities crude oil 80%, timber 10%, manganese 6%, uranium 2% partners US 38%, France 26%, Japan, Germany
Industries: food and beverages, lumbering and plywood, textiles, cement, petroleum refining, mining - manganese, uranium, gold, petroleum

GAMBIA

Exports $81 million (f.o.b., 1993)
commodities peanuts and peanut products, fish, cotton lint, palm kernels partners Japan 60%, Europe 29%, Africa 5%, US 1%, other 5% (1989)
Industries: peanut processing, tourism, beverages, agricultural machinery assembly, woodworking, metalworking, clothing

GHANA

Exports $1 billion (f.o.b., 1993)
commodities cocoa 40%, gold, timber, tuna, bauxite, and aluminum partners Germany 31%, US 12%, UK 11%, Netherlands 6%, Japan 5% (1991)
Industries: mining, lumbering, light manufacturing, aluminum, food processing

GUINEA

Exports $622 million (f.o.b., 1992)
commodities bauxite, alumina, diamonds, gold, coffee, pineapples, bananas, palm kernels partners US 23%, Belgium 12%, Ireland 12%, Spain 12%
Industries: mining - bauxite, gold, diamonds; alumina refining; light manufacturing and agricultural processing industries

GUINEA-BISSAU

Exports $19 million (f.o.b., 1993)
commodities cashews, fish, peanuts, palm kernels partners Portugal, Spain, Senegal, India, Nigeria
Industries: agricultural processing, beer, soft drinks

KENYA

Exports $1.45 billion (f.o.b., 1994)
commodities tea 25%, coffee 18%, petroleum products 11% (1990)
partners EC 47%, Africa 23%, Asia 11%, US 4%, Middle East 3% (1991)
Industries: small-scale consumer goods (plastic, furniture, batteries, textiles, soap, cigarettes, flour), processing agricultural products, oil refining, cement, tourism

LESOTHO

Exports: $109 million (f.o.b., 1992)
commodities wool, mohair, wheat, cattle, peas, beans, corn, hides, skins, baskets partners South Africa 42%, EC 28%, North and South America 25% (1991)
Industries: food, beverages, textiles, handicrafts, tourism

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Source: U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, The World Factbook 1995.

THE MAJOR INDUSTRIES, EXPORTS AND THE NATIONS THEY SELL TO

LIBERIA

Exports: $505 million (f.o.b., 1989)
commodities iron ore 61%, rubber 20%, timber 11%, coffee partners US, EC, Netherlands
Industries: rubber processing, food processing, construction materials, furniture, palm oil processing, mining (iron ore, diamonds)

LIBYA

Exports $7.2 billion (f.o.b., 1994)
commodities crude oil, refined petroleum products, natural gas
partners Italy, Germany, Spain, France, UK, Turkey, Greece, Egypt
Industries: petroleum, food processing, textiles, handicrafts, cement

MADAGASCAR

Exports: $240 million (f.o.b., 1993)
commodities coffee 45%, vanilla 20%, cloves 11%, shellfish, sugar, petroleum products partners France, US, Germany, Japan, Russia
Industries: agricultural processing (meat canneries, soap factories, breweries, tanneries, sugar refining plants), light consumer goods industries (textiles, glassware), cement, automobile assembly plant, paper, petroleum

MALAWI

Exports: $311 million (f.o.b., 1993)
commodities tobacco, tea, sugar, coffee, peanuts, wood products
partners US, UK, Zambia, South Africa, Germany
Industries: agricultural processing (tea, tobacco, sugar), sawmilling, cement, consumer goods

MALI

Exports: $415 million (f.o.b., 1993)
commodities cotton, livestock, gold
partners mostly franc zone and Western Europe
Industries: minor local consumer goods production and food processing, construction, phosphate and gold mining

MAURITANIA

Exports: $401 million (f.o.b., 1993)
commodities iron ore, fish and fish products partners Japan 27%, Italy, Belgium, Luxembourg
Industries: fish processing, mining of iron ore and gypsum

MAURITIUS

Exports: $1.32 billion (f.o.b., 1993)
commodities textiles 44%, sugar 40%, light manufactures 10%
partners EC and US have preferential treatment, EC 77%, US 15%
Industries: food processing (largely sugar milling), textiles, wearing apparel, chemicals, metal products, transport equipment, nonelectrical machinery, tourism

MOROCCO

Exports $4.1 billion (f.o.b., 1994)
commodities food and beverages 30%, semiprocessed goods 23%, consumer goods 21%, phosphates 17% partners EU 70%, Japan 5%, US 4%, Libya 3%, India 2% (1993)
Industries: phosphate rock mining and processing, food processing, leather goods, textiles, construction, tourism

MOZAMBIQUE

Exports: $150 million (f.o.b., 1994)
commodities shrimp 40%, cashews, cotton, sugar, copra, citrus partners Spain, South Africa, US, Portugal, Japan
Industries: food, beverages, chemicals (fertilizer, soap, paints), petroleum products, textiles, nonmetallic mineral products (cement, glass, asbestos), tobacco

NAMIBIA

Exports: $1.3 billion (f.o.b., 1993)
commodities diamonds, copper, gold, zinc, lead, uranium, cattle, processed fish, karakul skins
partners Switzerland, South Africa, Germany, Japan
Industries: meat packing, fish processing, dairy products, mining (copper, lead, zinc, diamond, uranium)

NIGER

Exports: $246 million (f.o.b., 1993)
commodities uranium ore 67%, livestock products 20%, cowpeas, onions partners France 77%, Nigeria 8%, Cote d'Ivoire, Italy
Industries: cement, brick, textiles, food processing, chemicals, slaughterhouses, and a few other small light industries; uranium mining began in 1971

NIGERIA

Exports: $11.9 billion (f.o.b., 1992)
commodities oil 95%, cocoa, rubber
partners US 54%, EC 23%
Industries: crude oil and mining - coal, tin, columbite; primary processing industries - palm oil, peanut, cotton, rubber, wood, hides and skins; manufacturing industries - textiles, cement, building materials, food products, footwear, chemical, printing, ceramics, steel

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THE MAJOR INDUSTRIES, EXPORTS AND THE NATIONS THEY SELL TO

RWANDA

Exports: $44 million (f.o.b., 1993)
commodities coffee 63%, tea, cassiterite, wolframite, pyrethrum
partners Germany, Belgium, Italy, Uganda, UK, France, US
Industries: mining of cassiterite (tin ore) and wolframite (tungsten ore), tin, cement, agricultural processing, small-scale beverage production, soap, furniture, shoes, plastic goods, textiles, cigarettes

SÃO TOMÉ & PRÍNCIPE

Exports: $5.5 million (f.o.b., 1993)
commodities cocoa 78%, copra, coffee, palm oil (1992) partners Netherlands, Germany, China, Portugal
Industries: light construction, shirts, soap, beer, fisheries, shrimp processing

SENEGAL

Exports: $904 million (f.o.b., 1991)
commodities fish, ground nuts (peanuts), petroleum products, phosphates, cotton partners France, other EC countries, Cote d'Ivoire, Mali
Industries: agricultural and fish processing, phosphate mining, petroleum refining, building materials

SEYCHELLES

Exports: $50 million (f.o.b., 1993)
commodities fish, cinnamon bark, copra, petroleum products (re-exports) partners France 43%, UK 22%, Reunion 11%, (1992)
Industries tourism, processing of coconut and vanilla, fishing, coir rope factory, boat building, printing, furniture, beverage

SIERRA LEONE

Exports: $149 million (f.o.b., 1993)
commodities rutile 48%, bauxite 25%, diamonds 16%, coffee, cocoa, fish partners US, UK, Belgium, Germany, other Western Europe
Industries: mining (diamonds, bauxite, rutile), small-scale manufacturing (beverages, textiles, cigarettes, footwear), petroleum refinery

SOMALIA

Exports: $58 million (1990 est.)
commodities bananas, live animals, fish, hides partners Saudi Arabia, Italy, FRG (1986)
Industries: a few small industries, including sugar refining, textiles, petroleum refining (mostly shut down) (1994)

SOUTH AFRICA

Exports: $25.3 billion (f.o.b., 1994)
commodities gold 27%, other minerals and metals 20%-25%, food 5%, chemicals 3% partners Italy, Japan, US, Germany, UK, other EU countries, Hong Kong
Industries: mining (world's largest producer of platinum, gold, chromium), automobile assembly, metalworking, machinery, textile, iron and steel, chemical, fertilizer, foodstuffs

SUDAN

Exports: $419 million (f.o.b., FY93/94)
commodities gum arabic 29%, livestock/meat 24%, cotton 13%, sesame, peanuts partners Western Europe 46%, Saudi Arabia 14%, Eastern Europe 9%, Japan 9%, US 3% (FY87/88)
Industries: cotton ginning, textiles, cement, edible oils, sugar, soap distilling, shoes, petroleum refining

SWAZILAND

Exports $632 million (f.o.b., 1993)
commodities sugar, edible concentrates, wood pulp, cotton yarn, asbestos partners South Africa 50% (est.), EC countries, Canada
Industries: mining (coal and asbestos), wood pulp, sugar

TANZANIA

Exports $462 million (f.o.b., 1994)
commodities coffee, cotton, tobacco, tea, cashew nuts, sisal partners Germany, UK, Japan, Netherlands, Kenya, Hong Kong, US
Industries: primarily agricultural processing (sugar, beer, cigarettes, sisal twine), diamond and gold mining, oil refining, shoes, cement, textiles, wood products, fertilizer

TOGO

Exports $221 million (f.o.b., 1993)
commodities phosphates, cotton, cocoa, coffee partners EC 40%, Africa 16%, US 1% (1990)
Industries: phosphate mining, agricultural processing, cement, handicrafts, textiles, beverages

TUNISIA

Exports $4.6 billion (f.o.b., 1993)
commodities hydrocarbons, agricultural products, phosphates and chemicals partners EC countries 75%, Middle East 10%, Algeria 2%, India 2%, US 1%
Industries: petroleum, mining (particularly phosphate and iron ore), tourism, textiles, footwear, food, beverages

Source: U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, The World Factbook 1995.

THE MAJOR INDUSTRIES, EXPORTS AND THE NATIONS THEY SELL TO

UGANDA

Exports $237 million (f.o.b., 1993)
commodities coffee 97%, cotton, tea
partners US 25%, UK 18%, France 11%, Spain 10%
Industries: sugar, brewing, tobacco, cotton textiles, cement

WESTERN SAHARA

Exports $8 million (f.o.b., 1982)
commodities phosphates 62%
partners Morocco claims and administers Western Sahara, so trade partners are included in overall Moroccan accounts
Industries: phosphate mining, handicrafts

ZAIRE

Exports $362 million (f.o.b., 1993)
commodities copper, coffee, diamonds, cobalt, crude oil partners US, Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, UK, Japan, South Africa
Industries: mining, mineral processing, consumer products (including textiles, footwear, cigarettes, processed foods and beverages), cement, diamonds

ZAMBIA

Exports $1.01 billion (f.o.b., 1993)
commodities copper, zinc, cobalt, lead, tobacco partners EC countries, Japan, South Africa, US, India
Industries: copper mining and processing, construction, foodstuffs, beverages, chemicals, textiles, and fertilizer

ZIMBABWE

Exports $1.8 billion (f.o.b., 1994)
commodities agricultural 35% (tobacco 30%, other 5%), manufactures 25%, gold 12%, ferrochrome 10%, textiles 8% (1992)
partners UK 14%, Germany 11%, South Africa 10%, Japan 7%, US 5% (1991)
Industries: mining, steel, clothing and footwear, chemicals, foodstuffs, fertilizer, beverage, transportation equipment, wood products

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EXCHANGE RATES, 1995

--PER US$1--

	Exchange	Currency
Algeria	42.71	Algerian Dinar
Angola	900,000	New Kwanza
Benin	529.43	CFA Franc*
Botswana	1.7086	Pula
Burkina Faso	529.43	CFA Franc*
Burundi	248.51[1]	Burundi Francs
Cameroon	529.43	CFA Franc*
Cape Verde	85.537[1]	Cape Verdean Escudo
Central African Republic	529.43	CFA Franc*
Chad	529.43	CFA Franc*
Comoros	297.07	Comoran Franc
Congo	529.43	CFA Franc*
Côte d'Ivoire	529.43	CFA Franc*
Djibouti	177.721[2]	Djiboutian Franc
Egypt	3.4[1]	Egyptian Pound
Equatorial Guinea	529.43	CFA Franc*
Eritrea	5.95	Birr
Ethiopia	5.95	Birr
Gabon	529.43	CFA Franc*
Gambia	9.565	Dalasi
Ghana	1,046.74	New Credi
Guinea	810.94[3]	Guinean Franc
Guinea-Bissau	14,482[1]	Guina-Bissauan Peso
Kenya	44.478	Kenyan Shilling
Lesotho	3.5389	Loti
Liberia	1.0[4]	Liberian Dollar
Libya	0.355	Lybian Dinar
Madagascar	3,718[1]	Malagasy Franc
Malawi	7.8358[1]	Malawian Kwacha
Mali	529.43	CFA Franc*
Mauritania	125.91	Ouguiya
Mauritius	17.755	Mauritian Rupee
Morocco	2.892	Moroccan Dirham
Mozambique	5,220.63[1]	Metical
Namibia	3.539	South African Rand

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Source: U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, The World Factbook 1995.

EXCHANGE RATES, 1995

--PER US$1--

	Exchange	Currency
Niger	529.43	CFA Franc*
Nigeria	21.996	Naira
Rwanda	144.3[1]	Rwandan Franc
São Tomé & Príncipe	129.59[3]	Dobra
Senegal	529.43	CFA Franc*
Seychelles	4.9371	Seychelles Rupee
Sierra Leone	617.67	Leone
Somalia	5,000	Somali Shilling
South Africa	3.5389	Rand
Sudan	434.8	Sudanese Pound
Swaziland	3.5389	Lilangeni
Tanzania	523.4[1]	Tanzanian Shilling
Togo	529.43	CFA Franc*
Tunisia	0.9849	Tunisian Dinar
Uganda	1,195[1]	Ugandan Shilling
Western Sahara	8.892	Moroccan Dirham
Zaire	3,275.71[1]	Zaire
Zambia	672.8[1]	Zambian Kwacha
Zimbabwe	8.3752	Zimbabwean Dollar

*Communauté Financière Africaine
[1] 1994 figure
[2] fixed rate since 1973
[3] 1993 figure
[4] fixed rate since 1973

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Source: U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, The World Factbook 1995.

PER CAPITA GNP: AFRICA AND SELECTED COUNTRIES

--1994, in US Dollars--

Algeria	$ 3,480
Angola	620
Benin	1,260
Botswana	3,130
Burkina Faso*	660
Burundi	600
Cameroon	1,200
Cape Verde*	1,000
Central African Republic	700
Chad*	530
Comoros	700
Congo	2,820
Côte d'Ivoire	1,430
Djibouti	1,200
Egypt	2,490
Equatorial Guinea*	700
Eritrea	500
Ethiopia*	380
Gabon	4,900
Gambia*	1,050
Ghana	1,310
Guinea	980
Guinea-Bissau	840
Kenya	1,170
Lesotho	1,340
Liberia	770
Libya	6,510
Madagascar	790
Malawi	750
Mali	600
Mauritania	$ 1,110
Mauritius	8,600
Morocco	3,060
Mozambique	610
Namibia	3,600
Niger	550
Nigeria	1,250
Rwanda*	950
São Tomé & Príncipe*	1,000
Senegal*	1,450
Seychelles*	6,000
Sierra Leone*	1,000
Somalia	500
South Africa	4,420
Sudan	870
Swaziland	3,490
Tanzania	750
Togo*	800
Tunisia	4,250
Uganda	850
Western Sahara+	300
Zaire	440
Zambia	860
Zimbabwe	1,580

*1993
+1991

OTHERS

Argentina	$7,990
Canada	22,760
China	2,500
Germany	16,580
Hong Kong	24,530
India	1,360
Israel	13,880
Japan	$20,200
Mexico	7,900
Singapore	19,940
South Africa	22,300
United States	23,400
Venezuela	2,800

Source: U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, The World Factbook 1995.

The Countries of Africa Ranked by Per Capita Gross National Product: 1995

Source: U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, The World Factbook 1995.

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THE 11 AFRICAN COUNTRIES WITH OVER $3,000 PER CAPITA GNP (GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT)

--1994, in US Dollars--

*Separate figures for blacks and whites are not available. A combined figure such as this needs to be treated with caution.

Source: U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, 1995 World Factbook.

THE 26 AFRICAN COUNTRIES WITH $1,000 OR LESS PER CAPITA GNP (GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT)

--1994, in US Dollars--

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Source: U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, 1995 World Factbook.

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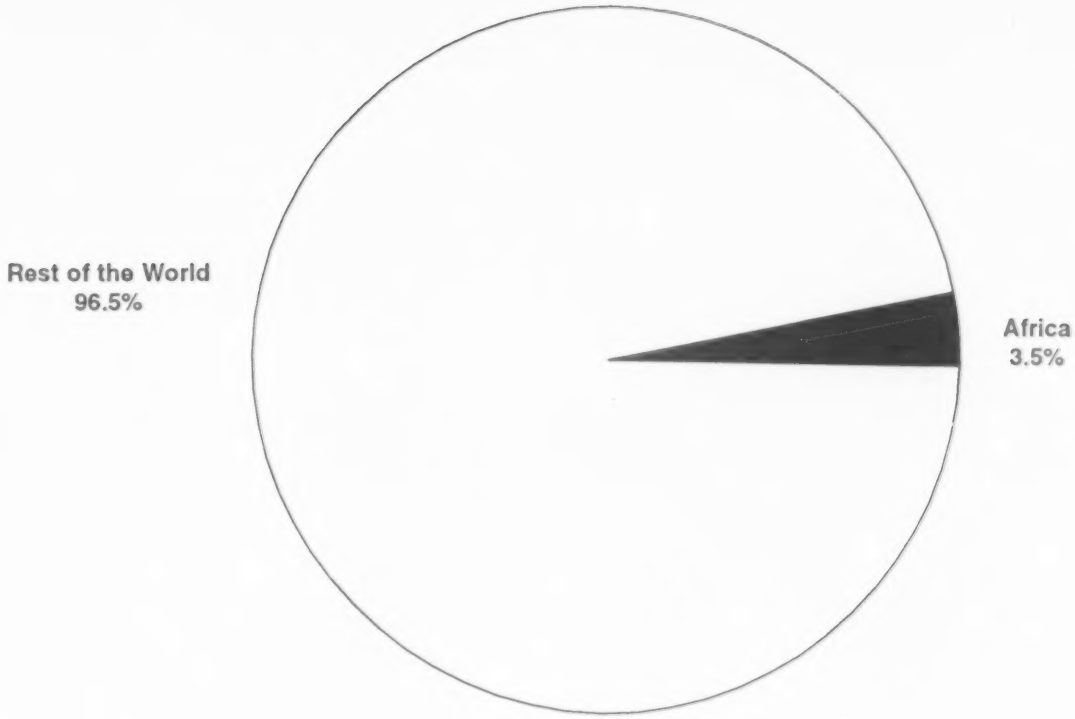
AFRICA PRODUCED 3.5% OF THE WORLD'S GDP

– Gross Domestic Product in 1995 estimated at $30.7 trillion –



WORLD TOTAL:
$30.7 trillion

Source: U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, The World Factbook 1995.

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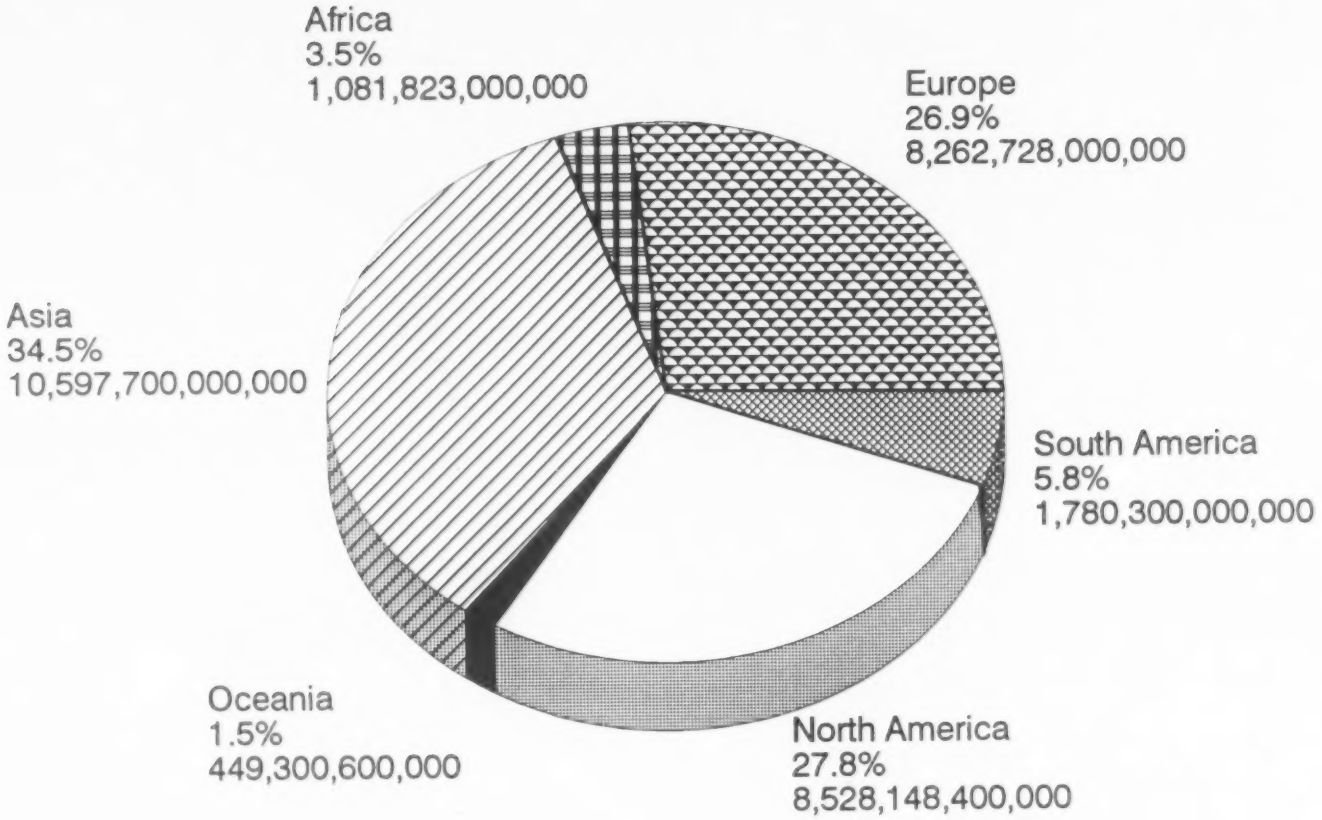
DISTRIBUTION OF THE WORLD'S GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY REGION: 1995

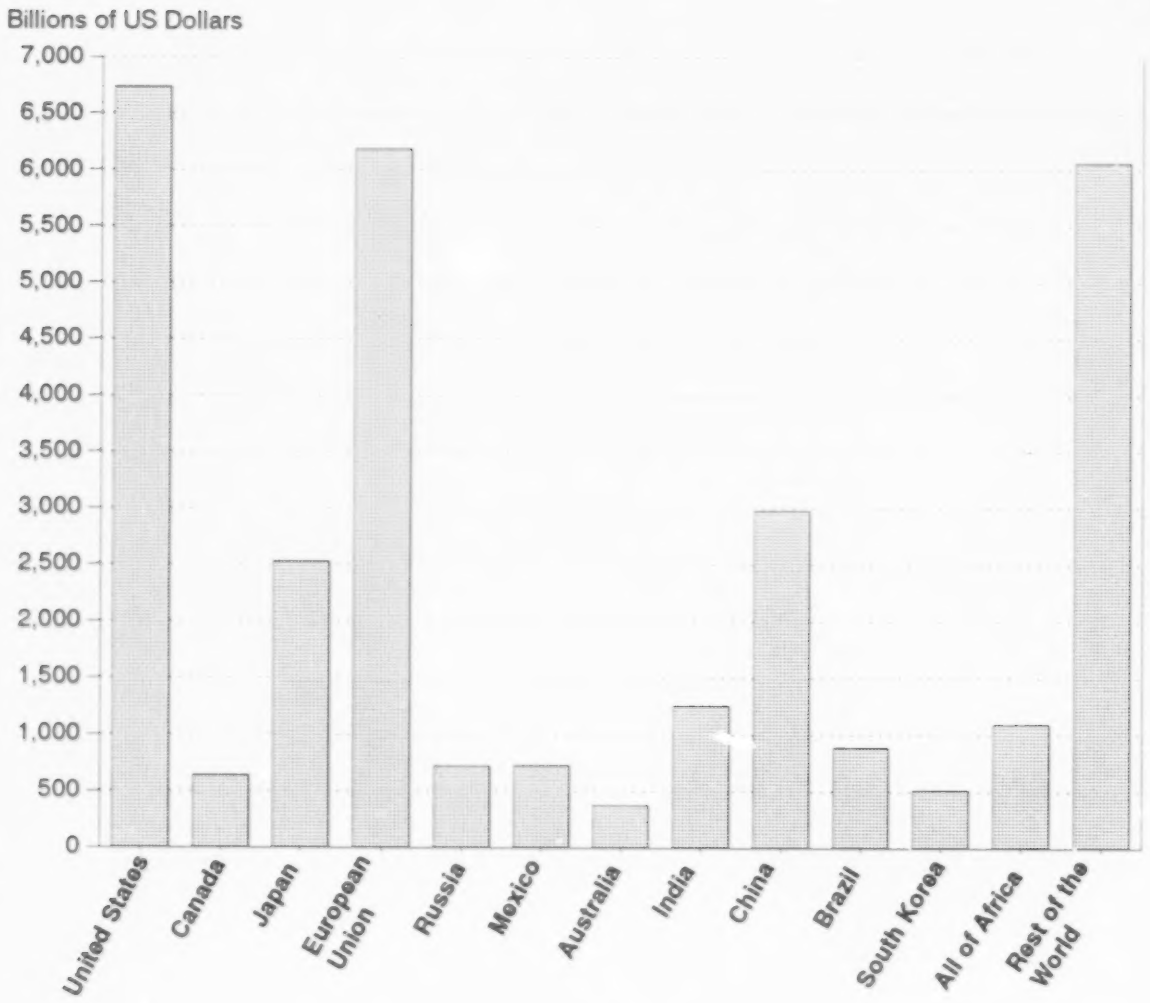


Source: U.S. Central Intelligence Agency
1995 World Factbook

Total World GDP: $30.7 trillion
$30,700,000,000,000

ESTIMATE OF WHO PRODUCED THE WORLD'S PRODUCT IN 1995, IN BILLIONS OF US$

-- Gross World Product in 1995 estimated at $30.7 trillion --



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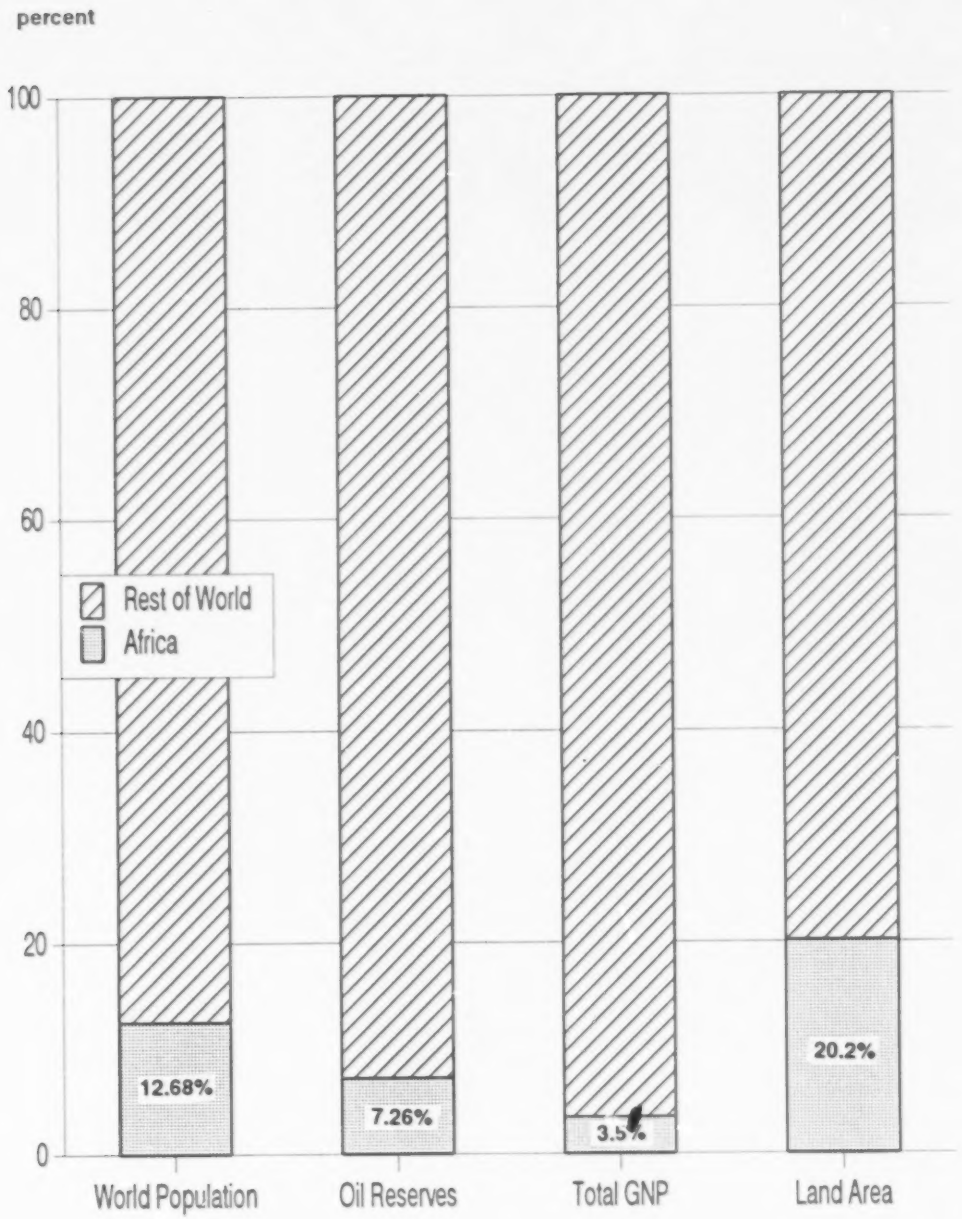
Source: U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, The World Factbook 1995.

Africa's Population, Oil Reserves, GNP and Land Area as a Percent of World Totals: 1995



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Source: U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, The World Factbook 1995.
Gas & Oil Journal Database Jan 1996

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IMPORTS
The Products Bought and From Whom

ALGERIA

Imports $9.2 billion (f.o.b., 1994)
commodities capital goods 39.7%, food and beverages 21.7%, consumer goods 11.8% (1990)
partners France 29%, Italy 14%, Spain 9%, US 9%, Germany 7%

ANGOLA

Imports $1.6 billion (f.o.b., 1992)
commodities capital equipment (machinery and electrical equipment), food, vehicles and spare parts, textiles and clothing, medicines, substantial military deliveries
partners Portugal, Brazil, US, France, Spain

BENIN

Imports $571 million (f.o.b., 1993)
commodities foodstuffs, beverages, tobacco, petroleum products, intermediate goods, capital goods, light consumer goods
partners France 20%, Thailand 8%, Netherlands 7%, US 5%

BOTSWANA

Imports $1.8 billion (c.i.f., 1992)
commodities foodstuffs, vehicles and transport equipment, textiles, petroleum products
partners Switzerland, SACU (Southern African Customs Union), UK, US

BURKINA FASO

Imports $636 million (f.o.b., 1993)
commodities machinery, food products, petroleum
partners EC 49%, Africa 24%, Japan 6% (1992)

BURUNDI

Imports $203 million (c.i.f., 1993)
commodities capital goods 31%, petroleum products 15%, foodstuffs, consumer goods
partners EC 45%, Asia 29%, US 2%

CAMEROON

Imports $1.96 billion (c.i.f., 1993)
commodities machines and electrical equipment, food, consumer goods, transport equipment
partners EC about 60% (France 38%, Germany 9%), African countries, Japan, US 5%

CAPE VERDE

Imports $173 million (c.i.f., 1992)
commodities foodstuffs, consumer goods, industrial products, transport equipment
partners Portugal, Netherlands, Germany, Spain

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Imports $165.1 million (f.o.b., 1992)
commodities food, textiles, petroleum products, machinery, electrical equipment, motor vehicles, chemicals, pharmaceuticals, consumer goods, industrial products
partners France, other EC countries, Japan, Algeria

CHAD

Imports $261 million (f.o.b., 1992)
commodities machinery and transportation equipment 39%, industrial goods 20%, petroleum products 13%, foodstuffs 9%; note - excludes military equipment
partners US, France, Nigeria, Cameroon

COMOROS

Imports $40.9 million (f.o.b., 1993)
commodities rice and other foodstuffs, petroleum products, cement, consumer goods
partners France 34%, South Africa 14%, Kenya 8%, Japan 4% (1992)

CONGO

Imports $472 million (c.i.f., 1991)
commodities intermediate manufactures, capital equipment, construction materials, foodstuffs
partners France, US, Italy, Japan, other EC countries

CÔTE D'IVOIRE

Imports $1.6 billion (f.o.b., 1993)
commodities food, capital goods, consumer goods, fuel
partners France, Nigeria, Japan, Netherlands, US (1992)

DJIBOUTI

Imports $384 million (f.o.b., 1994)
commodities foods, beverages, transport equipment, chemicals, petroleum products
partners France, UK, Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, South Korea

EGYPT

Imports $11.2 billion (c.i.f., FY93/94)
commodities machinery and equipment, foods, fertilizers, wood products, durable consumer goods, capital goods
partners EU, US, Japan

EQUATORIAL GUINEA

Imports $62 million (c.i.f., 1993)
commodities petroleum, food, beverages, clothing, machinery
partners Cameroon 23.1%, Spain 21.8%, France 14.1%, US 4.3% (1992)

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IMPORTS
The Products Bought and From Whom

ERITREA

Imports $NA
commodities NA
partners NA

ETHIOPIA

Imports $1.04 billion (c.i.f., 1993)
commodities capital goods, consumer goods, fuel
partners US, Germany, Italy, Saudi Arabia, Japan

GABON

Imports $832 million (c.i.f., 1993)
commodities foodstuffs, chemical products, petroleum products, construction materials, manufactures, machinery
partners France 42%, African countries 23%, US, Japan

GAMBIA

Imports $154 million (f.o.b., FY92/93 est.)
commodities foodstuffs, manufactures, raw materials, fuel, machinery and transport equipment
partners Europe 57%, Asia 25%, USSR and Eastern Europe 9%, US 6%, other 3% (1989)

GHANA

Imports $1.7 billion (c.i.f., 1993 est.)
commodities petroleum 16%, consumer goods, foods, intermediate goods, capital equipment
partners UK 22%, US 11%, Germany 9%, Japan 6%

GUINEA

Imports $768 million (c.i.f., 1992)
commodities petroleum products, metals, machinery, transport equipment, foodstuffs, textiles, and other grain
partners France 26%, Cote d'Ivoire 12%, Hong Kong 6%, Germany 6%

GUINEA-BISSAU

Imports $56 million (f.o.b., 1993)
commodities foodstuffs, transport equipment, petroleum products, machinery and equipment
partners Portugal, Netherlands, China, Germany, Senegal

KENYA

Imports $1.85 billion (f.o.b., 1994)
commodities machinery and transportation equipment 29%, petroleum and petroleum products 15%, iron and steel 7%, raw materials, food and consumer goods (1989)
partners EC 46%, Asia 23%, Middle East 20%, US 5% (1991)

LESOTHO

Imports $964 million (c.i.f., 1992)
commodities mainly corn, building materials, clothing, vehicles, machinery, medicines, petroleum
partners South Africa 94%, Asia 3%, EC 1% (1991)

LIBERIA

Imports $394 million (c.i.f., 1989)
commodities mineral fuels, chemicals, machinery, transportation equipment, rice and other foodstuffs
partners US, EC, Japan, China, Netherlands, ECOWAS

LIBYA

Imports $6.9 billion (f.o.b., 1994)
commodities machinery, transport equipment, food, manufactured goods
partners Italy, Germany, UK, France, Spain, Turkey, Tunisia, Eastern Europe

MADAGASCAR

Imports $510 million (f.o.b., 1993)
commodities intermediate manufactures 30%, capital goods 28%, petroleum 15%, consumer goods 14%, food 13%
partners France, Germany, Japan, UK, Italy, Netherland

MALAWI

Imports $308 million (c.i.f., 1993)
commodities food, petroleum products, semimanufactures, consumer goods, transportation equipment
partners South Africa, Japan, US, UK, Zimbabwe

MALI

Imports $842 million (f.o.b., 1993)
commodities machinery and equipment, foodstuffs, construction materials, petroleum, textiles
partners mostly franc zone and Western Europe

MAURITANIA

Imports $378 million (c.i.f., 1993)
commodities foodstuffs, consumer goods, petroleum products, capital goods
partners Algeria 15%, China 6%, US 3%, France, Germany, Spain, Italy

MAURITIUS

Imports $1.7 billion (f.o.b., 1993)
commodities manufactured goods 50%, capital equipment 17%, foodstuffs 13%, petroleum products 8%, chemicals 7%
partners EC, US, South Africa, Japan

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Source: U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, The World Factbook 1995.

IMPORTS
The Products Bought and From Whom

MOROCCO

Imports $7.5 billion (c.i.f., 1994 est.)
commodities capital goods 24%, semiprocessed goods 22%, raw materials 16%, fuel and lubricants 16%, food and beverages 13%, consumer goods 9%
partners EC 59%, US 8%, Saudi Arabia 5%, UAE 3%, Russia 2% (1993)

MOZAMBIQUE

Imports $1.14 billion (c.i.f., 1994 est.)
commodities food, clothing, farm equipment, petroleum
partners South Africa, UK, France, Japan, Portugal

NAMIBIA

Imports $1.1 billion (f.o.b., 1993 est.)
commodities foodstuffs, petroleum products and fuel, machinery and equipment
partners South Africa, Germany, US, Switzerland

NIGER

Imports $286 million (c.i.f., 1993 est.)
commodities consumer goods, primary materials, machinery, vehicles and parts, petroleum, cereals
partners France 23%, Cote d'Ivoire, Germany, Italy, Japan

NIGERIA

Imports $8.3 billion (c.i.f., 1992)
commodities machinery and equipment, manufactured goods, food and animals
partners EC 64%, US 10%, Japan 7%

RWANDA

Imports $250 million (f.o.b., 1993 est.)
commodities textiles, foodstuffs, machines and equipment, capital goods, steel, petroleum products, cement and construction material
partners US, Belgium, Germany, Kenya, Japan

SÃO TOMÉ & PRÍNCIPE

Imports $31.5 million (f.o.b., 1993 est.)
commodities machinery and electrical equipment 44%, food products 18%, petroleum 11% (1992)
partners Portugal, Japan, Spain, France, Angola

SENEGAL

Imports $1.2 billion (c.i.f., 1991 est.)
commodities foods and beverages, consumer goods, capital goods, petroleum
partners France, other EC countries, Nigeria, Cote d'Ivoire, Algeria, China, Japan

SEYCHELLES

Imports $261 million (f.o.b., 1993 est.)
commodities manufactured goods, food, petroleum products, tobacco, beverages, machinery and transportation equipment
partners Singapore 16%, Bahrain 16%, South Africa, 14%, UK 13% (1992)

SIERRA LEONE

Imports $149 million (c.i.f., 1993)
commodities foodstuffs 48%, machinery and equipment 32%, fuels 9%
partners US, EC countries, Japan, China, Nigeria

SOMALIA

Imports $249 million (1990 est.)
commodities petroleum products, foodstuffs, construction materials
partners US 13%, Italy, FRG, Kenya, UK, Saudi Arabia (1986)

SOUTH AFRICA

Imports $21.4 billion (f.o.b., 1994)
commodities machinery 32%, transport equipment 15%, chemicals 11%, oil, textiles, scientific instruments
partners Germany, US, Japan, UK, Italy

SUDAN

Imports $1.7 billion (c.i.f., FY93/94)
commodities foodstuffs, petroleum products, manufactured goods, machinery and equipment, medicines and chemicals, textiles
partners Western Europe 32%, Africa and Asia 15%, US 13%, Eastern Europe 3% (FY87/88)

SWAZILAND

Imports $734 million (f.o.b., 1993 est.)
commodities motor vehicles, machinery, transport equipment, petroleum products, foodstuffs, chemicals
partners South Africa 90% (est.), Switzerland, UK

TANZANIA

Imports $1.4 billion (c.i.f., 1994)
commodities manufactured goods, machinery and transportation equipment, cotton piece goods, crude oil, foodstuffs partners Germany, UK, US, Japan, Italy, Denmark

Source: U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, The World Factbook 1995.

IMPORTS
The Products Bought and From Whom

TOGO

Imports $292 million (c.i.f., 1993)
commodities machinery and equipment, consumer goods, food, chemical products
partners EC 57%, Africa 17%, US 5%, Japan 4% (1990)

TUNISIA

Imports $6.5 billion (c.i.f., 1993)
commodities industrial goods and equipment 57%, hydrocarbons 13%, food 12%, consumer goods
partners EC countries 70%, US 5%, Middle East 2%, Japan 2%, Switzerland 1%, Algeria 1%

UGANDA

Imports $696 million (c.i.f., 1993 est.)
commodities petroleum products, machinery, cotton piece goods, metals, transportation equipment, food
partners Kenya 25%, UK 14%, Italy 13%

WESTERN SAHARA

Imports $30 million (c.i.f., 1982 est.)
commodities fuel for fishing fleet, foodstuffs
partners Morocco claims and administers Western Sahara, so trade partners are included in overall Moroccan accounts

ZAIRE

Imports $356 million (f.o.b., 1993 est.)
commodities consumer goods, foodstuffs, mining and other machinery, transport equipment, fuels
partners South Africa, US, Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, UK

ZAMBIA

Imports $1.13 billion (c.i.f., 1993 est.)
commodities machinery, transportation equipment, foodstuffs, fuels, manufactures
partners EC countries, Japan, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, US

ZIMBABWE

Imports $1.8 billion (c.i.f., 1992 est.)
commodities machinery and transportation equipment 41%, other manufactures 23%, chemicals 16%, fuels 12% (1991)
partners South Africa 25%, UK 15%, Germany 9%, US 6%, Japan 5% (1991)

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Source: U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, The World Factbook 1995.

THOSE NATIONS EXPORTING MORE THAN THE VALUE OF THEIR IMPORTS, 1994

Source: U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, The World Factbook 1995.

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THOSE NATIONS IMPORTING MORE THAN THE VALUE OF THEIR EXPORTS, 1994

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Source: U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, The World Factbook 1995.

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NET EXPORT & IMPORT NATIONS, 1994

NET EXPORTING NATIONS

Angola
Benin
Congo
Côte d'Ivoire
Gabon
Liberia
Libya
Malawi
Mauritania
Namibia
Nigeria
South Africa
Zaire

NATIONS WHERE NET=0

Botswana
Sierra Leone
Zimbabwe

NATIONS WITH NO DATA

Eritrea

NET IMPORTING NATIONS

Algeria
Burkina Faso
Burundi
Cameroon
Cape Verde
Central African Republic
Chad
Comoros
Djibouti
Egypt
Equatorial Guinea
Ethiopia
Gambia
Ghana
Guinea
Guinea-Bissau
Kenya
Lesotho
Madagascar
Mali
Mauritius
Morocco
Mozambique
Niger
Rwanda
São Tomé & Príncipe
Senegal
Seychelles
Somalia
Sudan
Swaziland
Tanzania
Togo
Tunisia
Uganda
Western Sahara
Zambia

Source: U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, The World Factbook, 1995

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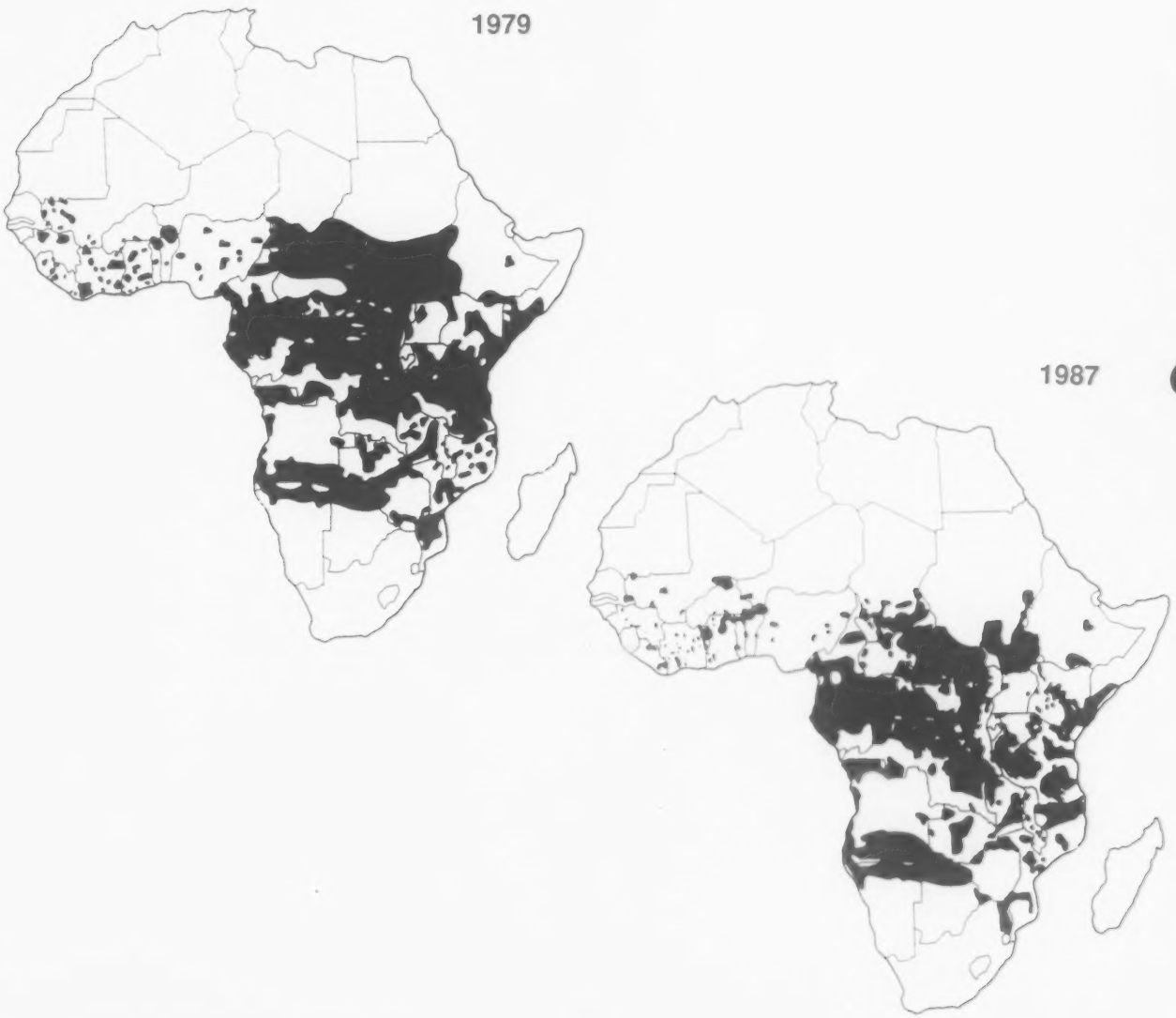
THE DIMINISHED RANGE OF THE AFRICAN ELEPHANT

One broad cause of the decrease in elephant numbers is surely the advance of human populations into their habitats. When Africa had 10 million elephants, only 16 million people lived on the entire continent. Today, Africa's human population has reached 500 million, and the elephants' range has been reduced to less than one-fourth of the continent's surface. When elephants lose their ranges they die.

Reasons for the increase in poaching and illegal ivory trade: world demand has pushed the price of new ivory to $100 a pound – the highest it has ever been. An elephant's tusks grow throughout its lifetime. As older, breeding animals with large tusks become scarce, poachers kill younger and younger animals to satisfy market demand.



Source: World Wildlife Fund Letter. 1989, No. 2. Reprinted with permission.

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ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS OF EACH COUNTRY
Climate - Terrain - Environment

ALGERIA

Climate: arid to semiarid; mild, wet winters with hot, dry summers along coast; drier with cold winters and hot summers on high plateau; sirocco is a hot, dust/sand-laden wind especially common in summer
Terrain: mostly high plateau and desert; some mountains; narrow, discontinuous coastal plain
Environment: *current issues* soil erosion from overgrazing and other poor farming practices; desertification; dumping of raw sewage, petroleum refining wastes, and other industrial effluents is leading to the pollution of rivers and coastal waters; Mediterranean Sea, in particular, becoming polluted from oil wastes, soil erosion, and fertilizer runoff; inadequate supplies of potable water
natural hazards mountainous areas subject to severe earthquakes; mudslides
international agreements party to - Climate Change, Endangered Species, Environmental Modification, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Wetlands; signed, but not ratified - Biodiversity, Desertification, Law of the Sea, Nuclear Test Ban
Note second-largest country in Africa (after Sudan)

ANGOLA

Climate: semiarid in south and along coast to Luanda; north has cool, dry season (May to October) and hot, rainy season (November to April)
Terrain: narrow coastal plain rises abruptly to vast interior plateau
Environment: *current issues* population pressures contributing to overuse of pastures and subsequent soil erosion; desertification; deforestation of tropical rain forest attributable to the international demand for tropical timber and domestic use as a fuel; deforestation contributing to loss of biodiversity; soil erosion contributing to water pollution and siltation of rivers and dams; inadequate supplies of potable water
natural hazards locally heavy rainfall causes periodic flooding on the plateau
international agreements party to - Law of the Sea; signed, but not ratified - Biodiversity, Climate Change, Desertification
Note Cabinda is separated from rest of country by Zaire

BENIN

Climate: tropical; hot, humid in south; semiarid in north
Terrain: mostly flat to undulating plain; some hills and low mountains
Environment: *current issues* recent droughts have severely affected marginal agriculture in north; inadequate supplies of potable water; poaching threatens wildlife populations; deforestation; desertification
natural hazards hot, dry, dusty harmattan wind may affect north in winter
international agreements party to - Biodiversity, Climate Change, Endangered Species, Environmental Modification, Nuclear Test Ban, Ozone Layer Protection; signed, but not ratified - Desertification, Law of the Sea
Note no natural harbors

BOTSWANA

Climate: semiarid; warm winters and hot summers
Terrain: predominately flat to gently rolling tableland; Kalahari Desert in southwest
Environment: *current issues* overgrazing, primarily as a result of the expansion of the cattle population; desertification; limited natural fresh water resources
natural hazards periodic droughts; seasonal August winds blow from the west, carrying sand and dust across the country, which can obscure visibility
international agreements party to - Climate Change, Endangered Species, Law of the Sea, Nuclear Test Ban, Ozone Layer Protection; signed, but not ratified - Biodiversity
Note landlocked; population concentrated in eastern part of the country

BURKINA FASO

Climate: tropical; warm, dry winters; hot, wet summers
Terrain: mostly flat to dissected, undulating plains; hills in west and southeast
Environment: *current issues* recent droughts and desertification severely affecting agricultural activities, population distribution, and the economy; overgrazing; soil degradation; deforestation
natural hazards recurring droughts
international agreements party to - Biodiversity, Climate Change, Endangered Species, Marine Life Conservation, Ozone Layer Protection, Wetlands; signed, but not ratified - Desertification, Law of the Sea, Nuclear Test Ban
Note landlocked

BURUNDI

Climate: temperate; warm; occasional frost in uplands; dry season from June to September
Terrain: hilly and mountainous, dropping to a plateau in east, some plains
Environment: *current issues* soil erosion as a result of overgrazing and the expansion of agriculture into marginal lands; deforestation (little forested land remains because of uncontrolled cutting of trees for fuel); habitat loss threatens wildlife populations
natural hazards flooding, landslides
international agreements party to - Endangered Species; signed, but not ratified - Biodiversity, Climate Change, Desertification, Law of the

ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS OF EACH COUNTRY
Climate - Terrain - Environment

Sea, Nuclear Test Ban Note landlocked; straddles crest of the Nile-Congo watershed

CAMEROON

Climate: varies with terrain, from tropical along coast to semiarid and hot in north
Terrain: diverse, with coastal plain in southwest, dissected plateau in center, mountains in west, plains in north
Environment: *current issues* water-borne diseases are prevalent; deforestation; overgrazing; desertification; poaching; overfishing
natural hazards recent volcanic activity with release of poisonous gases
international agreements party to - Biodiversity, Climate Change, Endangered Species, Law of the Sea, Ozone Layer Protection, Tropical Timber 83; signed, but not ratified - Desertification, Nuclear Test Ban, Tropical Timber 94 Note sometimes referred to as the hinge of Africa

CAPE VERDE

Climate: temperate; warm, dry, summer; precipitation very erratic
Terrain steep, rugged, rocky, volcanic
Environment current issues overgrazing of livestock and improper land use such as the cultivation of crops on steep slopes has led to soil erosion; demand for wood used as fuel has resulted in deforestation; desertification; environmental damage has threatened several indigenous species of birds and reptiles; overfishing
natural hazards prolonged droughts; harmattan wind can obscure visibility; volcanically and seismically active
international agreements party to - Environmental Modification, Law of the Sea, Marine Dumping, Nuclear Test Ban; signed, but not ratified - Biodiversity, Climate Change, Desertification Note strategic location 500 km from west coast of Africa near major north-south sea routes; important communications station; important sea and air refueling site

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Climate: tropical; hot, dry winters; mild to hot, wet summers
Terrain: vast, flat to rolling, monotonous plateau; scattered hills in northeast and southwest
Environment: *current issues* tap water is not potable; poaching has diminished reputation as one of last great wildlife refuges; desertification
natural hazards hot, dry, dusty harmattan winds affect northern areas; floods are common
international agreements party to - Endangered Species, Nuclear Test Ban, Ozone Layer Protection; signed, but not ratified - Biodiversity, Climate Change, Desertification, Law of the Sea Note landlocked; almost the precise center of Africa

CHAD

Climate: tropical in south, desert in north
Terrain: broad, arid plains in center, desert in north, mountains in northwest, lowlands in south
Environment: *current issues* inadequate supplies of potable water; improper waste disposal in rural areas contributes to soil and water pollution; desertification
natural hazards hot, dry, dusty harmattan winds occur in north; periodic droughts; locust plagues
international agreements party to - Biodiversity, Climate Change, Endangered Species, Nuclear Test Ban, Ozone Layer Protection, Wetlands; signed, but not ratified - Law of the Sea, Marine Dumping Note landlocked; Lake Chad is the most significant water body in the Sahel

COMOROS

Climate: tropical marine; rainy season (November to May)
Terrain: volcanic islands, interiors vary from steep mountains to low hills
Environment: *current issues* soil degradation and erosion results from crop cultivation on slopes without proper terracing; deforestation
natural hazards cyclones and tsunamis possible during rainy season (December to April); Mount Kartala on Grand Comore is an active volcano
international agreements party to - Biodiversity, Climate Change, Endangered Species, Hazardous Wastes, Law of the Sea, Ozone Layer Protection; signed, but not ratified - Desertification Note important location at northern end of Mozambique Channel

CONGO

Climate: tropical; rainy season (March to June); dry season (June to October); constantly high temperatures and humidity; particularly enervating climate astride the Equator
Terrain: coastal plain, southern basin, central plateau, northern basin
Environment: *current issues* air pollution from vehicle emissions; water pollution from the dumping of raw sewage; tap water is not potable; deforestation
natural hazards seasonal flooding
international agreements party to - Endangered Species, Ozone Layer Protection, Tropical Timber 83; signed, but not ratified - Biodiversity, Climate Change, Desertification, Law of the Sea, Tropical Timber 94 Note about 70% of the population lives in Brazzaville, Pointe Noire, or along the railroad between them

ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS OF EACH COUNTRY
Climate - Terrain - Environment

CÔTE D'IVOIRE

Climate: tropical along coast, semiarid in far north; three seasons - warm and dry (November to March), hot and dry (March to May), hot and wet (June to October)
Terrain: mostly flat to undulating plains; mountains in northwest
Environment: *current issues* deforestation (most of the country's forests - once the largest in West Africa - have been cleared by the timber industry); water pollution from sewage and industrial and agricultural effluents
natural hazards coast has heavy surf and no natural harbors; during the rainy season torrential flooding is possible
international agreements party to - Biodiversity, Climate Change, Endangered Species, Hazardous Wastes, Law of the Sea, Marine Dumping, Nuclear Test Ban, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Tropical Timber 83; signed, but not ratified - Desertification

DJIBOUTI

Climate: desert; torrid, dry
Terrain: coastal plain and plateau separated by central mountains
Environment: *current issues* inadequate supplies of potable water; desertification
natural hazards earthquakes; droughts; occasional cyclonic disturbances from the Indian Ocean bring heavy rains and flash floods
international agreements party to - Biodiversity, Endangered Species, Law of the Sea, Ship Pollution; signed, but not ratified - Climate Change, Desertification Note strategic location near world's busiest shipping lanes and close to Arabian oilfields; terminus of rail traffic into Ethiopia; a vast wasteland

EGYPT

Climate: desert; hot, dry summers with moderate winters
Terrain: vast desert plateau interrupted by Nile valley and delta
Environment: *current issues* agricultural land being lost to urbanization and windblown sands; increasing soil salinization below Aswan High Dam; desertification; oil pollution threatening coral reefs, beaches, and marine habitats; other water pollution from agricultural pesticides, raw sewage, and industrial effluents; very limited natural fresh water resources away from the Nile which is the only perennial water source; rapid growth in population overstraining natural resources
natural hazards periodic droughts; frequent earthquakes, flash floods, landslides, volcanic activity; hot, driving windstorm called khamsin occurs in spring; duststorms, sandstorms
international agreements party to - Biodiversity, Climate Change, Endangered Species, Environmental Modification, Hazardous Wastes, Law of the Sea, Marine Dumping, Nuclear Test Ban, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Tropical Timber 83, Wetlands; signed, but not ratified - Desertification, Tropical Timber 94 Note controls Sinai Peninsula, only land bridge between Africa and remainder of Eastern Hemisphere; controls Suez Canal, shortest sea link between Indian Ocean and Mediterranean Sea; size, and juxtaposition to Israel, establish its major role in Middle Eastern geopolitics

EQUATORIAL GUINEA

Climate: tropical; always hot, humid
Terrain: coastal plains rise to interior hills; islands are volcanic
Environment: *current issues* tap water is not potable; desertification
natural hazards violent windstorms
international agreements party to - Biodiversity, Endangered Species, Nuclear Test Ban; signed, but not ratified - Desertification, Law of the Sea Note insular and continental regions rather widely separated

ERITREA

Climate: hot, dry desert strip along Red Sea coast; cooler and wetter in the central highlands (up to 61 cm of rainfall annually); semiarid in western hills and lowlands; rainfall heaviest during June-September except on coastal desert
Terrain: dominated by extension of Ethiopian north-south trending highlands, descending on the east to a coastal desert plain, on the northwest to hilly terrain and on the southwest to flat-to-rolling plains
Environment: *current issues* famine; deforestation; desertification; soil erosion; overgrazing; loss of infrastructure from civil warfare
natural hazards frequent droughts
international agreements party to - Endangered Species; signed, but not ratified - Desertification Note strategic geopolitical position along world's busiest shipping lanes; Eritrea retained the entire coastline of Ethiopia along the Red Sea upon de jure independence from Ethiopia on 27 April 1993

ETHIOPIA

Climate: tropical monsoon with wide topographic-induced variation
Terrain: high plateau with central mountain range divided by Great Rift Valley
Environment: *current issues* deforestation; overgrazing; soil erosion; desertification; famine
natural hazards geologically active Great Rift Valley susceptible to earthquakes, volcanic eruptions; frequent droughts
international agreements party to - Biodiversity, Climate Change, Endangered Species, Ozone Layer

ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS OF EACH COUNTRY
Climate - Terrain - Environment

Protection; signed, but not ratified - Desertification, Environmental Modification, Law of the Sea, Nuclear Test Ban Note landlocked - entire coastline along the Red Sea was lost with the de jure independence of Eritrea on 27 April 1993

GABON

Climate: tropical; always hot, humid
Terrain: narrow coastal plain; hilly interior; savanna in east and south
Environment: *current issues* deforestation; poaching
natural hazards NA
international agreements party to - Endangered Species, Marine Dumping, Nuclear Test Ban, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Tropical Timber 83, Wetlands; signed, but not ratified - Biodiversity, Climate Change, Law of the Sea, Tropical Timber 94

GAMBIA

Climate: tropical; hot, rainy season (June to November); cooler, dry season (November to May)
Terrain: flood plain of the Gambia River flanked by some low hills
Environment: *current issues* deforestation; desertification; water-borne diseases prevalent
natural hazards rainfall has dropped by 30% in the last thirty years
international agreements party to - Biodiversity, Climate Change, Endangered Species, Law of the Sea, Nuclear Test Ban, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution; signed, but not ratified - Desertification Note almost an enclave of Senegal; smallest country on the continent of Africa

GHANA

Climate: tropical; warm and comparatively dry along southeast coast; hot and humid in southwest; hot and dry in north
Terrain: mostly low plains with dissected plateau in south-central area
Environment: *current issues* recent drought in north severely affecting agricultural activities; deforestation; overgrazing; soil erosion; poaching and habitat destruction threatens wildlife populations; water pollution; inadequate supplies of potable water
natural hazards dry, dusty, harmattan winds occur from January to March; droughts
international agreements party to - Biodiversity, Endangered Species, Environmental Modification, Law of the Sea, Nuclear Test Ban, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Tropical Timber 83, Wetlands; signed, but not ratified - Climate Change, Desertification, Marine Life Conservation Note Lake Volta is the world's largest artificial lake; northeasterly harmattan wind (January to March)

GUINEA

Climate: generally hot and humid; monsoonal-type rainy season (June to November) with southwesterly winds; dry season (December to May) with northeasterly harmattan winds
Terrain: generally flat coastal plain, hilly to mountainous interior
Environment: *current issues* deforestation; inadequate supplies of potable water; desertification; soil contamination and erosion; overfishing
natural hazards hot, dry, dusty harmattan haze may reduce visibility during dry season
international agreements party to - Biodiversity, Climate Change, Endangered Species, Law of the Sea, Ozone Layer Protection, Wetlands; signed, but not ratified - Desertification

GUINEA-BISSAU

Climate: tropical; generally hot and humid; monsoonal-type rainy season (June to November) with southwesterly winds; dry season (December to May) with northeasterly harmattan winds
Terrain: mostly low coastal plain rising to savanna in east
Environment: *current issues* deforestation; soil erosion; overgrazing; overfishing
natural hazards hot, dry, dusty harmattan haze may reduce visibility during dry season; brush fires
international agreements party to - Endangered Species, Law of the Sea, Nuclear Test Ban, Wetlands; signed, but not ratified - Biodiversity, Climate Change, Desertification

KENYA

Climate: varies from tropical along coast to arid in interior
Terrain: low plains rise to central highlands bisected by Great Rift Valley; fertile plateau in west
Environment: *current issues* water pollution from urban and industrial wastes; degradation of water quality from increased use of pesticides and fertilizers; deforestation; soil erosion; desertification; poaching
natural hazards NA
international agreements party to - Biodiversity, Climate Change, Endangered Species, Law of the Sea, Marine Dumping, Marine Life Conservation, Nuclear Test Ban, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Wetlands, Whaling; signed, but not ratified - Desertification
Note the Kenyan Highlands comprise one of the most successful agricultural production regions in Africa; glaciers on Mt. Kenya; unique physiography supports abundant and varied wildlife of scientific and economic value

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ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS OF EACH COUNTRY
Climate - Terrain - Environment

LESOTHO

Climate: temperate; cool to cold, dry winters; hot, wet summers
Terrain: mostly highland with plateaus, hills, and mountains
Environment: *current issues* population pressure forcing settlement in marginal areas results in overgrazing, severe soil erosion, soil exhaustion; desertification; Highlands Water Project will control, store, and redirect water to South Africa
natural hazards periodic droughts
international agreements party to - Biodiversity, Marine Life Conservation, Ozone Layer Protection, Wetlands; signed, but not ratified - Climate Change, Desertification, Endangered Species, Law of the Sea, Marine Dumping Note landlocked; surrounded by South Africa

LIBERIA

Climate: tropical; hot, humid; dry winters with hot days and cool to cold nights; wet, cloudy summers with frequent heavy showers
Terrain: mostly flat to rolling coastal plains rising to rolling plateau and low mountains in northeast
Environment: *current issues* tropical rain forest subject to deforestation; soil erosion; loss of biodiversity; pollution of rivers from the dumping of iron ore tailings and of coastal waters from oil residue and raw sewage
natural hazards dust-laden harmattan winds blow from the Sahara (December to March)
international agreements party to - Endangered Species, Nuclear Test Ban, Ship Pollution, Tropical Timber 83, Tropical Timber 94; signed, but not ratified - Biodiversity, Climate Change, Environmental Modification, Law of the Sea, Marine Dumping, Marine Life Conservation

LIBYA

Climate: Mediterranean along coast; dry, extreme desert interior
Terrain: mostly barren, flat to undulating plains, plateaus, depressions
Environment: *current issues* desertification; very limited natural fresh water resources; the Great Manmade River Project, the largest water development scheme in the world, is being built to bring water from large aquifers under the Sahara to coastal cities
natural hazards hot, dry, dust-laden ghibli is a southern wind lasting one to four days in spring and fall; duststorms, sandstorms
international agreements party to - Marine Dumping, Nuclear Test Ban, Ozone Layer Protection; signed, but not ratified - Biodiversity, Climate Change, Desertification, Law of the Sea

MADAGASCAR

Climate: tropical along coast, temperate inland, arid in south
Terrain: narrow coastal plain, high plateau and mountains in center
Environment: *current issues* soil erosion results from deforestation and overgrazing; desertification; surface water contaminated with raw sewage and other organic wastes; several species of flora and fauna unique to the island are endangered
natural hazards periodic cyclones
international agreements party to - Endangered Species, Marine Life Conservation, Nuclear Test Ban; signed, but not ratified - Biodiversity, Climate Change, Desertification, Law of the Sea Note world's fourth-largest island; strategic location along Mozambique Channel

MALAWI

Climate: tropical; rainy season (November to May); dry season (May to November)
Terrain: narrow elongated plateau with rolling plains, rounded hills, some mountains
Environment: *current issues* deforestation; land degradation; water pollution from agricultural runoff, sewage, industrial wastes; siltation of spawning grounds endangers fish population
natural hazards NA
international agreements party to - Biodiversity, Climate Change, Endangered Species, Environmental Modification, Hazardous Wastes, Marine Life Conservation, Nuclear Test Ban, Ozone Layer Protection; signed, but not ratified - Law of the Sea Note landlocked

MALI

Climate: subtropical to arid; hot and dry February to June; rainy, humid, and mild June to November; cool and dry November to February
Terrain: mostly flat to rolling northern plains covered by sand; savanna in south, rugged hills in northeast
Environment: *current issues* deforestation; soil erosion; desertification; inadequate supplies of potable water; poaching
natural hazards hot, dust-laden harmattan haze common during dry seasons; recurring droughts
international agreements party to - Climate Change, Desertification, Endangered Species, Law of the Sea, Ozone Layer Protection, Wetlands; signed, but not ratified - Biodiversity, Nuclear Test Ban Note landlocked

MAURITANIA

Climate: desert; constantly hot, dry, dusty
Terrain: mostly barren, flat plains of the Sahara; some central hills
Environment: *current issues* overgrazing, deforestation, and soil erosion aggravated by drought are

Source: U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, The World Factbook 1995.

ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS OF EACH COUNTRY
Climate - Terrain - Environment

contributing to desertification; very limited natural fresh water resources away from the Senegal which is the only perennial river
natural hazards hot, dry, dust/sand-laden sirocco wind blows primarily in March and April; periodic droughts
international agreements party to - Climate Change, Nuclear Test Ban, Ozone Layer Protection, Wetlands; signed, but not ratified - Biodiversity, Desertification, Law of the Sea
Note most of the population concentrated along the Senegal River in the southern part of the country

MAURITIUS

Climate: tropical, modified by southeast trade winds; warm, dry winter (May to November); hot, wet, humid summer (November to May)
Terrain: small coastal plain rising to discontinuous mountains encircling central plateau
Environment: *current issues* water pollution
natural hazards cyclones (November to April); almost completely surrounded by reefs that may pose maritime hazards
international agreements party to - Biodiversity, Climate Change, Endangered Species, Environmental Modification, Hazardous Wastes, Law of the Sea, Marine Life Conservation, Nuclear Test Ban, Ozone Layer Protection

MOROCCO

Climate: Mediterranean, becoming more extreme in the interior
Terrain: northern coast and interior are mountainous with large areas of bordering plateaus, intermontane valleys, and rich coastal plains
Environment: *current issues* land degradation/desertification (soil erosion resulting from farming of marginal areas, overgrazing, destruction of vegetation); water supplies contaminated by raw sewage; siltation of reservoirs; oil pollution of coastal waters
natural hazards northern mountains geologically unstable and subject to earthquakes; periodic droughts
international agreements party to - Endangered Species, Marine Dumping, Nuclear Test Ban, Ship Pollution, Wetlands; signed, but not ratified - Biodiversity, Climate Change, Desertification, Environmental Modification, Law of the Sea, Ozone Layer Protection
Note strategic location along Strait of Gibraltar

MOZAMBIQUE

Climate: tropical to subtropical
Terrain: mostly coastal lowlands, uplands in center, high plateaus in northwest, mountains in west
Environment: *current issues* civil strife and recurrent drought in the hinterlands have resulted in increased migration to urban and coastal areas with adverse environmental consequences; desertification; pollution of surface and coastal waters
natural hazards severe droughts and floods occur in central and southern provinces; devastating cyclones
international agreements party to - Endangered Species, Ozone Layer Protection; signed, but not ratified - Biodiversity, Climate Change, Law of the Sea

NAMIBIA

Climate: desert; hot, dry; rainfall sparse and erratic
Terrain: mostly high plateau; Namib Desert along coast; Kalahari Desert in east
Environment: *current issues* very limited natural fresh water resources; desertification
natural hazards prolonged periods of drought
international agreements party to - Endangered Species, Law of the Sea, Ozone Layer Protection; signed, but not ratified - Biodiversity, Climate Change

NIGER

Climate: desert; mostly hot, dry, dusty; tropical in extreme south
Terrain: predominately desert plains and sand dunes; flat to rolling plains in south; hills in north
Environment: *current issues* overgrazing; soil erosion; deforestation; desertification; wildlife populations (such as elephant, hippopotamus, and lion) threatened because of poaching and habitat destruction
natural hazards recurring droughts
international agreements party to - Endangered Species, Environmental Modification, Nuclear Test Ban, Ozone Layer Protection, Wetlands; signed, but not ratified - Biodiversity, Climate Change, Desertification, Law of the Sea
Note landlocked

NIGERIA

Climate: varies; equatorial in south, tropical in center, arid in north
Terrain: southern lowlands merge into central hills and plateaus; mountains in southeast, plains in north
Environment: *current issues* soil degradation; rapid deforestation; desertification; recent droughts in north severely affecting marginal agricultural activities
natural hazards periodic droughts
international agreements party to - Biodiversity, Climate Change, Endangered Species, Hazardous Wastes, Law of the Sea, Marine Dumping, Marine Life Conservation, Nuclear Test Ban, Ozone Layer Protection

RWANDA

Climate: temperate; two rainy seasons (February to April,

Source: U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, The World Factbook 1995.

ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS OF EACH COUNTRY
Climate - Terrain - Environment

November to January); mild in mountains with frost and snow possible
Terrain: mostly grassy uplands and hills; relief is mountainous with altitude declining from west to east
Environment: *current issues* deforestation results from uncontrolled cutting of trees for fuel; overgrazing; soil exhaustion; soil erosion
natural hazards periodic droughts; the volcanic Virunga mountains are in the northwest along the border with Zaire
international agreements party to - Endangered Species, Nuclear Test Ban; signed, but not ratified - Biodiversity, Climate Change, Law of the Sea Note landlocked; predominantly rural population

SÃO TOMÉ & PRÍNCIPE

Climate: tropical; hot, humid; one rainy season (October to May)
Terrain: volcanic, mountainous
Environment: *current issues* deforestation; soil erosion and exhaustion
natural hazards NA
international agreements party to - Environmental Modification, Law of the Sea; signed, but not ratified - Biodiversity, Climate Change

SENEGAL

Climate: tropical; hot, humid; rainy season (December to April) has strong southeast winds; dry season (May to November) dominated by hot, dry harmattan wind
Terrain: generally low, rolling, plains rising to foothills in southeast
Environment: *current issues* wildlife populations threatened by poaching; deforestation; overgrazing; soil erosion; desertification; overfishing
natural hazards lowlands seasonally flooded; periodic droughts
international agreements party to - Biodiversity, Climate Change, Endangered Species, Hazardous Wastes, Law of the Sea, Marine Life Conservation, Nuclear Test Ban, Ozone Layer Protection, Wetlands, Whaling; signed, but not ratified - Desertification, Marine Dumping Note The Gambia is almost an enclave of Senegal

SEYCHELLES

Climate: tropical marine; humid; cooler season during southeast monsoon (late May to September); warmer season during northwest monsoon (March to May)
Terrain: Mahe Group is granitic, narrow coastal strip, rocky, hilly; others are coral, flat, elevated reefs
Environment: *current issues* no natural fresh water resources, catchments collect rain water
natural hazards lies outside the cyclone belt, so severe storms are rare; short droughts possible
international agreements party to - Biodiversity, Climate Change, Endangered Species, Hazardous Wastes, Law of the Sea, Marine Dumping, Nuclear Test Ban, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Whaling; signed, but not ratified - Desertification Note 40 granitic and about 50 coralline islands

SIERRA LEONE

Climate: tropical; hot, humid; summer rainy season (May to December); winter dry season (December to April)
Terrain: coastal belt of mangrove swamps, wooded hill country, upland plateau, mountains in east
Environment: *current issues* rapid population growth pressuring the environment; overharvesting of timber, expansion of cattle grazing, and slash-and-burn agriculture have resulted in deforestation and soil exhaustion; civil war depleting natural resources; overfishing
natural hazards dry, sand-laden harmattan winds blow from the Sahara (November to May); sandstorms, dust storms
international agreements party to - Biodiversity, Endangered Species, Law of the Sea, Marine Life Conservation, Nuclear Test Ban; signed, but not ratified - Climate Change, Environmental Modification

SOMALIA

Climate: principally desert; December to February - northeast monsoon, moderate temperatures in north and very hot in south; May to October - southwest monsoon, torrid in the north and hot in the south, irregular rainfall, hot and humid periods (tangambili) between monsoons
Terrain: mostly flat to undulating plateau rising to hills in north
Environment: *current issues* famine; use of contaminated water contributes to human health problems; deforestation; overgrazing; soil erosion; desertification
natural hazards recurring droughts; frequent dust storms over eastern plains in summer
international agreements party to - Endangered Species, Law of the Sea; signed, but not ratified - Marine Dumping, Nuclear Test Ban Note strategic location on Horn of Africa along southern aproaches to Bab el Mandeb and route through Red Sea and Suez Canal

SOUTH AFRICA

Climate: mostly semiarid; subtropical along east coast; sunny days, cool nights
Terrain: vast interior plateau rimmed by rugged hills and narrow coastal plain
Environment: *current issues* lack of important arterial rivers or lakes requires extensive water conservation and control measures; growth in water usage threatens to outpace supply; pollution of rivers from agricultural runoff and urban

Source: U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, The World Factbook 1995.

ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS OF EACH COUNTRY
Climate - Terrain - Environment

discharge; air pollution resulting in acid rain; soil erosion; desertification
natural hazards prolonged droughts
international agreements party to - Antarctic Treaty, Endangered Species, Hazardous Wastes, Marine Dumping, Marine Life Conservation, Nuclear Test Ban, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Wetlands, Whaling; signed, but not ratified - Antarctic-Environmental Protocol, Biodiversity, Climate Change, Law of the Sea Note South Africa completely surrounds Lesotho and almost completely surrounds Swaziland

SUDAN

Climate: tropical in south; arid desert in north; rainy season (April to October)
Terrain: generally flat, featureless plain; mountains in east and west
Environment: *current issues* inadequate supplies of potable water; wildlife populations threatened by excessive hunting; soil erosion; desertification
natural hazards dust storms
international agreements party to - Climate Change, Endangered Species, Law of the Sea, Nuclear Test Ban, Ozone Layer Protection; signed, but not ratified - Biodiversity, Desertification Note largest country in Africa; dominated by the Nile and its tributaries

SWAZILAND

Climate: varies from tropical to near temperate
Terrain: mostly mountains and hills; some moderately sloping plains
Environment: *current issues* limited access to potable water; wildlife populations being depleted because of excessive hunting; overgrazing; soil degradation; soil erosion
natural hazards NA
international agreements party to - Biodiversity, Nuclear Test Ban, Ozone Layer Protection; signed, but not ratified - Climate Change, Law of the Sea Note landlocked; almost completely surrounded by South Africa

TANZANIA

Climate: varies from tropical along coast to temperate in highlands
Terrain: plains along coast; central plateau; highlands in north, south
Environment: *current issues* soil degradation; deforestation; desertification; destruction of coral reefs threatens marine habitats; recent droughts affected marginal agriculture
natural hazards the tsetse fly and lack of water limit agriculture; flooding on the central plateau during the rainy season
international agreements party to - Endangered Species, Hazardous Wastes, Law of the Sea, Nuclear Test Ban, Ozone Layer Protection; signed, but not ratified - Biodiversity, Climate Change, Desertification Note Mount Kilimanjaro is highest point in Africa

TOGO

Climate: tropical; hot, humid in south; semiarid in north
Terrain: gently rolling savanna in north; central hills; southern plateau; low coastal plain with extensive lagoons and marshes
Environment: *current issues* deforestation attributable to slash-and-burn agriculture and the use of wood for fuel; recent droughts affecting agriculture
natural hazards hot, dry harmattan wind can reduce visibility in north during winter; periodic droughts
international agreements party to - Endangered Species, Law of the Sea, Nuclear Test Ban, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Tropical Timber 83; signed, but not ratified - Biodiversity, Climate Change, Desertification, Tropical Timber 94

TUNISIA

Climate: temperate in north with mild, rainy winters and hot, dry summers; desert in south
Terrain: mountains in north; hot, dry central plain; semiarid south merges into the Sahara
Environment: *current issues* toxic and hazardous waste disposal is ineffective and presents human health risks; water pollution from raw sewage; limited natural fresh water resources; deforestation; overgrazing; soil erosion; desertification
natural hazards NA
international agreements party to - Biodiversity, Climate Change, Endangered Species, Environmental Modification, Law of the Sea, Marine Dumping, Nuclear Test Ban, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Wetlands; signed, but not ratified - Desertification, Marine Life Conservation Note strategic location in central Mediterranean

UGANDA

Climate: tropical; generally rainy with two dry seasons (December to February, June to August); semiarid in northeast
Terrain: mostly plateau with rim of mountains
Environment: *current issues* draining of wetlands for agricultural use; deforestation; overgrazing; soil erosion; poaching is widespread
natural hazards NA
international agreements party to - Biodiversity, Climate Change, Endangered Species, Law of the Sea, Marine Life Conservation, Nuclear Test Ban, Ozone Layer Protection, Wetlands; signed, but not ratified - Environmental Modification Note landlocked

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Source: U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, The World Factbook 1995.

ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS OF EACH COUNTRY
Climate - Terrain - Environment

WESTERN SAHARA

Climate: hot, dry desert; rain is rare; cold offshore air currents produce fog and heavy dew
Terrain: mostly low, flat desert with large areas of rocky or sandy surfaces rising to small mountains in south and northeast
Environment: *current issues* sparse water and arable land
natural hazards hot, dry, dust/sand-laden sirocco wind can occur during winter and spring; widespread harmattan haze exists 60% of time, often severely restricting visibility
international agreements NA

ZAIRE

Climate: tropical; hot and humid in equatorial river basin; cooler and drier in southern highlands; cooler and wetter in eastern highlands; north of Equator - wet season April to October, dry season December to February; south of Equator - wet season November to March, dry season April to October
Terrain: vast central basin is a low-lying plateau; mountains in east
Environment: *current issues* poaching threatens wildlife populations; water pollution; deforestation; 1.2 million Rwandan refugees are responsible for significant deforestation, soil erosion, and wildlife poaching in eastern Zaire
natural hazards periodic droughts in south; volcanic activity
international agreements party to - Biodiversity, Climate Change, Endangered Species, Hazardous Wastes, Law of the Sea, Marine Dumping, Nuclear Test Ban, Ozone Layer Protection, Tropical Timber 83; signed, but not ratified - Desertification, Environmental Modification Note straddles Equator; very narrow strip of land that controls the lower Congo River and is only outlet to South Atlantic Ocean; dense tropical rain forest in central river basin and eastern highlands

ZAMBIA

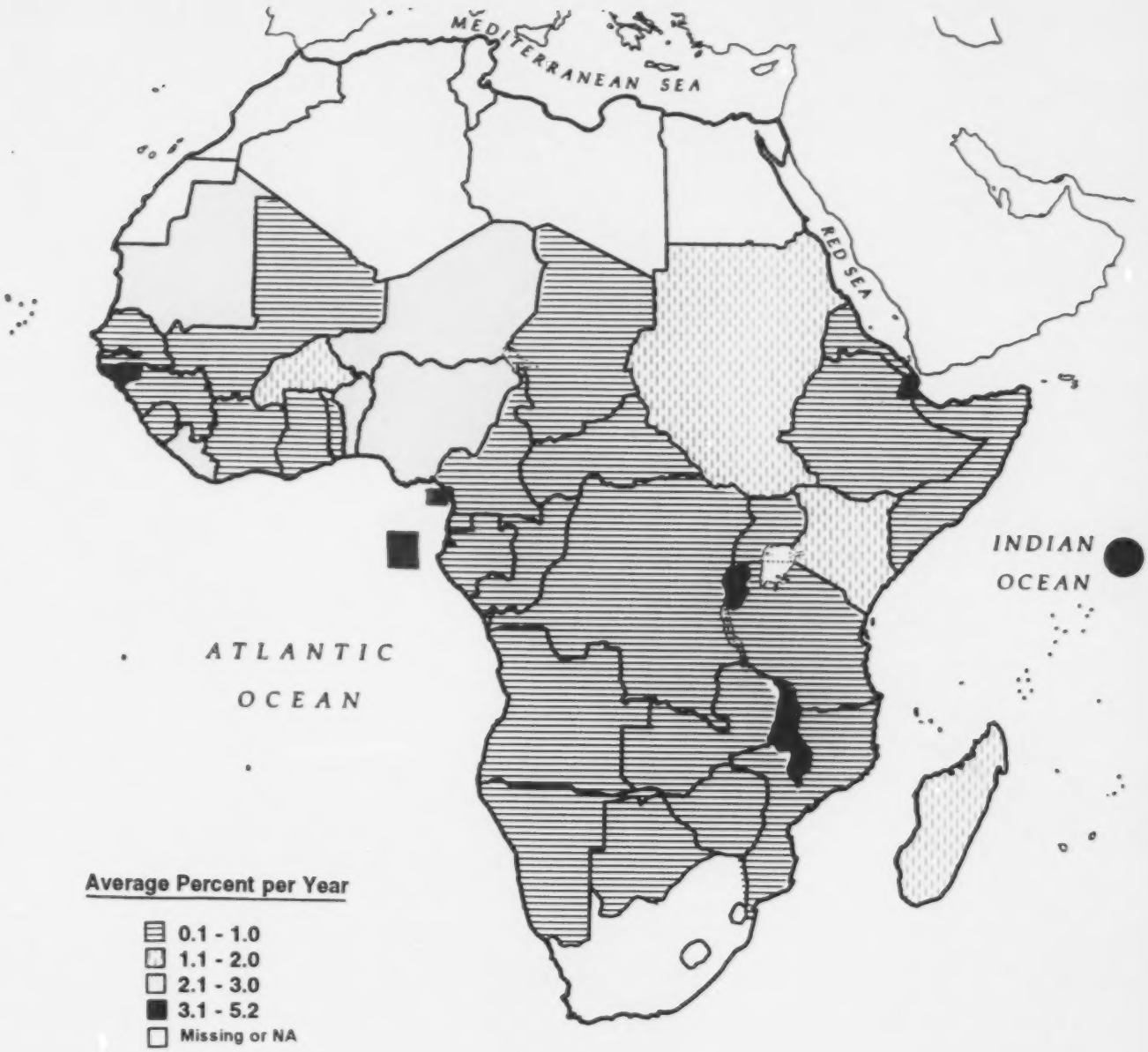
Climate: tropical; modified by altitude; rainy season (October to April)
Terrain: mostly high plateau with some hills and mountains
Environment: *current issues* air pollution and resulting acid rain in the mineral extraction and refining region; poaching seriously threatens rhinoceros and elephant populations; deforestation; soil erosion; desertification; lack of adequate water treatment presents human health risks
natural hazards tropical storms (November to April)
international agreements party to - Biodiversity, Climate Change, Endangered Species, Hazardous Wastes, Law of the Sea, Nuclear Test Ban, Ozone Layer Protection, Wetlands; signed, but not ratified - Desertification Note landlocked

ZIMBABWE

Climate: tropical; moderated by altitude; rainy season (November to March)
Terrain: mostly high plateau with higher central plateau (high veld); mountains in east
Environment: *current issues* deforestation; soil erosion; land degradation; air and water pollution; the black rhinoceros herd - once the largest concentration of the species in the world - has been significantly reduced by poaching
natural hazards recurring droughts; floods and severe storms are rare
international agreements party to - Biodiversity, Climate Change, Endangered Species, Law of the Sea, Ozone Layer Protection; signed, but not ratified - Desertification Note landlocked

Source: U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, The World Factbook 1995.

ANNUAL DEFORESTATION RATES: 1981-1985



Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service, July 1994, Africa and the Middle East.

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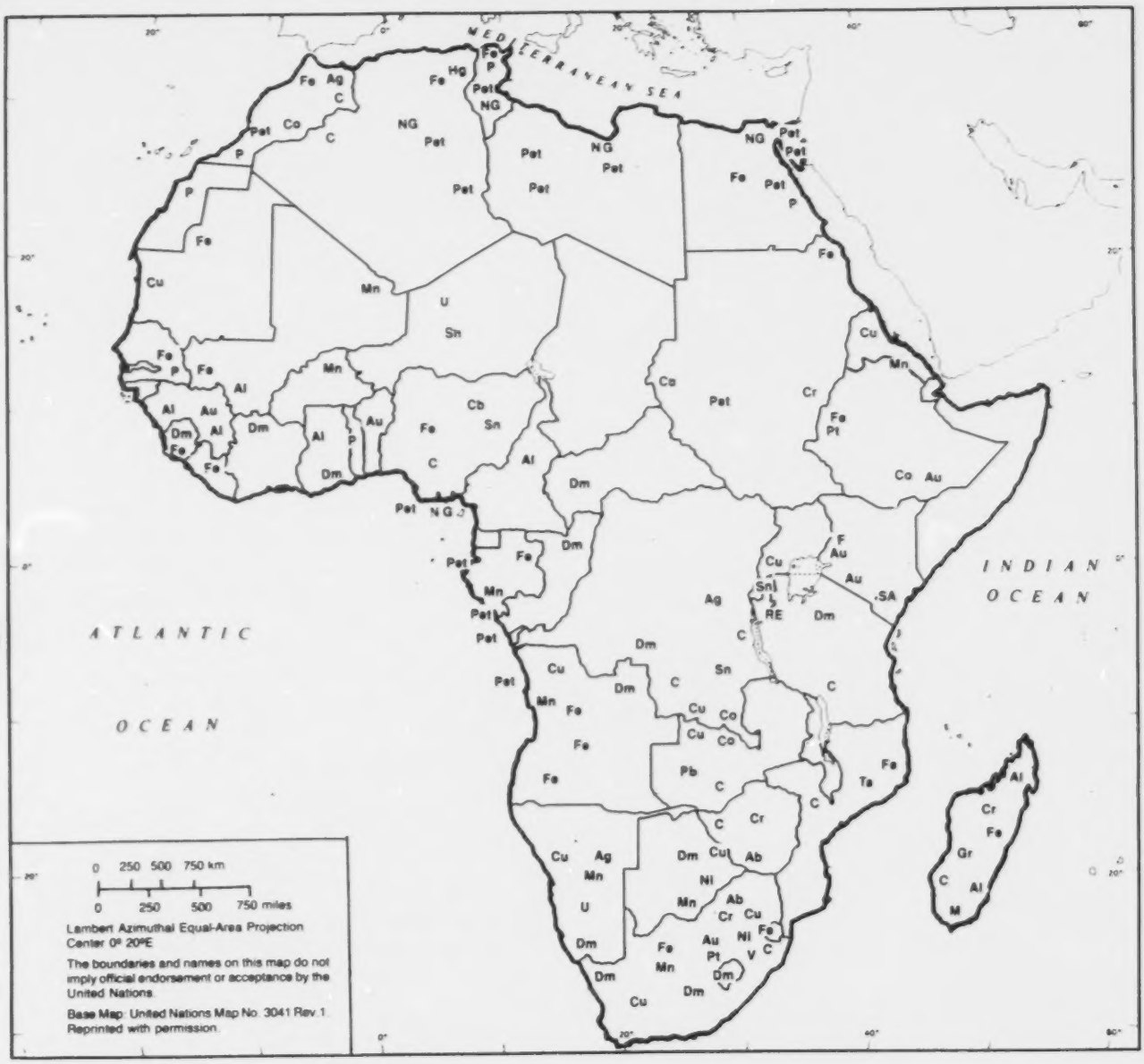
MAJOR METALS AND MINERALS

Indications of locations are not exact


MEDITERRANEAN SEA
ATLANTIC OCEAN
INDIAN OCEAN
0 250 500 750 km
0 250 500 750 miles
Lambert Azimuthal Equal-Area Projection
Center 0° 20°E
The boundaries and names on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.
Base Map: United Nations Map No. 3041 Rev.1
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Ab	Asbestos	Dm	Diamond	Pet	Petroleum
Ag	Silver	F	Fluorite	Pt	Platinum
Al	Bauxite	Fe	Iron	RE	Rare Earths
Au	Gold	Gr	Graphite	SA	Soda Ash
Ba	Barite	Hg	Mercury	Sb	Antimony
C	Coal	M	Mica	Sn	Tin
Cb	Columbium	Mn	Manganese	Ta	Tantalum
Co	Cobalt	NG	Natural Gas	U	Uranium
Cr	Chromium	Ni	Nickel	V	Vandium
Cu	Copper	P	Phosphate Rock		
		Pb	Lead		

Sources: Data from U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines, and from U.S. Department of State.

ASPECTS OF GOVERNMENT
Type - Legal - Branches

ALGERIA

Type: republic
Independence: 5 July 1962 (from France)
Legal system: socialist, based on French and Islamic law; judicial review of legislative acts in ad hoc Constitutional Council composed of various public officials, including several Supreme Court justices; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction
Executive branch: chief of state President; head of government Prime Minister; cabinet Council of Ministers; appointed by the prime minister
Legislative branch: unicameral; note - suspended since 1992 National People's Assembly (Al-Majlis Ech-Chaabi Al-Watani)
Judicial branch: Supreme Court (Cour Supreme)

ANGOLA

Type: transitional government nominally a multiparty democracy with a strong presidential system
Independence: 11 November 1975 (from Portugal)
Legal system: based on Portuguese civil law system and customary law; recently modified to accommodate political pluralism and increased use of free markets
Executive branch: chief of state President; head of government Prime Minister; cabinet Council of Ministers; appointed by the president
Legislative branch: unicameral National Assembly (Assembleia Nacional)
Judicial branch: Supreme Court (Tribunal da Relacao)

BENIN

Type: republic under multiparty democratic rule dropped Marxism-Leninism December 1989; democratic reforms adopted February 1990; transition to multiparty system completed 4 April 1991
Independence: 1 August 1960 (from France)
Legal system: based on French civil law and customary law; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction
Executive branch: chief of state and head of government President; cabinet Executive Council; appointed by the president
Legislative branch: unicameral National Assembly (Assemblee Nationale)
Judicial branch: Supreme Court (Cour Supreme)

BOTSWANA

Type: parliamentary republic
Independence: 30 September 1966 (from UK)
Legal system: based on Roman-Dutch law and local customary law; judicial review limited to matters of interpretation; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction
Executive branch: chief of state and head of government President; cabinet Cabinet; appointed by the president
Legislative branch: bicameral Parliament House of Chiefs and National Assembly
Judicial branch: High Court, Court of Appeal

BURKINA FASO

Type: parliamentary
Independence: 5 August 1960 (from France)
Legal system: based on French civil law system and customary law
Executive branch: chief of state President Captain; head of government Prime Minister; cabinet Council of Ministers; appointed by the president
Legislative branch: unicameral Assembly of People's Deputies
Judicial branch: Appeals Court

BURUNDI

Type: republic
Independence: 1 July 1962 (from UN trusteeship under Belgian administration)
Legal system: based on German and Belgian civil codes and customary law; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction
Executive branch: chief of state President; head of government Prime Minister; cabinet Council of Ministers; appointed by prime minister
Legislative branch: unicameral National Assembly (Assemble Nationale)
Judicial branch: Supreme Court (Cour Supreme)

CAMEROON

Type unitary republic; multiparty presidential regime (opposition parties legalized 1990)
Independence: 1 January 1960 (from UN trusteeship under French administration)
Legal system: based on French civil law system, with common law influence; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction
Executive branch: chief of state President; head of government Prime Minister; cabinet Cabinet; appointed by the president
Legislative branch: unicameral National Assembly (Assemblee Nationale)
Judicial branch: Supreme Court

CAPE VERDE

Type: republic
Independence: 5 July 1975 (from Portugal)
Legal system: NA
Executive branch: chief of state President; head of government Prime Minister; cabinet Council of Ministers; appointed by prime minister from members of the Assembly
Legislative branch: unicameral

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Source: U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, The World Factbook 1995.

ASPECTS OF GOVERNMENT
Type - Legal - Branches

People's National Assembly (Assembleia Nacional Popular)
Judicial branch: Supreme Tribunal of Justice (Supremo Tribunal de Justia)

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Type: republic
Independence: 13 August 1960 (from France)
Legal system: based on French law
Executive branch: chief of state President; head of government Prime Minister; cabinet Council of Ministers; appointed by the president
Legislative branch: unicameral National Assembly (Assemblee Nationale)
Judicial branch: Supreme Court (Cour Supreme)

CHAD

Type: republic
Independence: 11 August 1960 (from France)
Legal system: based on French civil law system and Chadian customary law; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction
Executive branch: chief of state President; head of government Prime Minister; cabinet Council of State; appointed by the president on recommendation of the prime minister
Legislative branch: unicameral National Consultative Council (Conceil National Consultatif)
Judicial branch: Court of Appeal

COMOROS

Type: independent republic
Independence: Day, 6 July (1975)
Legal system: French and Muslim law in a new consolidated code
Executive branch: chief of state President; head of government Prime Minister; cabinet Council of Ministers; appointed by the president
Legislative branch: unicameral Federal Assembly (Assemblee Federale)
Judicial branch: Supreme Court (Cour Supreme)

CONGO

Type: republic
Independence: 15 August 1960 (from France)
Legal system: based on French civil law system and customary law
Executive branch: chief of state President; head of government Prime Minister; cabinet Council of Ministers; named by the president
Legislative branch: bicameral National Assembly (Assemblee Nationale)
Judicial branch: Supreme Court (Cour Supreme)

CÔTE D'IVOIRE

Type: republic; multiparty presidential regime established 1960
Independence: 7 August 1960 (from France)
Legal system: based on French civil law system and customary law; judicial review in the Constitutional Chamber of the Supreme Court; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction
Executive branch: chief of state President; head of government Prime Minister; cabinet Council of Ministers; appointed by the prime minister
Legislative branch: unicameral National Assembly (Assemblee Nationale)
Judicial branch: Supreme Court (Cour Supreme)

DJIBOUTI

Type: republic
Independence: 27 June 1977 (from France)
Legal system: based on French civil law system, traditional practices, and Islamic law
Executive branch: chief of state President; head of government Prime Minister; cabinet Council of Ministers; responsible to the president
Legislative branch: unicameral Chamber of Deputies (Chambre des Deputes)
Judicial branch: Supreme Court (Cour Supreme)

EGYPT

Type: republic
Independence: 28 February 1922 (from UK)
Legal system: based on English common law, Islamic law, and Napoleonic codes; judicial review by Supreme Court and Council of State (oversees validity of administrative decisions); accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations
Executive branch: chief of state President; head of government Prime Minister; cabinet Cabinet; appointed by the president
Legislative branch: bicameral People's Assembly (Majlis al-Cha'b)
Judicial branch: Supreme Constitutional Court

EQUATORIAL GUINEA

Type: republic in transition to multiparty democracy
Independence: Day, 12 October (1968)
Legal system: partly based on Spanish civil law and tribal custom
Executive branch: chief of state President; head of government Prime Minister; cabinet Council of Ministers; appointed by the president
Legislative branch: unicameral House of People's Representatives (Camara de Representantes del Pueblo)
Judicial branch: Supreme Tribunal

ERITREA

Type: transitional government
Independence: 27 May 1993 (from Ethiopia; formerly the Eritrea Autonomous Region)
Legal system: NA
Executive branch: chief of state and head of government President;

ASPECTS OF GOVERNMENT
Type - Legal - Branches

cabinet State Council; the collective executive authority
Legislative branch: unicameral National Assembly
Judicial branch: Judiciary

ETHIOPIA

Type: transitional government
Independence: oldest independent country in Africa and one of the oldest in the world - at least 2,000 years
Legal system: NA
Executive branch: chief of state President; cabinet Council of Ministers; presently designated by the chairman of the Council of Representatives; under the new constitution and following the elections in May 1995 the cabinet officers will be selected by the prime minister
Legislative branch: Constituent Assembly
Judicial branch: Supreme Court

GABON

Type: republic; multiparty presidential regime (opposition parties legalized 1990)
Independence: 17 August 1960 (from France)
Legal system: based on French civil law system and customary law; judicial review of legislative acts in Constitutional Chamber of the Supreme Court; compulsory ICJ jurisdiction not accepted
Executive branch: chief of state President; head of government Prime Minister; cabinet Council of Ministers; appointed by the prime minister in consultation with the president
Legislative branch: unicameral National Assembly (Assemblee Nationale)
Judicial branch: Supreme Court (Cour Supreme)

GAMBIA

Type: republic under multiparty democratic rule
Independence: 18 February 1965 (from UK; The Gambia and Senegal signed an agreement on 12 December 1981 that called for the creation of a loose confederation to be known as Senegambia, but the agreement was dissolved on 30 September 1989)
Legal system: based on a composite of English common law, Koranic law, and customary law; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations
Executive branch: chief of state and head of government Chairman of the Armed Forces Provisional Ruling Council; cabinet Cabinet; appointed by the president from members of the House of Representatives (present cabinet appointed by Chairman of the Armed Forces Provisional Ruling Council)
Legislative branch: unicameral House of Representatives
Judicial branch: Supreme Court

GHANA

Type: constitutional democracy
Independence: 6 March 1957 (from UK)
Legal system: based on English common law and customary law; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction
Executive branch: chief of state and head of government President; cabinet Cabinet; president nominates members subject to approval by the Parliament
Legislative branch: unicameral National Assembly
Judicial branch: Supreme Court

GUINEA

Type: republic
Independence: 2 October 1958 (from France)
Legal system: based on French civil law system, customary law, and decree; legal codes currently being revised; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction
Executive branch: chief of state and head of government President; cabinet Council of Ministers; appointed by the president
Legislative branch: unicameral People's National Assembly (Assemblee Nationale Populaire)
Judicial branch: Court of Appeal (Cour d'Appel)

GUINEA-BISSAU

Type: republic, formerly highly centralized, multiparty since mid-1991
Independence: 10 September 1974 (from Portugal)
Legal system: NA
Executive branch: chief of state President of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau; head of government Prime Minister; cabinet Council of Ministers; appointed by the president
Legislative branch: unicameral National People's Assembly (Assembleia Nacional Popular)
Judicial branch: none; there is a Ministry of Justice in the Council of Ministers

KENYA

Type: republic
Independence: 12 December 1963 (from UK)
Legal system: based on English common law, tribal law, and Islamic law; judicial review in High Court; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction
Executive branch: chief of state and head of government President; cabinet Cabinet; appointed by the president
Legislative branch: unicameral National Assembly (Bunge)
Judicial branch: Court of Appeal, High Court

Source: U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, The World Factbook 1995.

ASPECTS OF GOVERNMENT
Type - Legal - Branches

LESOTHO

Type: constitutional monarchy
Independence: 4 October 1966 (from UK)
Legal system: based on English common law and Roman-Dutch law; judicial review of legislative acts in High Court and Court of Appeal; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction
Executive branch: chief of state King MOSHOESHOE II; head of government Prime Minister; cabinet Cabinet
Legislative branch: bicameral Parliament consisting of the Assembly or lower house and the Senate or upper house
Judicial branch: High Court, Court of Appeal, Magistrate's Court, customary or traditional court

LIBERIA

Type: republic
Independence: 26 July 1847
Legal system: dual system of statutory law based on Anglo-American common law for the modern sector and customary law based on unwritten tribal practices for indigenous sector
Executive branch: chief of state and head of government Chairman of the Council of State; cabinet Cabinet; selected by the leaders of the major factions in the civil war
Legislative branch: unicameral Transitional Legislative Assembly
Judicial branch: Supreme Court

LIBYA

Type: Jamahiriya (a state of the masses) in theory, governed by the populace through local councils; in fact, a military dictatorship
Independence: 24 December 1951 (from Italy)
Legal system: based on Italian civil law system and Islamic law; separate religious courts; no constitutional provision for judicial review of legislative acts; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction
Executive branch: chief of state Revolutionary Leader; head of government Chairman of the General People's Committee (Premier); cabinet General People's Committee; established by the General People's Congress
Legislative branch: unicameral General People's Congress
Judicial branch: Supreme Court

MADAGASCAR

Type: republic
Independence: 26 June 1960 (from France)
Legal system: based on French civil law system and traditional Malagasy law; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction
Executive branch: chief of state President; head of government Prime Minister; cabinet Council of Ministers; appointed by the prime minister
Legislative branch: bicameral Parliament Senate (Senat) and ional Assembly (Assemblee Nationale)
Judicial branch: Supreme Court (Cour Supreme), High Constitutional Court (Haute Cour Constitutionnelle)

MALAWI

Type: multiparty democracy following a referendum on 14 June 1993; formerly a one-party republic
Independence: 6 July 1964 (from UK)
Legal system: based on English common law and customary law; judicial review of legislative acts in the Supreme Court of Appeal; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction
Executive branch: chief of state and head of government President; cabinet Cabinet; named by the president
Legislative branch: unicameral National Assembly
Judicial branch: High Court, Supreme Court of Appeal

MALI

Type: republic
Independence: 22 September 1960 (from France)
Legal system: based on French civil law system and customary law; judicial review of legislative acts in Constitutional Court (which was formally established on 9 March 1994); has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction
Executive branch: chief of state President; head of government Prime Minister; cabinet Council of Ministers; appointed by the prime minister
Legislative branch: unicameral National Assembly
Judicial branch: Supreme Court (Cour Supreme)

MAURITANIA

Type: republic
Independence: 28 November 1960 (from France)
Legal system: three-tier system: Islamic (Shari'a) courts, special courts, state security courts (in the process of being eliminated)
Executive branch: chief of state and head of government President; cabinet Council of Ministers
Legislative branch: bicameral legislature Senate (Majlis al-Shuyukh); National Assembly (Majlis al-Watani)
Judicial branch: Supreme Court (Cour Supreme)

MAURITIUS

Type: parliamentary democracy
Independence: 12 March 1968 (from UK)
Legal system: based on French civil law system with elements of English common law in certain areas
Executive branch: chief of state President; head of government Prime Minister; cabinet Council of Ministers; appointed by the president on recommendation of the prime minister

Source: U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, The World Factbook 1995.

ASPECTS OF GOVERNMENT
Type - Legal - Branches

Legislative branch: unicameral Legislative Assembly
Judicial branch: Supreme Court

MOROCCO

Type: constitutional monarchy
Independence: 2 March 1956 (from France)
Legal system: based on Islamic law and French and Spanish civil law system; judicial review of legislative acts in Constitutional Chamber of Supreme Court
Executive branch: chief of state King HASSAN II; head of government Prime Minister; cabinet Council of Ministers; appointed by the King
Legislative branch: unicameral Chamber of Representatives (Majlis Nawab)
Judicial branch: Supreme Court

MOZAMBIQUE

Type: republic
Independence: 25 June 1975 (from Portugal)
Legal system: based on Portuguese civil law system and customary law
Executive branch: chief of state President; head of government Prime Minister; cabinet Cabinet
Legislative branch: unicameral Assembly of the Republic (Assembleia da Republica)
Judicial branch: Supreme Court

NAMIBIA

Type: republic
Independence: 21 March 1990 (from South African mandate)
Legal system: based on Roman-Dutch law and 1990 constitution
Executive branch: chief of state and head of government President; cabinet Cabinet; appointed by the president from the National Assembly
Legislative branch: bicameral legislature National Council; National Assembly
Judicial branch: Supreme Court

NIGER

Type: republic
Independence: 3 August 1960 (from France)
Legal system: based on French civil law system and customary law; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction
Executive branch: chief of state President; head of government Prime Minister; cabinet Cabinet; appointed by the president on recommendation of the prime minister
Legislative branch: unicameral National Assembly
Judicial branch: State Court (Cour d'Etat), Court of Appeal (Cour d'Apel)

NIGERIA

Type: military government since 31 December 1983
Independence: 1 October 1960 (from UK)
Legal system: based on English common law, Islamic law, and tribal law
Executive branch: chief of state and head of government Chairman of the Provisional Ruling Council and Commander in Chief of Armed Forces and Defense Minister; cabinet Federal Executive Council
Legislative branch: bicameral National Assembly Senate and House of Representatives
Judicial branch: Supreme Court, Federal Court of Appeal

RWANDA

Type: republic; presidential system
Independence: 1 July 1962 (from Belgium-administered UN trusteeship)
Legal system: based on German and Belgian civil law systems and customary law; judicial review of legislative acts in the Supreme Court; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction
Executive branch: chief of state President; head of government Prime Minister; cabinet Council of Ministers; appointed by the president
Legislative branch: meral National Development Council (Conseil National de Developpement)
Judicial branch: Constitutional Court consists of the Court of Cassation and the Council of State in joint session

SÃO TOMÉ & PRÍNCIPE

Type: republic
Independence: 12 July 1975 (from Portugal)
Legal system: based on Portuguese law system and customary law; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction
Executive branch: chief of state President; head of government Prime Minister; cabinet Council of Ministers; appointed by the president on the proposal of the prime minister
Legislative branch:unicameral National People's Assembly (Assembleia Popular Nacional)
Judicial branch: Supreme Court

SENEGAL

Type: republic under multiparty democratic rule
Independence: 20 August 1960 (from France
Independence Day, 4 April (1960)
Legal system: based on French civil law system; judicial review of legislative acts in Supreme Court, which also audits the government's accounting office; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction
Executive branch: chief of state President; head of government Prime Minister; cabinet Council of Ministers; appointed by the prime minister in consultation with the president
Legislative branch: unicameral National Assembly (Assemblee Nationale)
Judicial branch: Supreme Court (Cour Supreme)

Source: U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, The World Factbook 1995.

ASPECTS OF GOVERNMENT
Type - Legal - Branches

SEYCHELLES

Type: republic
Independence 29 June 1976 (from UK)
Legal system: based on English common law, French civil law, and customary law
Executive branch: chief of state and head of government President; cabinet Council of Ministers; appointed by the president
Legislative branch: unicameral People's Assembly (Assemblee du Peuple)
Judicial branch: Court of Appeal, Supreme Court

SIERRA LEONE

Type: military government
Independence: 27 April 1961 (from UK)
Legal system: based on English law and customary laws indigenous to local tribes; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction
Executive branch: chief of state and head of government Chairman of the Supreme Council of State; cabinet Council of Secretaries; responsible to the Supreme Council of State (SCS)
Legislative branch: unicameral House of Representatives
Judicial branch: Supreme Court

SOMALIA

Type: none
Independence: 1 July 1960
Legal system: NA
Executive branch: Somalia has no functioning government
Legislative branch: unicameral People's Assembly People's Assembly (Golaha Shacbiga) not functioning
Judicial branch: Supreme Court (not functioning)

SOUTH AFRICA

Type: republic
Independence: 31 May 1910 (from UK)
Legal system: based on Roman-Dutch law and English common law; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations
Executive branch: chief of state and head of government Executive President; cabinet Cabinet appointed by the Executive President
Legislative branch: bicameral National Assembly and Senate
Judicial branch: Supreme Court

SUDAN

Type: ruling military junta -
Independence: 1 January 1956 (from Egypt and UK)
Legal system: based on English common law and Islamic law; as of 20 January 1991, the now defunct Revolutionary Command Council imposed Islamic law in the northern states; the council is still studying criminal provisions under Islamic law; Islamic law applies to all residents of the northern states regardless of their religion; some separate religious courts; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations
Executive branch: Chief of State and Head of Government President; cabinet Cabinet; appointed by the president;
Legislative branch: appointed 300-member Transitional National Assembly; officially assumes all legislative authority for Sudan until the proposed 1995 resumption of national elections
Judicial branch: Supreme Court, Special Revolutionary Courts

SWAZILAND

Type: monarchy; independent member of Commonwealth
Independence: 6 September 1968 (from UK)
Legal system: based on South African Roman-Dutch law in statutory courts, Swazi traditional law and custom in traditional courts; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction
Executive branch: chief of state King MSWATI III; head of government Prime Minister Prince; cabinet Cabinet; designated by the monarch
Legislative branch: bicameral Parliament is advisory Senate and House of Assembly
Judicial branch: High Court, Court of Appeal

TANZANIA

Type: republic
Independence: 26 April 1964; Tanganyika became independent 9 December 1961 (from UN trusteeship under British administration); Zanzibar became independent 19 December 1963 (from UK); Tanganyika united with Zanzibar 26 April 1964 to form the United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar; renamed United Republic of Tanzania 29 October 1964
Legal system: based on English common law; judicial review of legislative acts limited to matters of interpretation; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction
Executive branch: chief of state President; head of government Prime Minister; cabinet Cabinet; appointed by the president from the National Assembly
Legislative branch: unicameral National Assembly (Bunge)
Judicial branch: Court of Appeal, High Court

TOGO

Type: republic under transition to multiparty democratic rule
Independence: Day, 27 April (1960)
Legal system: French-based court system
Executive branch: chief of state President; head of government Prime Minister; cabinet Council of Ministers; appointed by the president and the prime minister
Legislative branch: unicameral National Assembly
Judicial branch: Court of Appeal

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Source: U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, The World Factbook 1995.

ASPECTS OF GOVERNMENT
Type - Legal - Branches

(Cour d'Appel), Supreme Court (Cour Supreme)

TUNISIA

Type: republic
Independence: 20 March 1956 (from France)
Legal system: based on French civil law system and Islamic law; some judicial review of legislative acts in the Supreme Court in joint session
Executive branch: chief of state President; head of government Prime Minister; cabinet Council of Ministers; appointed by the president
Legislative branch: unicameral Chamber of Deputies (Majlis al-Nuwaab)
Judicial branch: Court of Cassation (Cour de Cassation)

UGANDA

Type: republic
Independence: Day, 9 October (1962)
Legal system: government plans to restore system based on English common law and customary law and reinstitute a normal judicial system; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations
Executive branch: chief of state President; head of government Prime Minister; cabinet Cabinet; appointed by the president
Legislative branch: unicameral National Resistance Council
Judicial branch: Court of Appeal, High Court

WESTERN SAHARA

Type: legal status of territory and question of sovereignty unresolved; territory contested by Morocco and Polisario Front (Popular Front for the Liberation of the Saguia el Hamra and Rio de Oro), which in February 1976 formally proclaimed a government in exile of the Sahrawi Arab Democratic Republic (SADR); territory partitioned between Morocco and Mauritania in April 1976, with Morocco acquiring northern two-thirds; Mauritania, under pressure from Polisario guerrillas, abandoned all claims to its portion in August 1979; Morocco moved to occupy that sector shortly thereafter and has since asserted administrative control; the Polisario's government in exile was seated as an OAU member in 1984; guerrilla activities continued sporadically, until a UN-monitored cease-fire was implemented 6 September 1991
Executive branch: none

ZAIRE

Type: republic with a strong presidential system
Independence: 30 June 1960 (from Belgium)
Legal system: based on Belgian civil law system and tribal law; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction
Executive branch: chief of state President; head of government Prime Minister; cabinet National Executive Council; appointed by mutual agreement of the president and the prime minister
Legislative branch: unicameral parliament a single body consisting of the High Council of the Republic and the Parliament of the Transition with membership equally divided between presidential supporters and opponents
Judicial branch: Supreme Court (Cour Supreme)

ZAMBIA

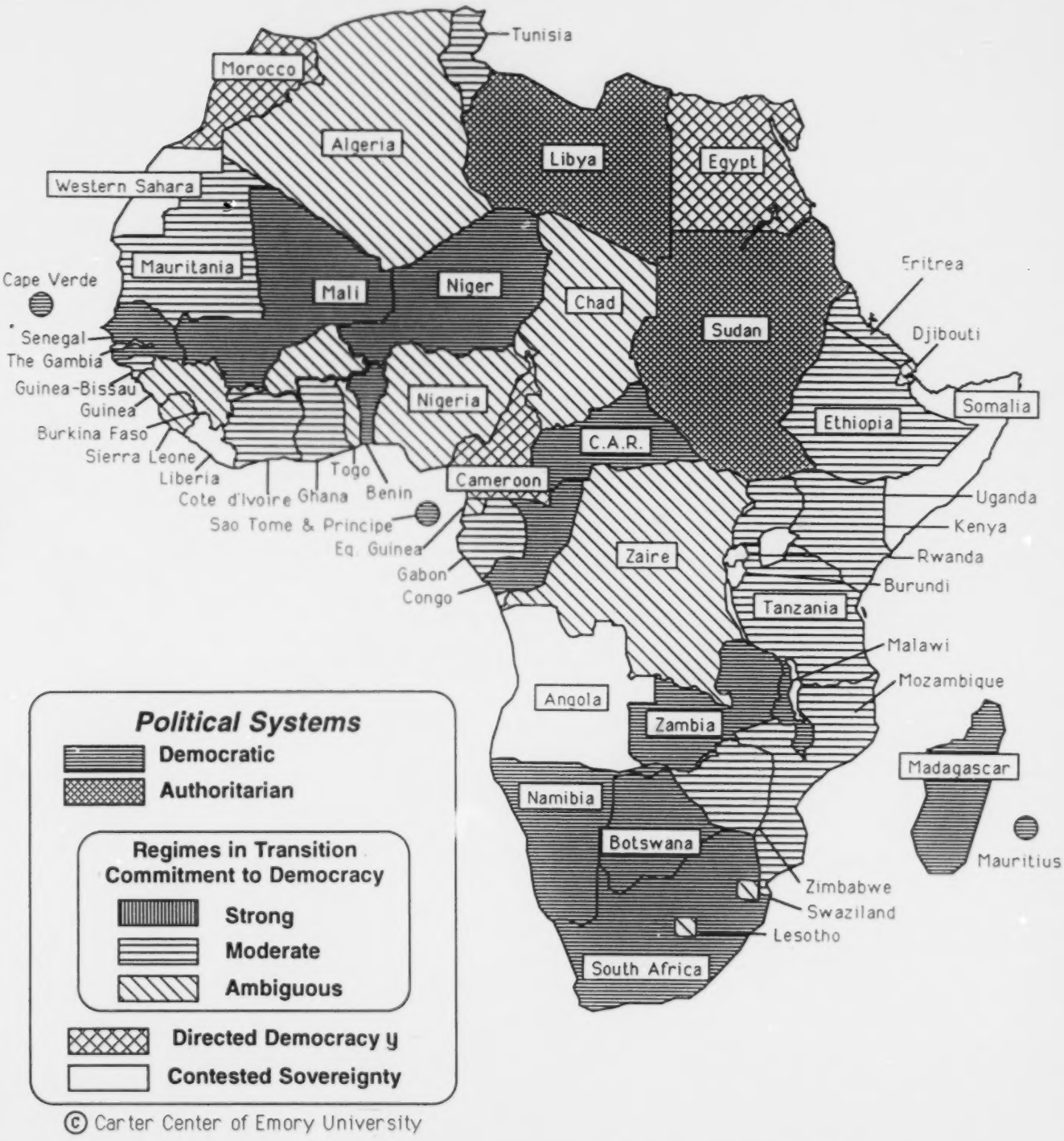
Type: republic
Independence: 24 October 1964 (from UK)
Legal system: based on English common law and customary law; judicial review of legislative acts in an ad hoc constitutional council; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction
Executive branch: chief of state and head of government President; cabinet Cabinet; appointed by the president from members of the National Assembly
Legislative branch: unicameral National Assembly
Judicial branch: Supreme Court

ZIMBABWE

Type: parliamentary democracy
Independence: Day, 18 April (1980)
Legal system: mixture of Roman-Dutch and English common law
Executive branch: chief of state and head of government Executive President; cabinet Cabinet; appointed by the president; responsible to Parliament
Legislative branch unicameral Parliament :
Judicial branch: Supreme Court

Source: U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, The World Factbook 1995.

POLITICAL SYSTEMS IN AFRICA: 1994



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The Lomé Convention

ESSENTIAL FEATURES

The Lome convention, a comprehensive co-operation agreement between the European Community (EEC States) and the ACP Group of African, Caribbean and Pacific countries, was first signed in 1975 and renewed, after fresh negotiations, in 1979, 1984 and 1989. An example of North-South dialogue in practice, it offers:

- a partnership in which the political, social, cultural and economic options of each partner are respected;
- secure and lasting co-operation based on a freely negotiated and legally binding contract;
- permanent dialogue, through 3 joint institutions:
  - ACP-EEC Council of Ministers
  - ACP-EEC Committee of Ambassadors
  - ACP-EEC Joint Assembly;
- overall, flexible co-operation using the full range of aid and trade development instruments.

AID AND TRADE

Aid

The European Development Fund (EDF) provides grants and risk capital, and the European Investment Bank (EIB) provides loans, for national and regional development programmes. Also included in the EDF are five specific funds:

- Stabix - for cash transfers to offset serious losses on agricultural exports
- Sysmin - for mining industries in difficulty
- Emergency aid - for disaster relief
- Refugee aid - for serious refugee situations
- Structural adjustment aid - for countries undergoing economic reforms

Trade

The main arrangements are:

- duty and quota-free access to the EEC market for almost all ACP exports
- guaranteed purchase by the EEC of up to 1.3 million tonnes of ACP sugar at EEC prices
- funds for trade promotion and development.

LOMÉ IV

Duration

10 years (1990-2000)

Membership

15 EU States
70 ACP States, including one new member: Eritrea.
*South Africa is anticipating qualified Lomé membership.

Financial Resources

	million ECU
LOMÉ I (1975-1980)	3,450
LOMÉ II (1980-1985)	5,700
LOMÉ III (1985-1990)	8,500
LOMÉ IV (1990-2000)	
Financial Protocol (1990-1995) made up of:	12,000
. European Development Fund (EDF VIII)	
Grants for national and regional programmes	6,215
Structural adjustment	1,150
Stabex	1,500
Sysmin	480
Emergency aid	250
Refugee aid	100
Interest rate subsidies	280
Risk capital	825
. European Investment Bank (EIB)	
Loans for national and regional projects	1,200

Of the total amount of 12,000 million ECU (EDF + EIB), 1,250 million are set aside for regional co-operation.

Source: Commission of the European Communities. Europe Information: Lome IV, 1990-2000, Background, Innovations, Improvements. DE64. March 1990. Brussels. Catalog No. CC-AM-90-064-EN-C.

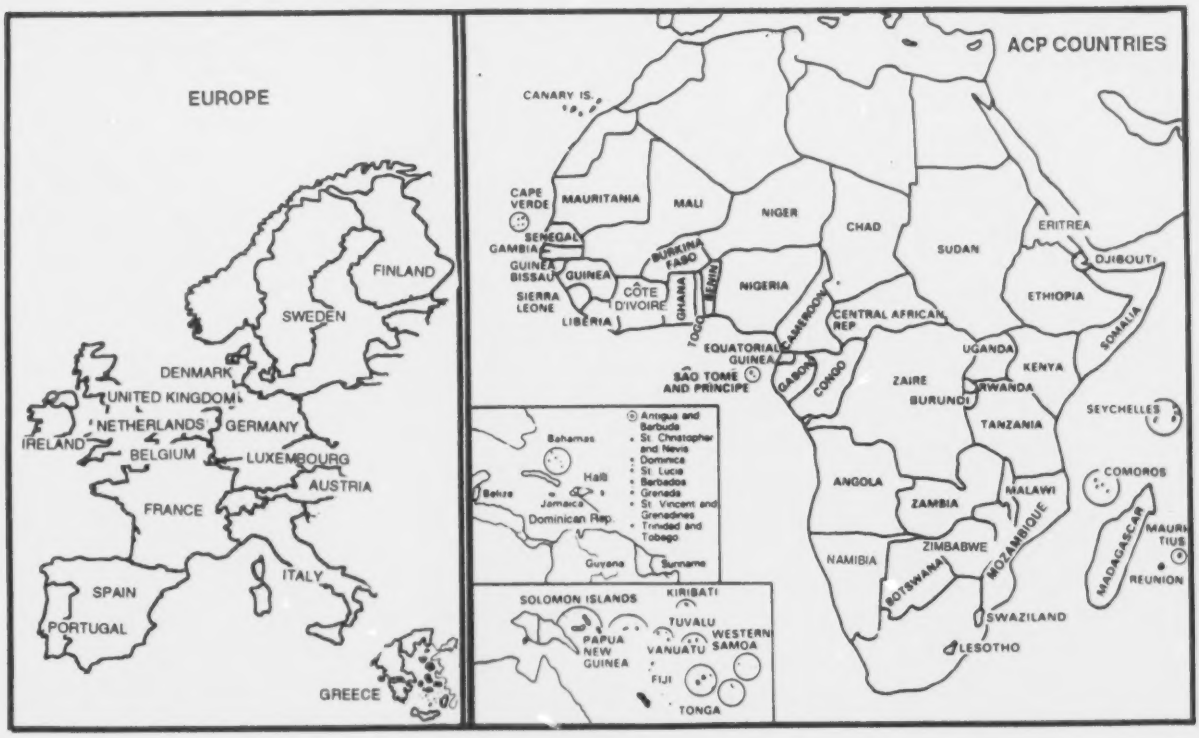
Countries of the Lomé IV Accord

EUROPEAN UNION

- AUSTRIA
- BELGIUM
- DENMARK
- FINLAND
- FRANCE
- GERMANY
- GREECE
- IRELAND
- ITALY
- LUXEMBOURG
- NETHERLANDS
- PORTUGAL
- SPAIN
- SWEDEN
- UNITED KINGDOM

THE 70 ACP STATES

- ANGOLA
- ANTIGUA & BARBUDA
- BAHAMAS
- BARBADOS
- BELIZE
- BENIN
- BOTSWANA
- BURKINA FASO
- BURUNDI
- CAMEROON
- CAPE VERDE
- CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC
- CHAD
- COMOROS
- CONGO
- CÔTE D'IVOIRE
- DJIBOUTI
- DOMINICA
- DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
- EQUATORIAL GUINEA
- ERITREA
- ETHIOPIA
- FIJI
- GABON
- GAMBIA
- GHANA
- GRENADA
- GUINEA
- GUINEA-BISSAU
- GUYANA
- HAITI
- JAMAICA
- KENYA
- KIRIBATI
- LESOTHO
- LIBERIA
- MADAGASCAR
- MALAWI
- MALI
- MAURITANIA
- MAURITIUS
- MOZAMBIQUE
- NAMIBIA
- NIGER
- NIGERIA
- PAPUA NEW GUINEA
- RWANDA
- SÃO TOMÉ & PRÍNCIPE
- SENEGAL
- SEYCHELLES
- SIERRA LEONE
- SOLOMON ISLANDS
- SOMALIA
- ST. KITTS-NEVIS
- ST. LUCIA
- ST. VINCENT & THE GRENADINES
- SUDAN
- SURINAME
- SWAZILAND
- TANZANIA
- TOGO
- TONGA
- TRINIDAD & TOBAGO
- TUVALU
- UGANDA
- VANUATU
- WESTERN SAMOA
- ZAIRE
- ZAMBIA
- ZIMBABWE



Source: The Courier, Africa-Caribbean-Pacific-European Community. March-April 1993. Cover 2.

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CURRENT TERRITORIAL DISPUTES

ALGERIA

Libya claims part of southeastern Algeria; land boundary dispute with Tunisia settled in 1993

ANGOLA

None

BENIN

None

BOTSWANA

Short section of boundary with Namibia is indefinite; quadripoint with Namibia, Zambia, and Zimbabwe is in disagreement; dispute with Namibia over uninhabited Kasikili (Sidudu) Island in Linyanti (Chobe) River remained unresolved in mid-February 1995 and the parties agreed to refer the matter to the International Court of Justice

BURKINA FASO

Following mutual acceptance of an International Court of Justice (ICJ) ruling in December 1986 on their international boundary dispute, Burkina and Mali are proceeding with boundary demarcation, including the tripoint with Niger

BURUNDI

None

CAMEROON

Demarcation of international boundaries in Lake Chad, the lack of which led to border incidents in the past, is completed and awaits ratification by Cameroon, Chad, Niger, and Nigeria; dispute with Nigeria over land and maritime boundaries in the vicinity of the Bakasi Peninsula has been referred to the International Court of Justice

CAPE VERDE

None

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

None

CHAD

The International Court of Justice (ICJ) ruled in February 1994 that the 100,000 sq km Aozou Strip between Chad and Libya belongs to Chad; Libya has withdrawn some of its forces in response to the ICJ ruling, but still maintains an airfield in the disputed area; demarcation of international boundaries in Lake Chad, the lack of which has led to border incidents in the past, is completed and awaiting ratification by Cameroon, Chad, Niger, and Nigeria

COMOROS

Claims French-administered Mayotte

CONGO

Long segment of boundary with Zaire along the Congo River is indefinite (no division of the river or its islands has been made)

CÔTE D'IVOIRE

None

DJIBOUTI

None

EGYPT

Administrative boundary with Sudan does not coincide with international boundary creating the "Hala'ib Triangle," a barren area of 20,580 sq km, tensions over this disputed area began to escalate in 1992 and remain high

EQUATORIAL GUINEA

Maritime boundary dispute with Gabon because of disputed sovereignty over islands in Corisco Bay

ERITREA

None

ETHIOPIA

Southern half of the boundary with Somalia is a Provisional Administrative Line; territorial dispute with Somalia over the Ogaden

GABON

Maritime boundary dispute with Equatorial Guinea because of disputed sovereignty over islands in Corisco Bay

GAMBIA

Short section of boundary with Senegal is indefinite

GHANA

None

GUINEA

None

GUINEA-BISSAU

None

KENYA

Administrative boundary with Sudan does not coincide with international boundary; possible claim by Somalia based on unification of ethnic Somalis

LESOTHO

None

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Source: U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, The World Factbook 1995.

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CURRENT TERRITORIAL DISPUTES

LIBERIA

None

LIBYA

The International Court of Justice (ICJ) ruled in February 1994 that the 100,000 sq km Aozou Strip between Chad and Libya belongs to Chad, and that Libya must withdraw from it by 31 May 1994; Libya has withdrawn some its forces in response to the ICJ ruling, but still maintains an airfield in the disputed area; maritime boundary dispute with Tunisia; claims part of northern Niger and part of southeastern Algeria

MADAGASCAR

Claims Bassas da India, Europa Island, Glorioso Islands, Juan de Nova Island, and Tromelin Island (all administered by France)

MALAWI

Dispute with Tanzania over the boundary in Lake Nyasa (Lake Malawi)

MALI

The disputed international boundary between Burkina and Mali was submitted to the International Court of Justice (ICJ) in October 1983 and the ICJ issued its final ruling in December 1986, which both sides agreed to accept; Burkina and Mali are proceeding with boundary demarcation, including the tripoint with Niger

MAURITANIA

Boundary with Senegal in dispute

MAURITIUS

Claims UK-administered Chagos Archipelago, which includes the island of Diego Garcia in UK-administered British Indian Ocean Territory; claims French-administered Tromelin Island

MOROCCO

Claims and administers Western Sahara, but sovereignty is unresolved; the UN is attempting to hold a referendum; the UN-administered cease-fire has been currently in effect since September 1991; Spain controls five places of sovereignty (plazas de soberania) on and off the coast of Morocco - the coastal enclaves of Ceuta and Melilla which Morocco contests as well as the islands of Penon de Alhucemas, Penon de Velez de la Gomera, and Islas Chafarinas

MOZAMBIQUE

None

NAMIBIA

Short section of boundary with Botswana is indefinite; quadripoint with Botswana, Zambia, and Zimbabwe is in disagreement; dispute with Botswana over uninhabited Kasikili (Sidudu) Island in Linyanti (Chobe) River remained unresolved in mid-February 1995 and the parties agreed to refer the matter to the International Court of Justice

NIGER

Libya claims about 19,400 sq km in northern Niger; demarcation of international boundaries in Lake Chad, the lack of which has led to border incidents in the past, is completed and awaiting ratification by Cameroon, Chad, Niger, and Nigeria; Burkina and Mali are proceeding with boundary demarcation, including the tripoint with Niger

NIGERIA

Demarcation of international boundaries in Lake Chad, the lack of which led to border incidents in the past, is completed and awaits ratification by Cameroon, Chad, Niger, and Nigeria; dispute with Cameroon over land and maritime boundaries in the vicinity of the Bakasi Peninsula has been referred to the International Court of Justice

RWANDA

None

SÃO TOMÉ & PRÍNCIPE

None

SENEGAL

Short section of the boundary with The Gambia is indefinite; boundary with Mauritania in dispute

SEYCHELLES

Claims Tromelin Island

SIERRA LEONE

None

SOMALIA

Southern half of boundary with Ethiopia is a Provisional Administrative Line; territorial dispute with Ethiopia over the Ogaden

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Source: U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, The World Factbook 1995.

CURRENT TERRITORIAL DISPUTES

SOUTH AFRICA

Swaziland has asked South Africa to open negotiations on reincorporating some nearby South African territories that are populated by ethnic Swazis or that were long ago part of the Swazi Kingdom

SUDAN

Administrative boundary with Kenya does not coincide with international boundary; administrative boundary with Egypt does not coincide with international boundary creating the "Hala'ib Triangle," a barren area of 20,580 sq km, tensions over this disputed area began to escalate in 1992 and remain high

SWAZILAND

Swaziland has asked South Africa to open negotiations on reincorporating some nearby South African territories that are populated by ethnic Swazis or that were long ago part of the Swazi Kingdom

TANZANIA

Boundary dispute with Malawi in Lake Nyasa; Tanzania-Zaire-Zambia tripoint in Lake Tanganyika may no longer be indefinite since it is reported that the indefinite section of the Zaire-Zambia boundary has been settled

TOGO

None

TUNISIA

Maritime boundary dispute with Libya; land boundary dispute with Algeria settled in 1993; Malta and Tunisia are discussing the commercial exploitation of the continental shelf between their countries, particularly for oil exploration

UGANDA

None

WESTERN SAHARA

Claimed and administered by Morocco, but sovereignty is unresolved and the UN is attempting to hold a referendum on the issue; the UN-administered cease-fire has been currently in effect since September 1991

ZAIRE

Tanzania-Zaire-Zambia tripoint in Lake Tanganyika may no longer be indefinite since it is reported that the indefinite section of the Zaire-Zambia boundary has been settled; long section with Congo along the Congo River is indefinite (no division of the river or its islands has been made)

ZAMBIA

Quadripoint with Botswana, Namibia, and Zimbabwe is in disagreement; Tanzania-Zaire-Zambia tripoint in Lake Tanganyika may no longer be indefinite since it is reported that the indefinite section of the Zaire-Zambia boundary has been settled

ZIMBABWE

Quadripoint with Botswana, Namibia, and Zambia is in disagreement

Source: U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, The World Factbook 1995.

Relative Burden of Military Expenditures by Percent of GNP and Dollar Expenditure, 1994

ME/GNP* (%)	GNP PER CAPITA (1994 dollars)					
	Under $200	**$200-499**	**$500-999**	**$1,000-2,999**	**$3,000-9,999**	**$10,000 and over**
10% and over			Bosnia & Herzeg.+ North Korea Iraq+	Yemen	Oman Saudi Arabia Russia	Kuwait
5-9.99%	Mozambique Rwanda+ Afghanistan+	Laos Pakistan	Angola+ Serbia & Monten.+	Croatia+ Jordan Botswana Djibouti+	Bahrain Greece	Israel Brunei
2-4.99%	Sierra Leone Burundi Tanzania Chad Ethiopia Burkina Faso Zaire	Sudan+ Mauritania The Gambia Zimbabwe Guinea Bissau Central Afr. Repub. India Togo Cambodia Congo Mongolia Benin Equatorial Guinea Vietnam Kenya	Sri Lanka Egypt Bolivia Liberia+	Burma Turkey Morocco Suriname Tunisia Ecuador Algeria Lebanon Albania+ Gabon Thailand Romania Iran South Africa China	Cyprus+ Syria+ Libya South Korea Malaysia Bulgaria Czech Republic Nicaragua Uruguay Portugal Slovakia Poland	Taiwan United Arab Emir.+ Singapore United States Qatar France United Kingdom Norway Sweden Australia Netherlands Finland Italy
1-1.99%	Nepal Malawi	Cameroon Haiti Mali Bangladesh Senegal Uganda Zambia Ivory Coast	Lesotho Philippines Macedonia+ Honduras Guinea Guyana Indonesia Cape Verde	Colombia Namibia Fiji Belize Swaziland Peru Cuba Guatemala Venezuela Paraguay El Salvador Dominican Rep. Papua New Guin. Azerbaijan	Chile Hungary Trinidad & Tobago Argentina Latvia Slovenia Malta+ Brazil	Denmark Switzerland Canada Germany Belgium Spain Ireland New Zealand
Under 1%	Niger Bhutan+ Somalia+ Sao Tome & Princ.+	Madagascar Nigeria Ghana		Tajikistan Kazakstan Armenia Moldova Georgia+ Kyrgyzstan Uzbekistan Jamaica Costa Rica+ Panama	Estonia Barbados Mexico Lithuania Ukraine Turkmenistan Balarus Mauritius	Japan Austria Luxembourg Iceland

* Countries are listed within blocks in descending order of ME/GNP.

\+ Ranking is based on a rough approximation of one or more variables, for which 1994 data or a reliable estimate is not available.

Source: U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency
World Military and Arms Transfers, 1995

IX. Individual Country Maps

ALGERIA

DEMOCRATIC AND POPULAR REPUBLIC OF ALGERIA

AREA: *919,595 sq mi 2,381,741 sq km*
POPULATION: *29,000,000 (mid-1996)*
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY:
Algiers (1,507,241 mid-1987)
GDP *Per Capita: US$ 3,480*

Lambert Conformal Projection
Standard parallels 8° and 32°
Scale 1:13,200,000

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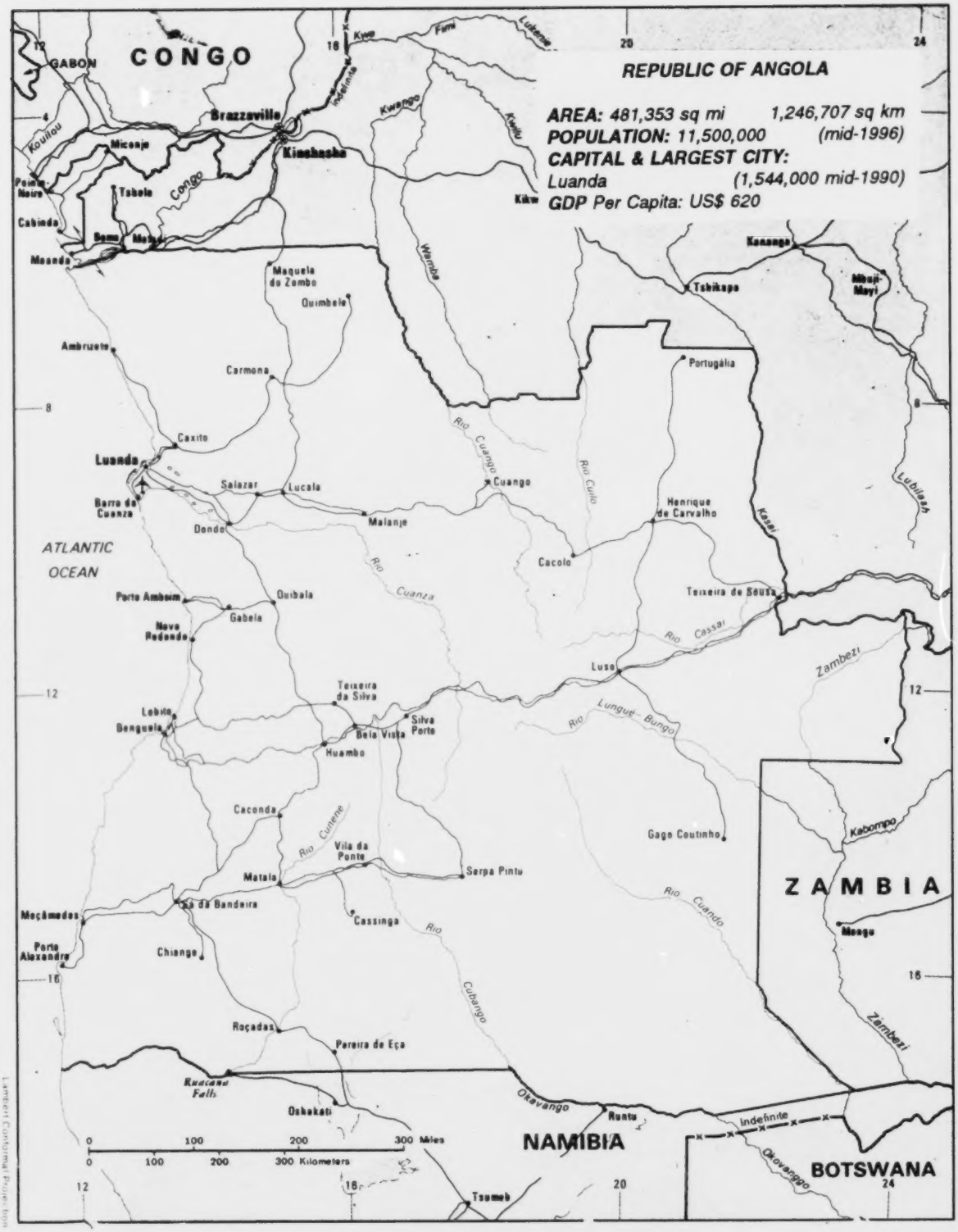
ANGOLA



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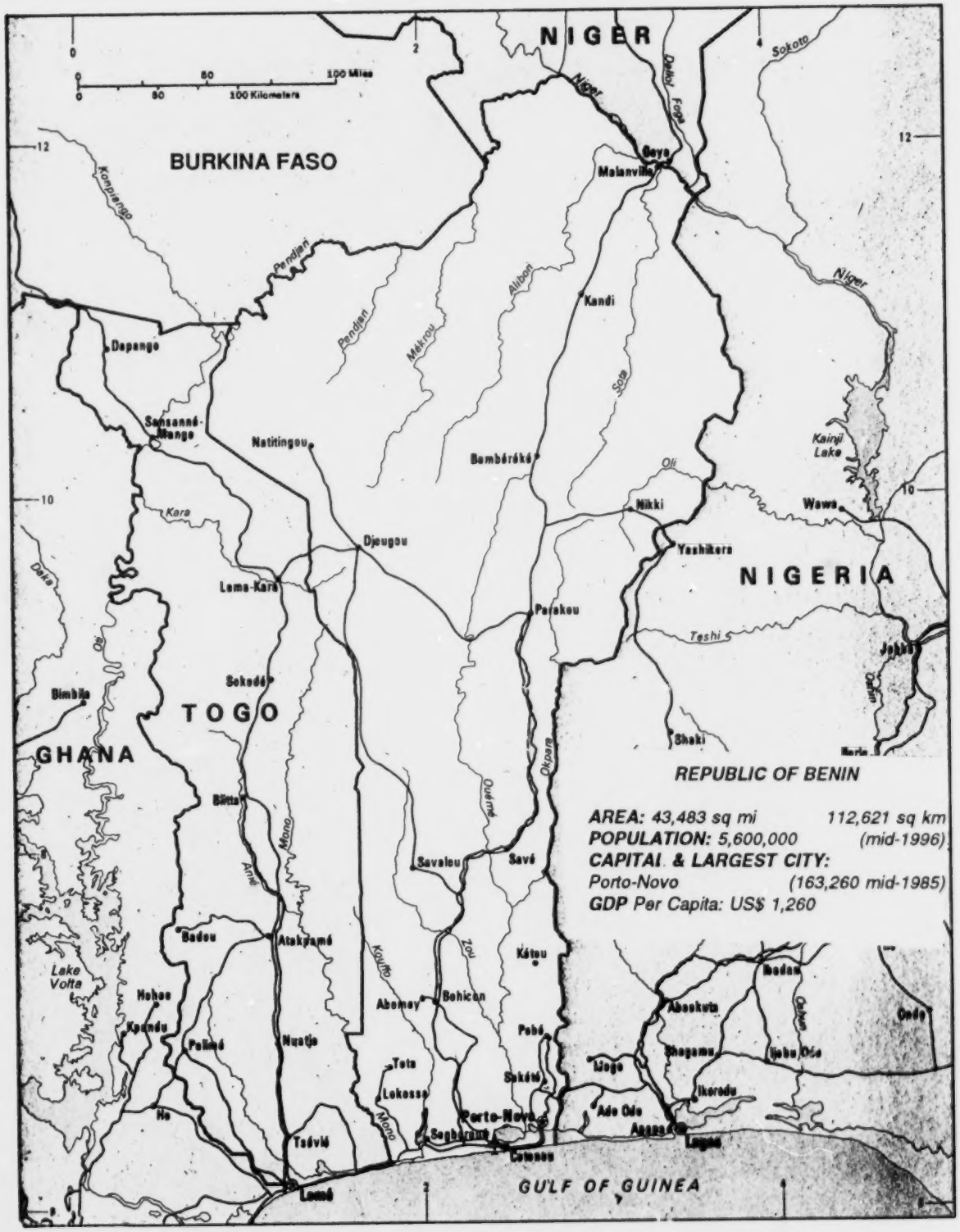
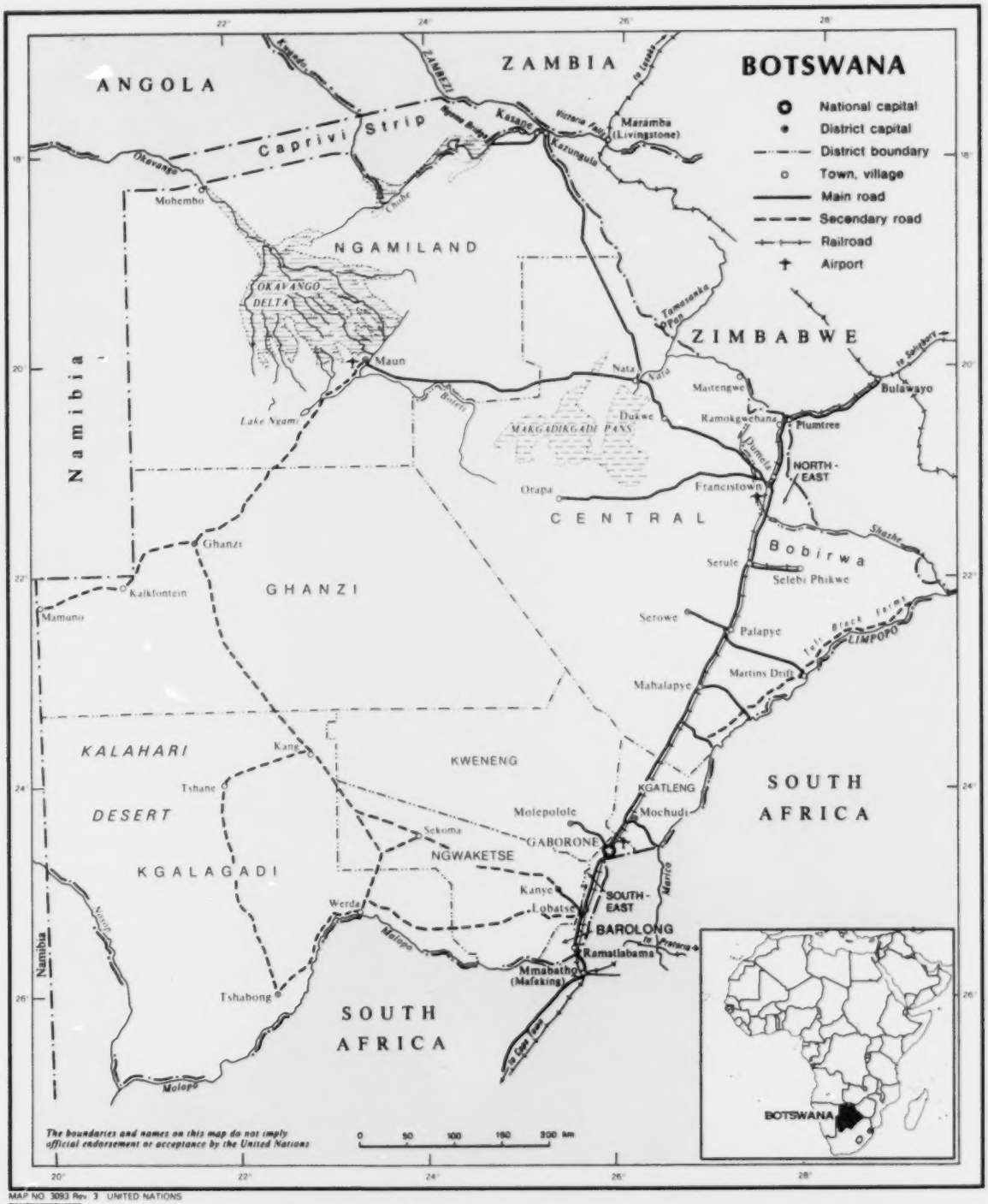

NIGER
BURKINA FASO
NIGERIA
TOGO
GHANA
GULF OF GUINEA
Malanville
Kandi
Natitingou
Djougou
Bembéréké
Nikki
Parakou
Dassa-Zoumé
Savalou
Savé
Kétou
Abomey
Bohicon
Porto-Novo
Cotonou
Sokodé
Lama-Kara
Dapango
Sansanné-Mango
Bimbila
Badou
Atakpamé
Nuatja
Kpandu
Hohoe
Ho
Tsévié
Lomé
Lokossa
Pobé
Sakété
Ouémé
Mono
Zou
Kouffo
Okpara
Pendjari
Mékrou
Alibori
Sota
Oli
Kara
Daka
Oti
Amou
Niger
Dallol Fogo
Sokoto
Kainji Lake
Wawa
Yashikera
Teshi
Shaki
Ilorin
Jebba
Oshun
Ibadan
Abeokuta
Shagamu
Ijebu Ode
Ikorodu
Ago Owu
Lagos
Ondo
Lake Volta
REPUBLIC OF BENIN
AREA: 43,483 sq mi 112,621 sq km
POPULATION: 5,600,000 (mid-1996)
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY:
Porto-Novo (163,260 mid-1985)
GDP Per Capita: US$ 1,260
0 50 100 Miles
0 50 100 Kilometers
Lambert Conformal Projection
Standard parallels 9° and 12°
Scale 1:3 500 000

BOTSWANA



MAP NO. 3093 Rev. 3 UNITED NATIONS
SEPTEMBER 1996

REPUBLIC OF BOTSWANA

AREA: 231,804 sq mi 600,372 sq km
POPULATION: 1,500,000 (mid-1996)
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY:
Gaborone (133,791 mid-1991)
GDP Per Capita: US$ 3,130

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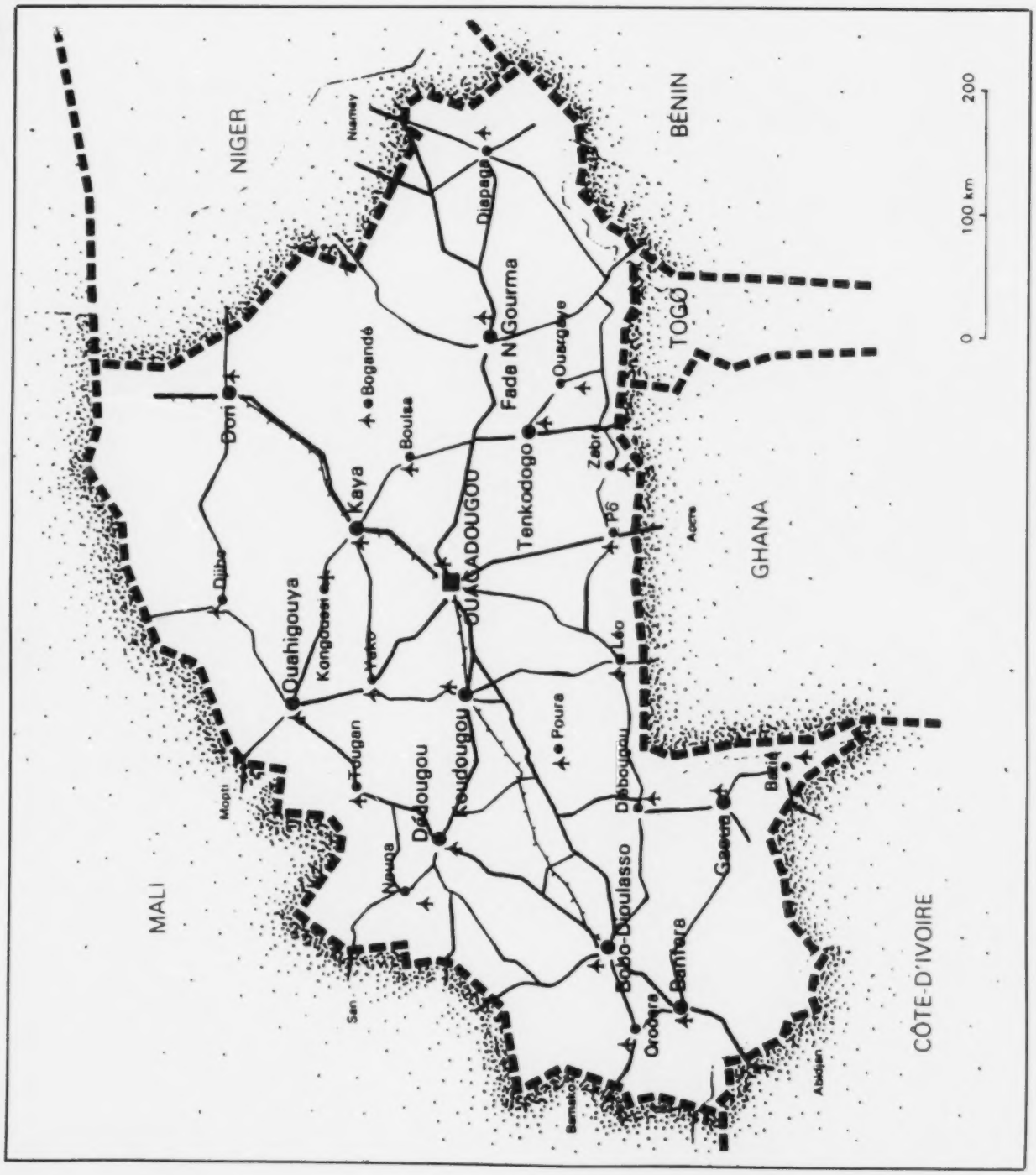
BURKINA FASO



REPUBLIC OF BURKINA FASO

AREA: *105,869 sq mi* *274,201 sq km*
POPULATION: *10,600,000* *(mid-1996)*
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY:
Ouagadougou *(500,000 mid-1994)*
GDP *Per Capita: US$ 660*

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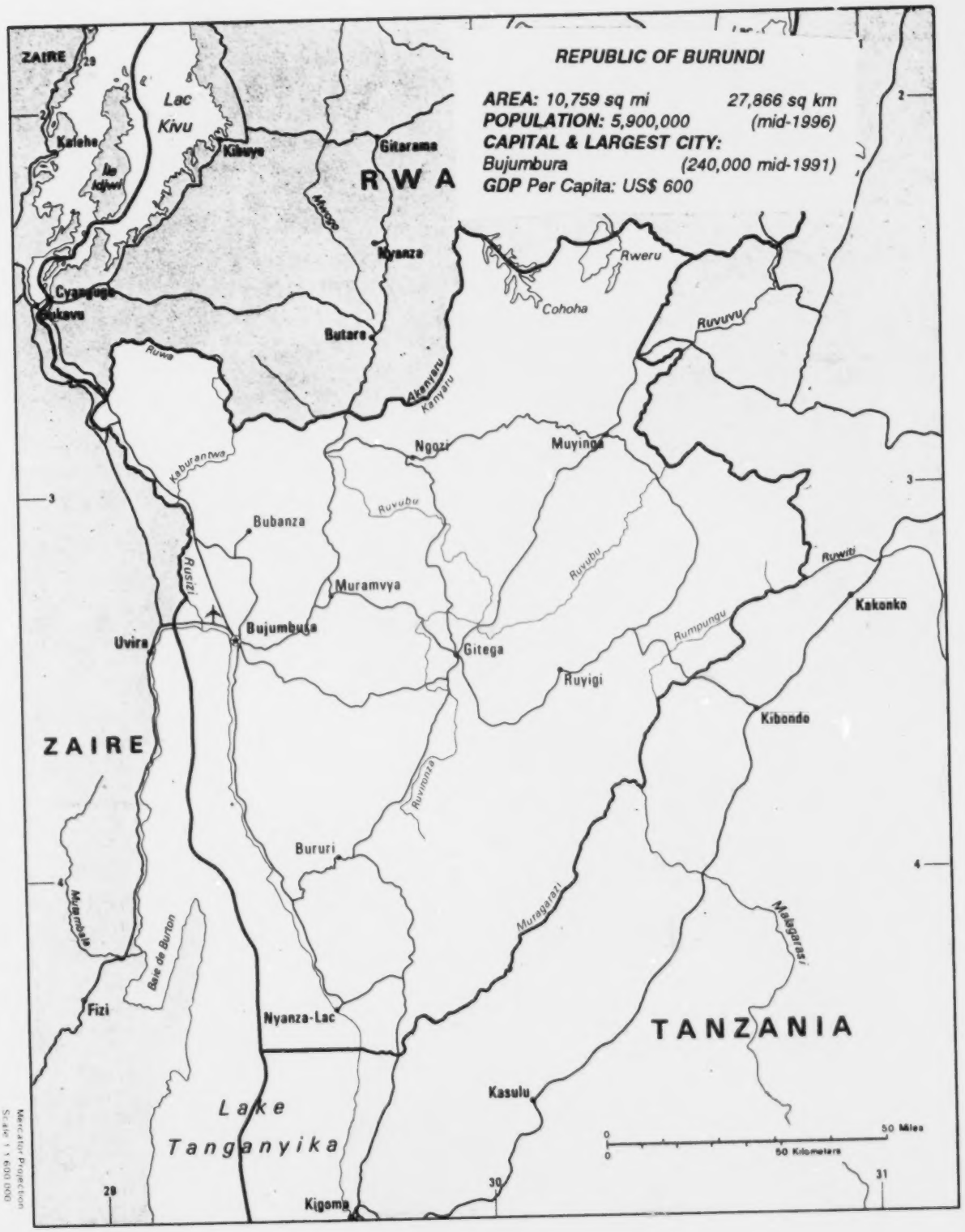
BURUNDI



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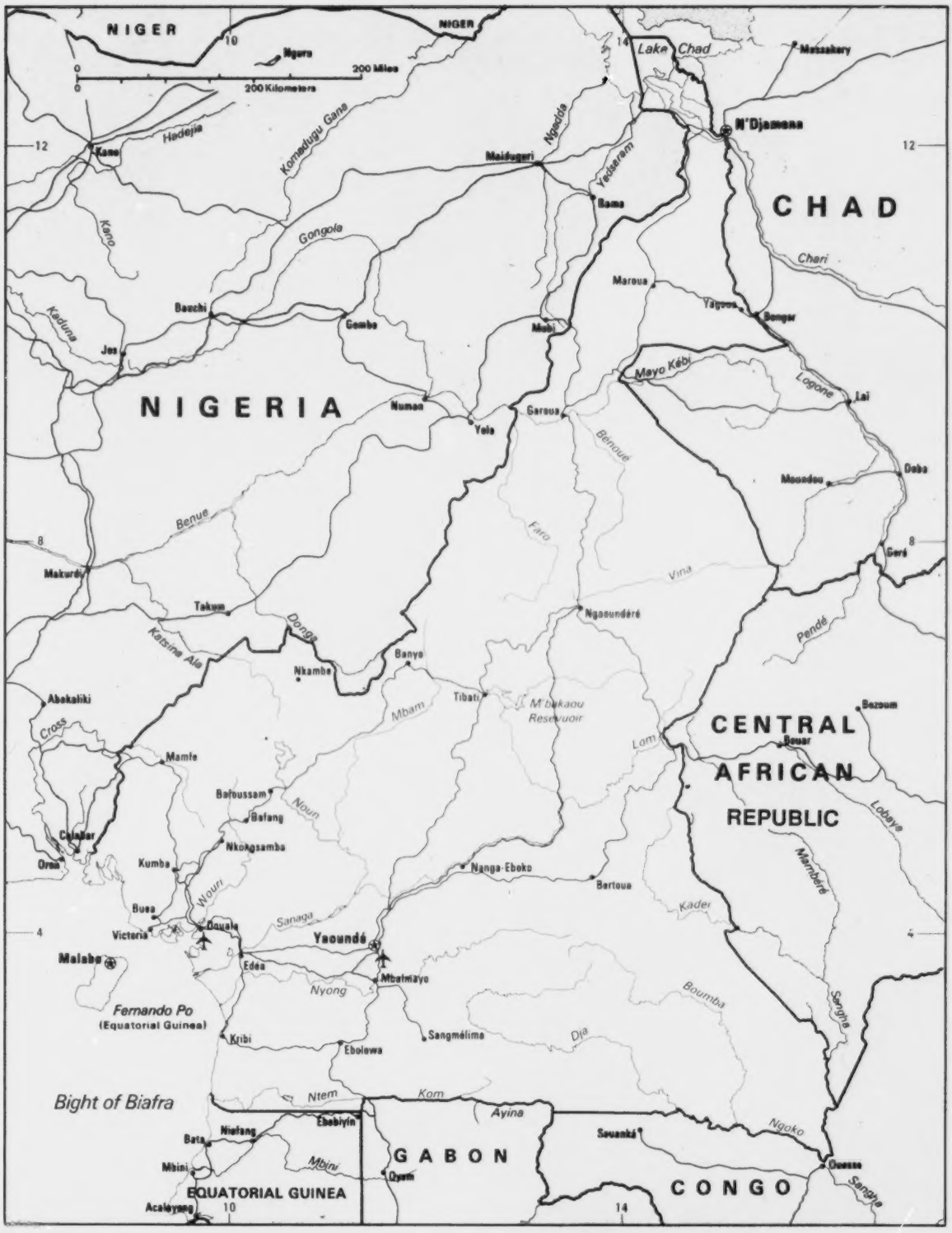
CAMEROON



Lambert Conformal Projection
Standard parallels 8° and 32°
Scale 1:6,400,000

REPUBLIC OF CAMEROON

AREA: *185,568 sq mi* *480,621 sq km*
POPULATION: *13,600,000* *(mid-1996)*
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY:
Yaounde *(730,000 mid-1991)*
GDP Per Capita: *US$ 1,200*

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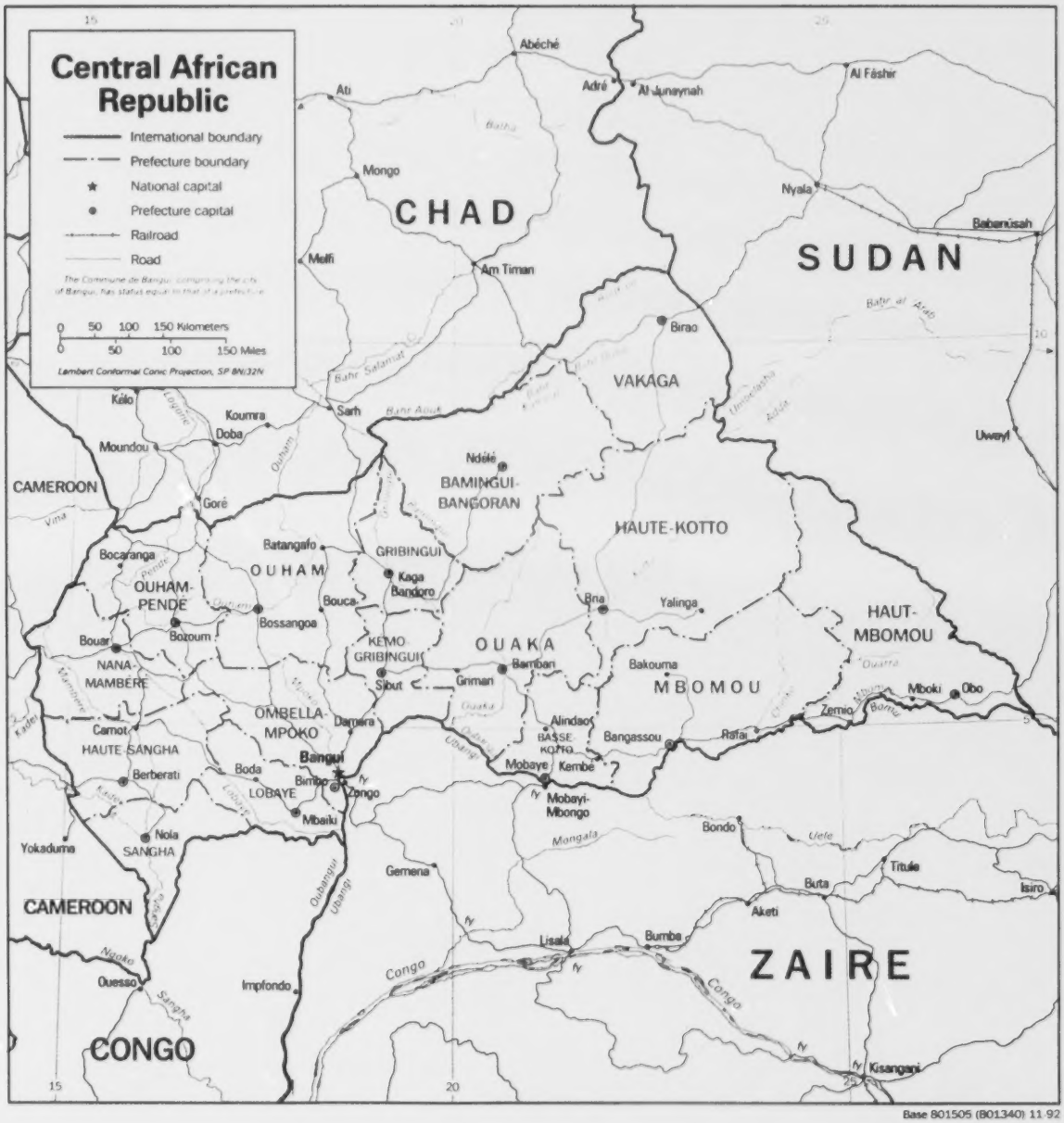
CAPE VERDE

REPUBLIC OF CAPE VERDE

AREA: 1,557 sq mi (4,033 sq km)
POPULATION: 400,000 (mid-1996)
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY: Praia (61,797 mid-1990)
GDP Per Capita: US$ 1,000

CAPE VERDE

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC



CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

AREA: *240,534 sq mi* *622,983 sq km*
POPULATION: *3,300,000* *(mid-1996)*
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY:
Bangui *(596,776 mid-1988)*
GDP *Per Capita: US$ 700*

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CHAD

Lambert Conformal Projection
Standard parallels 8° and 32°
Scale 1:6,500,000

REPUBLIC OF CHAD

AREA: *495,755 sq mi* *1,284,005 sq km*
POPULATION: *6,500,000* *(mid-1996)*
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY:
N'djamena *(687,800 mid-1992)*
GDP Per Capita: *US$ 530*

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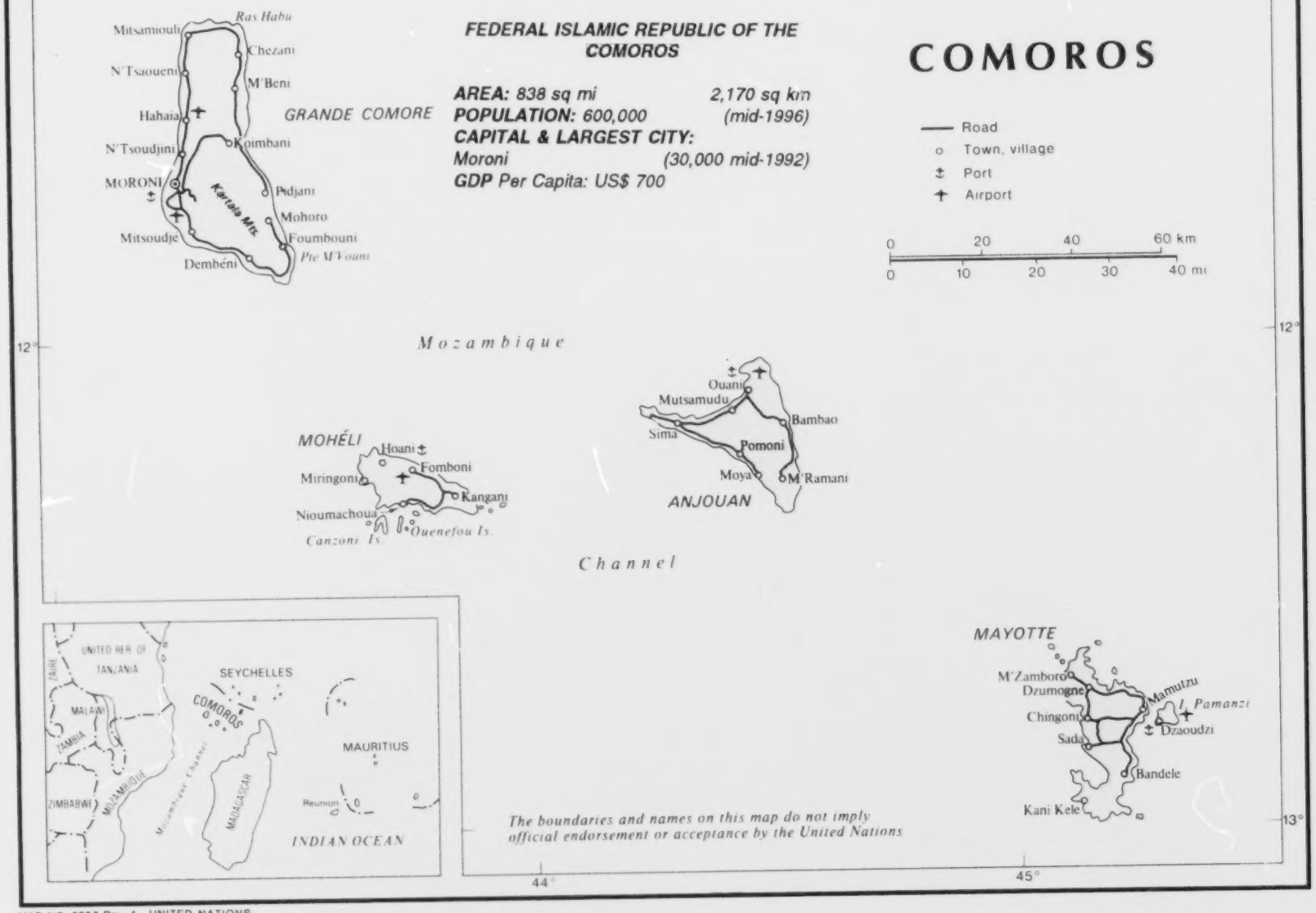
COMOROS

FEDERAL ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF THE COMOROS

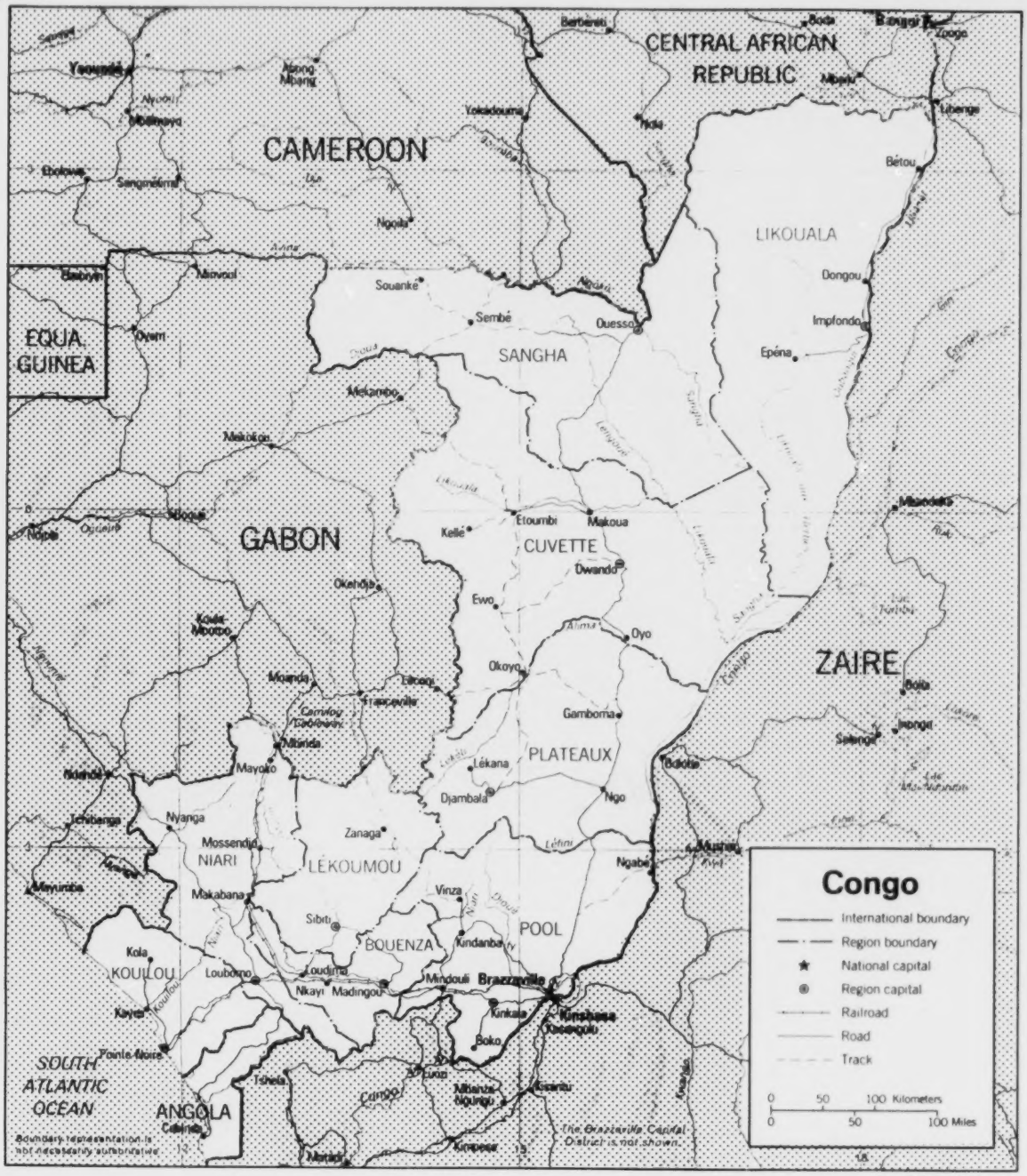
AREA: 838 sq mi 2,170 sq km
POPULATION: 600,000 (mid-1996)
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY:
Moroni (30,000 mid-1992)
GDP Per Capita: US$ 700



The boundaries and names on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations

MAP NO. 2957 Rev. 1 UNITED NATIONS
FEBRUARY 1994

CONGO



PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

AREA: *132,046 sq mi* *341,999 sq km*
POPULATION: *2,500,000* *(mid-1996)*
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY:
Brazzaville *(937,580 mid-1992)*
GDP Per Capita: *US$ 2,820*

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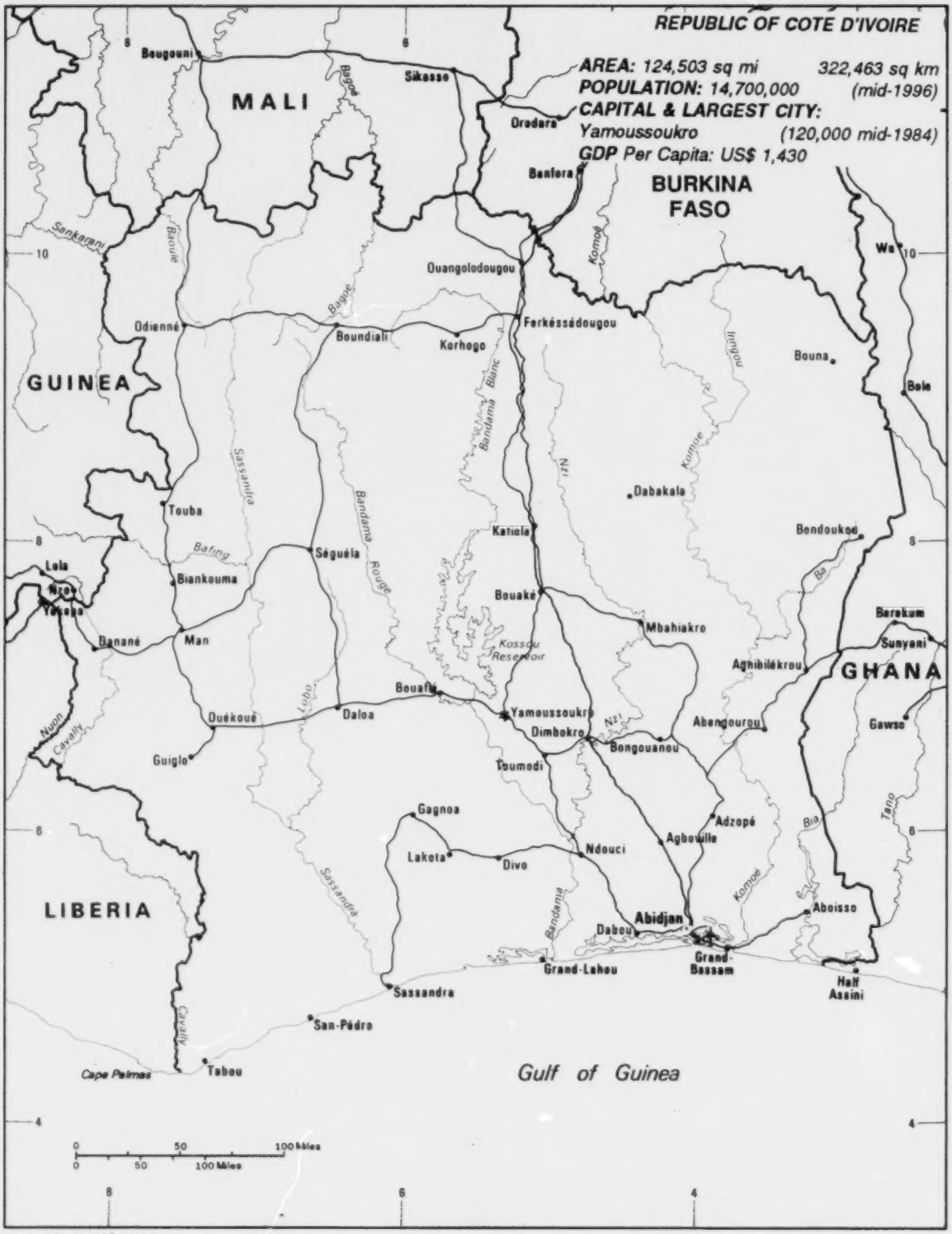
CÔTE D'IVOIRE



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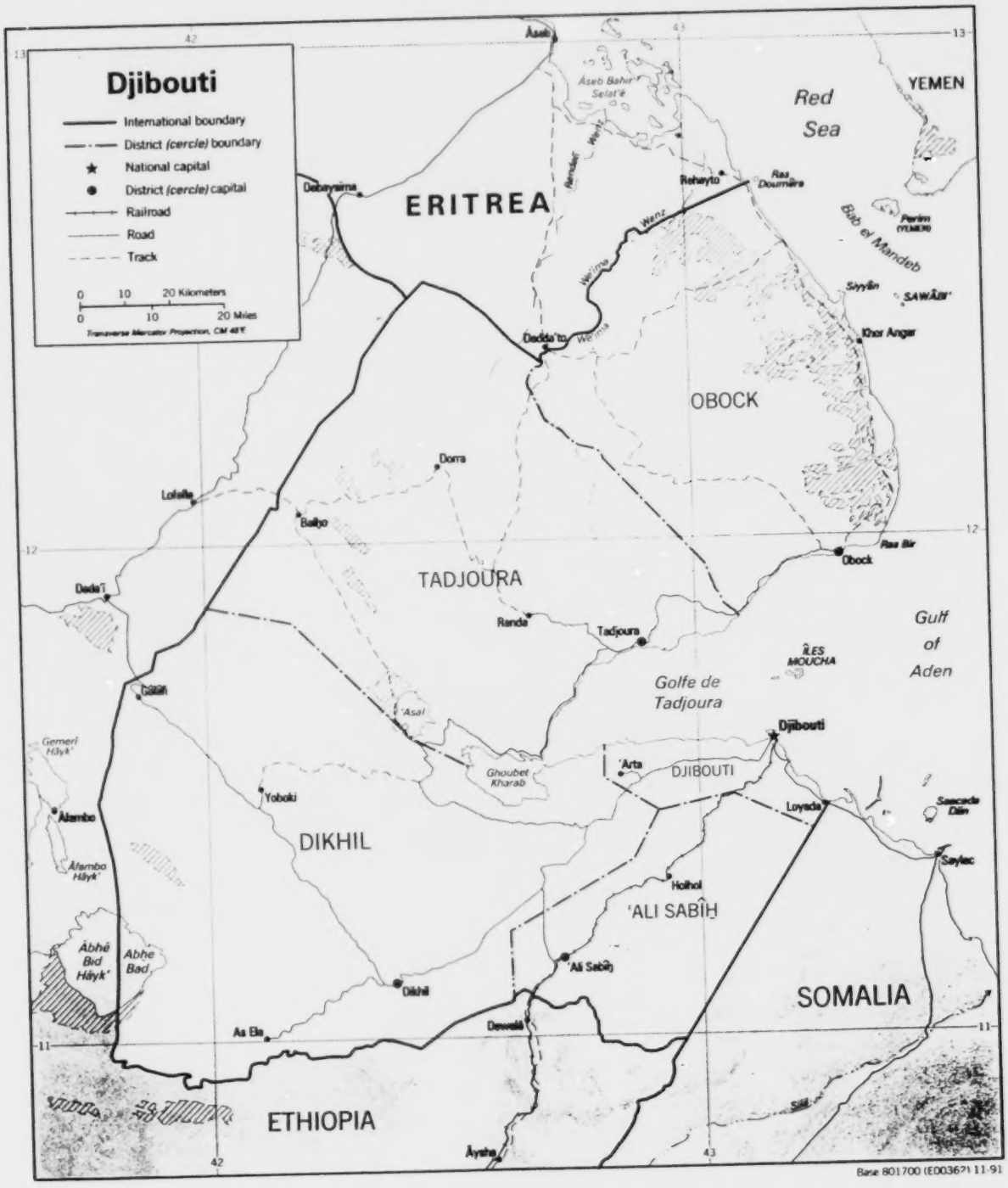
DJIBOUTI



REPUBLIC OF DJIOUBTI

AREA: *8,494 sq mi* *21,999 sq km*
POPULATION: *600,000* *(mid-1996)*
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY:
Djioubti *(395,000 mid-1992)*
GDP *Per Capita: US$ 1,200*

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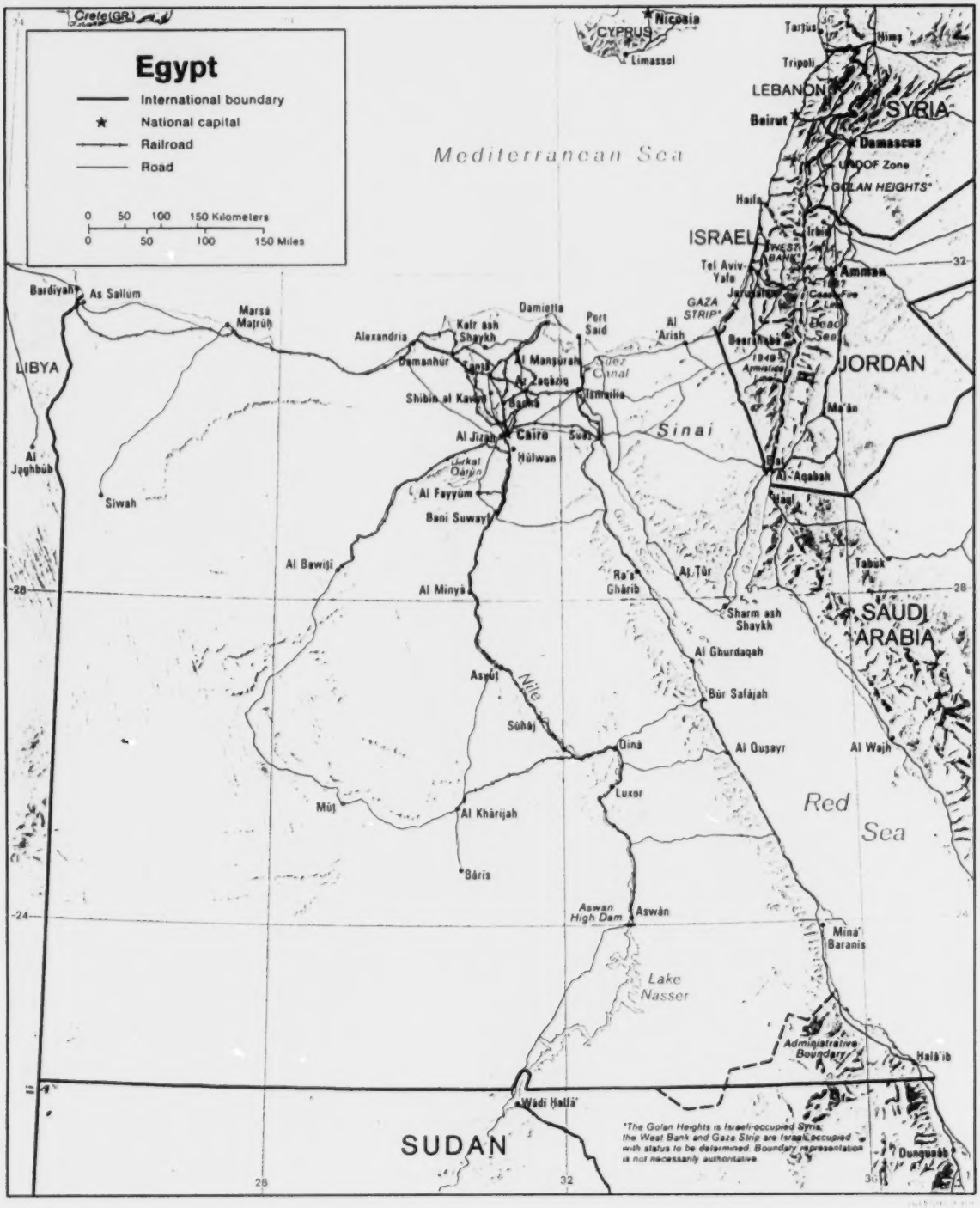
EGYPT



ARAB REPUBLIC OF EGYPT

AREA: *386,650 sq mi 1,001,424 sq km*
POPULATION: *63,700,000 (mid-1996)*
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY:
El Qahira(Cairo) (6,900,000 mid-1995)
GDP *Per Capita: US$ 2,490*

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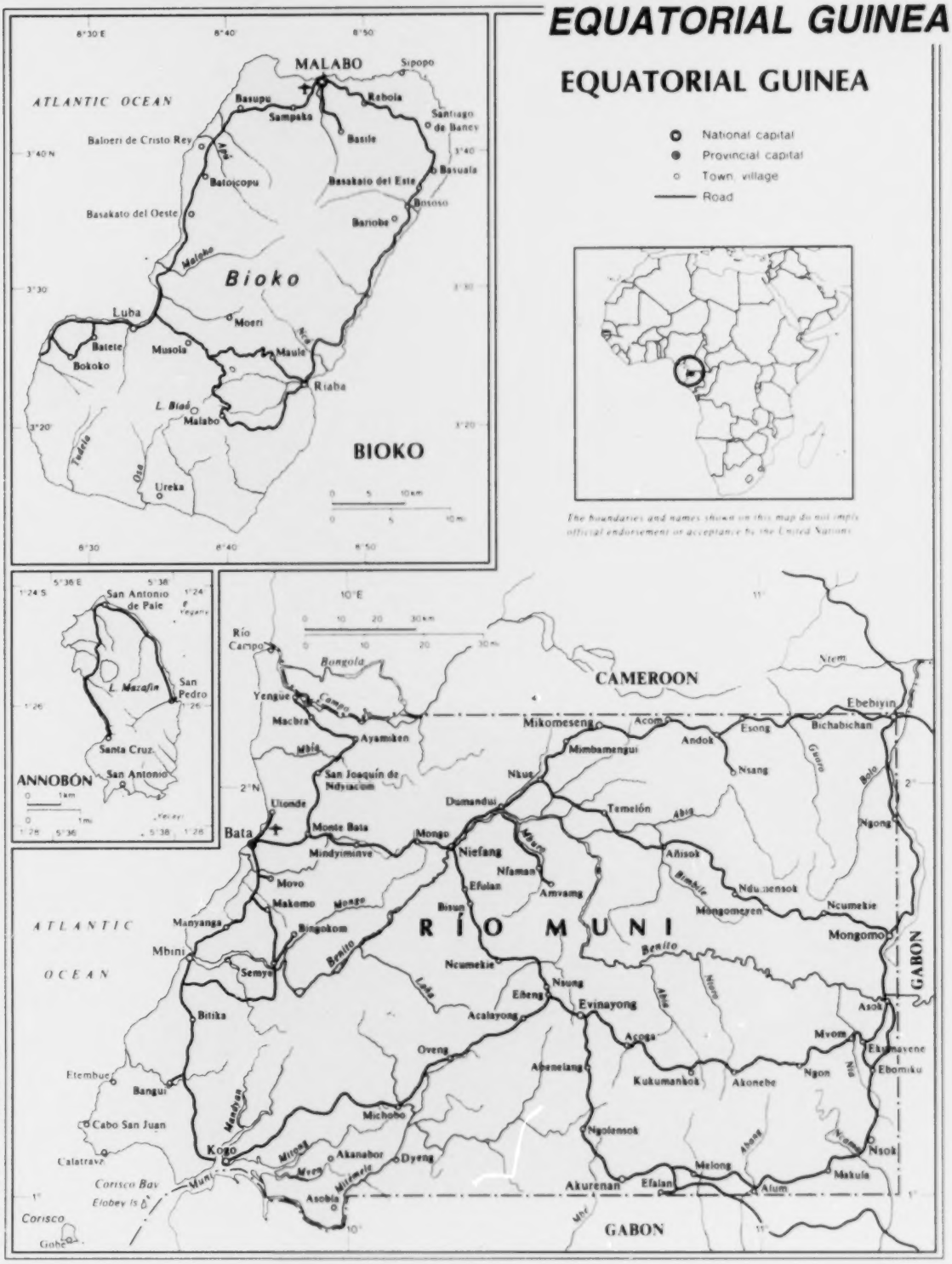
EQUATORIAL GUINEA



MAP NO. 3080 Rev. 2 UNITED NATIONS DECEMBER 1986

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REPUBLIC OF EQUATORIAL GUINEA

AREA: *10,832 sq mi* *28,055 sq km*
POPULATION: *400,000* *(mid-1996)*
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY:
Malabo *(38,000 mid-1989)*
GDP *Per Capita: US$ 700*

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ERITREA

- National capital
- Other city
- Airport
- International boundary
- Main road
- Secondary road
- Railroad
- Railroad (not operated)

MAP NO. 3790 UNITED NATIONS
AUGUST 1993

STATE OF ERITREA

AREA: 36,170 sq mi 93,679 sq km
POPULATION: 3,600,000 (mid-1996)
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY:
Asmara (400,000 mid-1993)
GDP Per Capita: US$ 500

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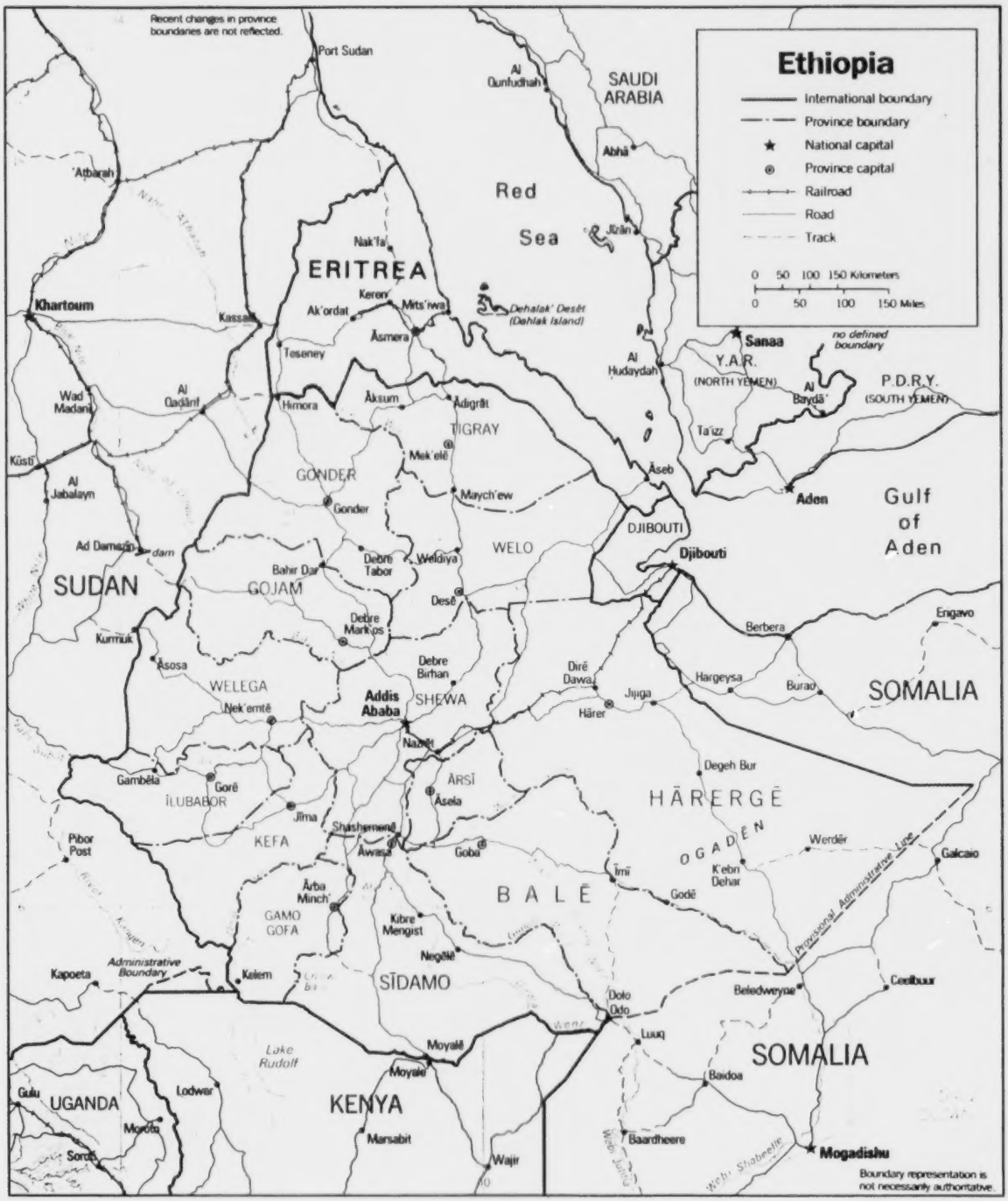
ETHIOPIA



ETHIOPIA

AREA: *446,952 sq mi 1,157,585 sq km*
POPULATION: *57,000,000 (mid-1996)*
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY:
Addis Ababa (3,000,000 mid-1992)
GDP *Per Capita: US$ 380*

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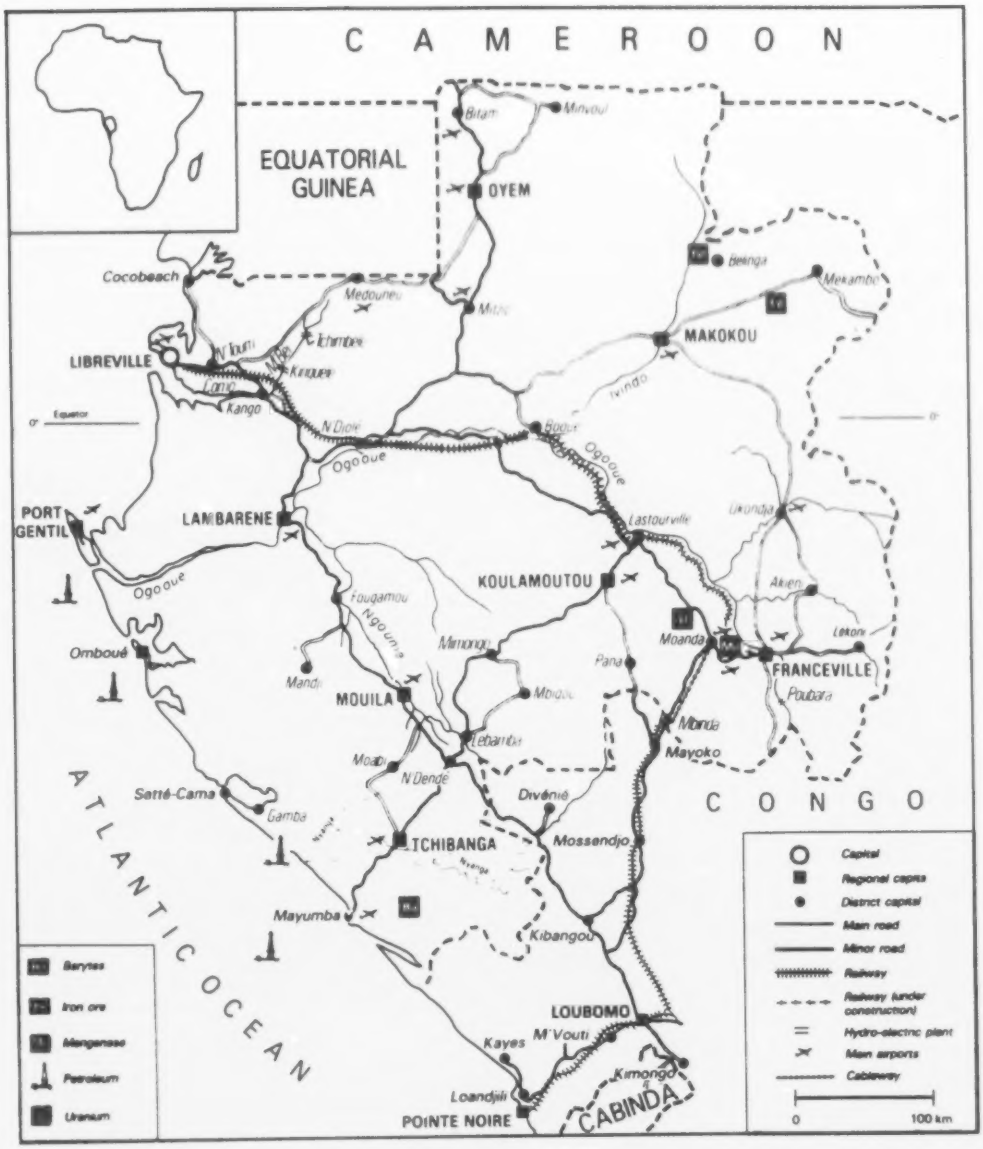
GABON



GABONESE REPUBLIC

AREA: *103,346 sq mi 267,666 sq km*
POPULATION: *1,200,000 (mid-1996)*
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY:
Libreville (275,000 mid-1991)
GDP *Per Capita: US$ 4,900*

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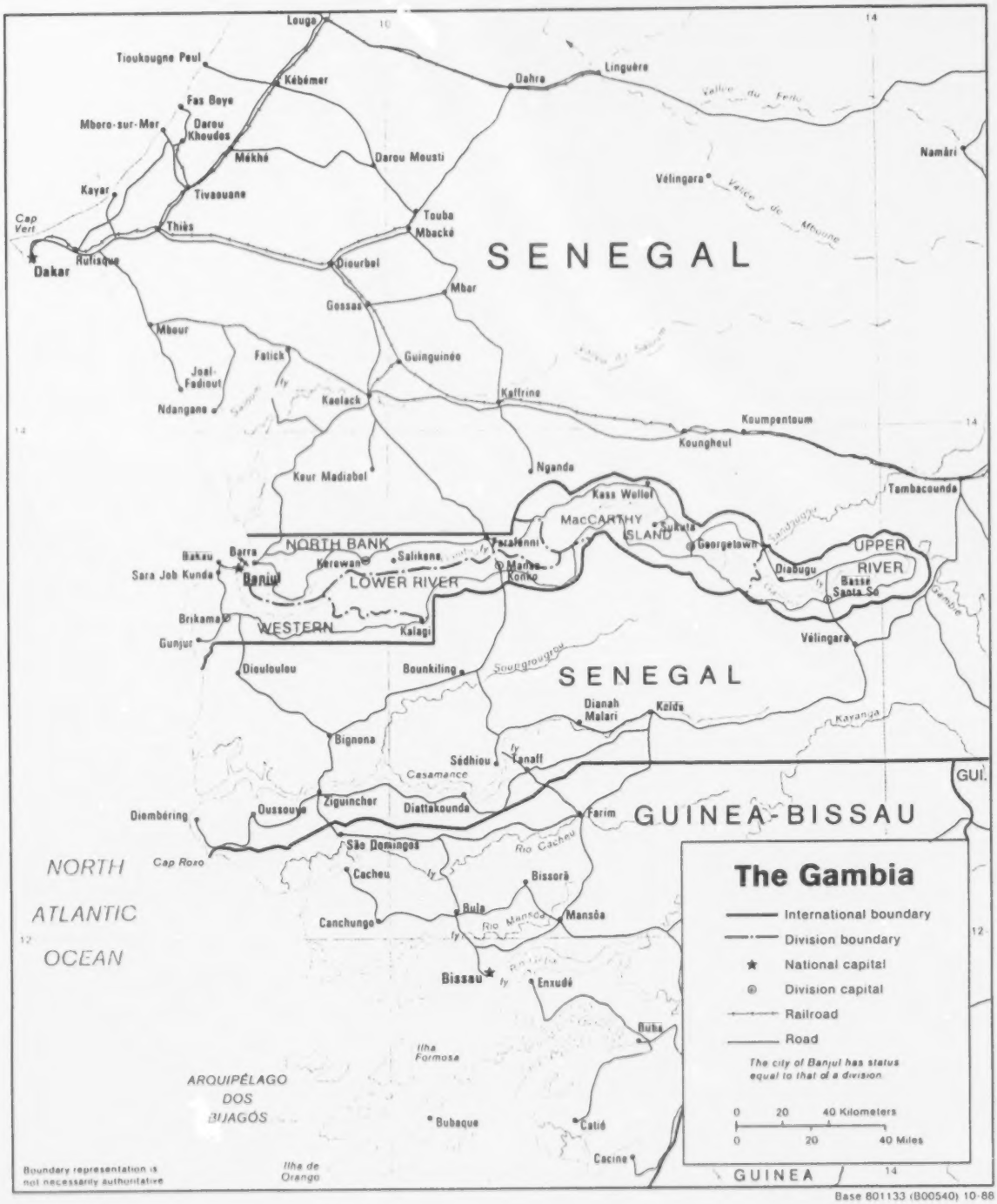
GAMBIA



REPUBLIC OF THE GAMBIA

AREA: *4,361 sq mi* *11,295 sq km*
POPULATION: *1,200,000* *(mid-1996)*
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY:
Banjul *(40,000 mid-1991)*
GDP *Per Capita: US$ 1,050*

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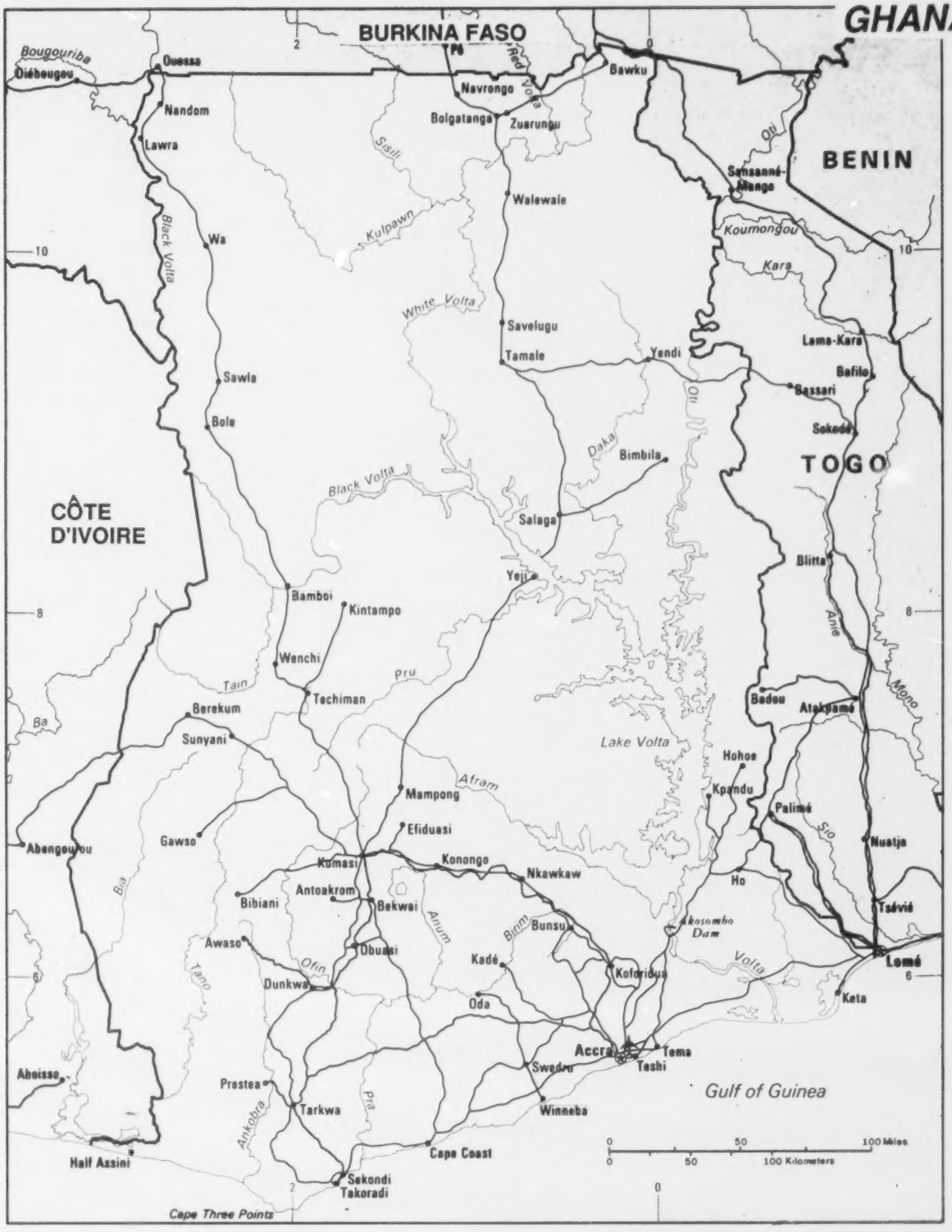

REPUBLIC OF GHANA

AREA: *92,098 sq mi 238,534 sq km*
POPULATION: *18,000,000 (mid-1996)*
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY:
Accra (949,100 mid-1988)
GDP *Per Capita: US$ 1,310*

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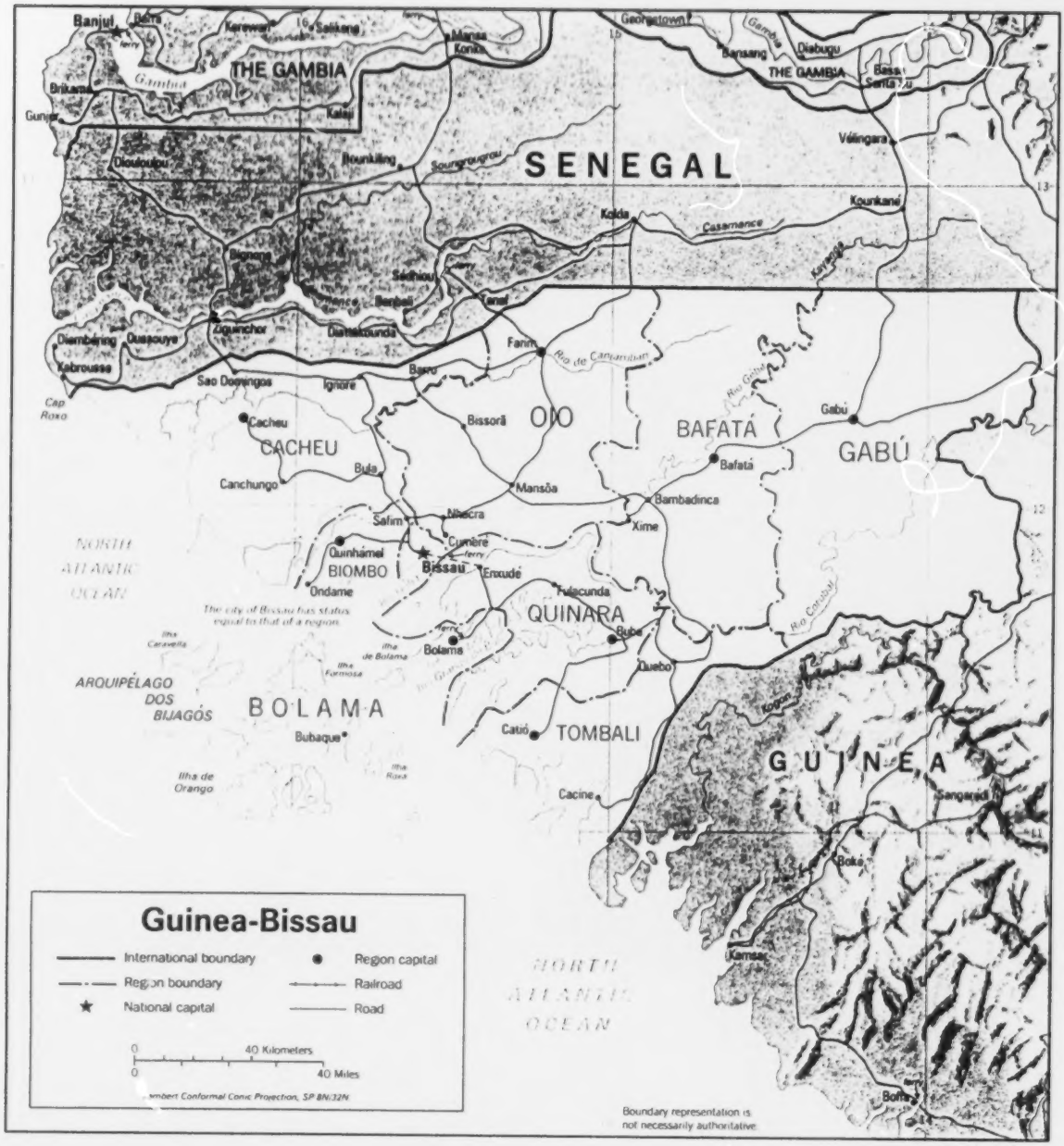
GUINEA

REPUBLIC OF GUINEA

AREA: *94,964 sq mi* *245,957 sq km*
POPULATION: *7,400,000* *(mid-1996)*
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY:
Conakry *(705,000 mid-1989)*
GDP Per Capita: *US$ 980*

GUINEA-BISSAU



REPUBLIC OF GUINEA-BISSAU

AREA: *13,948 sq mi 36,125 sq km*
POPULATION: *1,100,000 (mid-1996)*
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY:
Bissau (125,000 mid-1988)
GDP Per Capita: *US$ 840*

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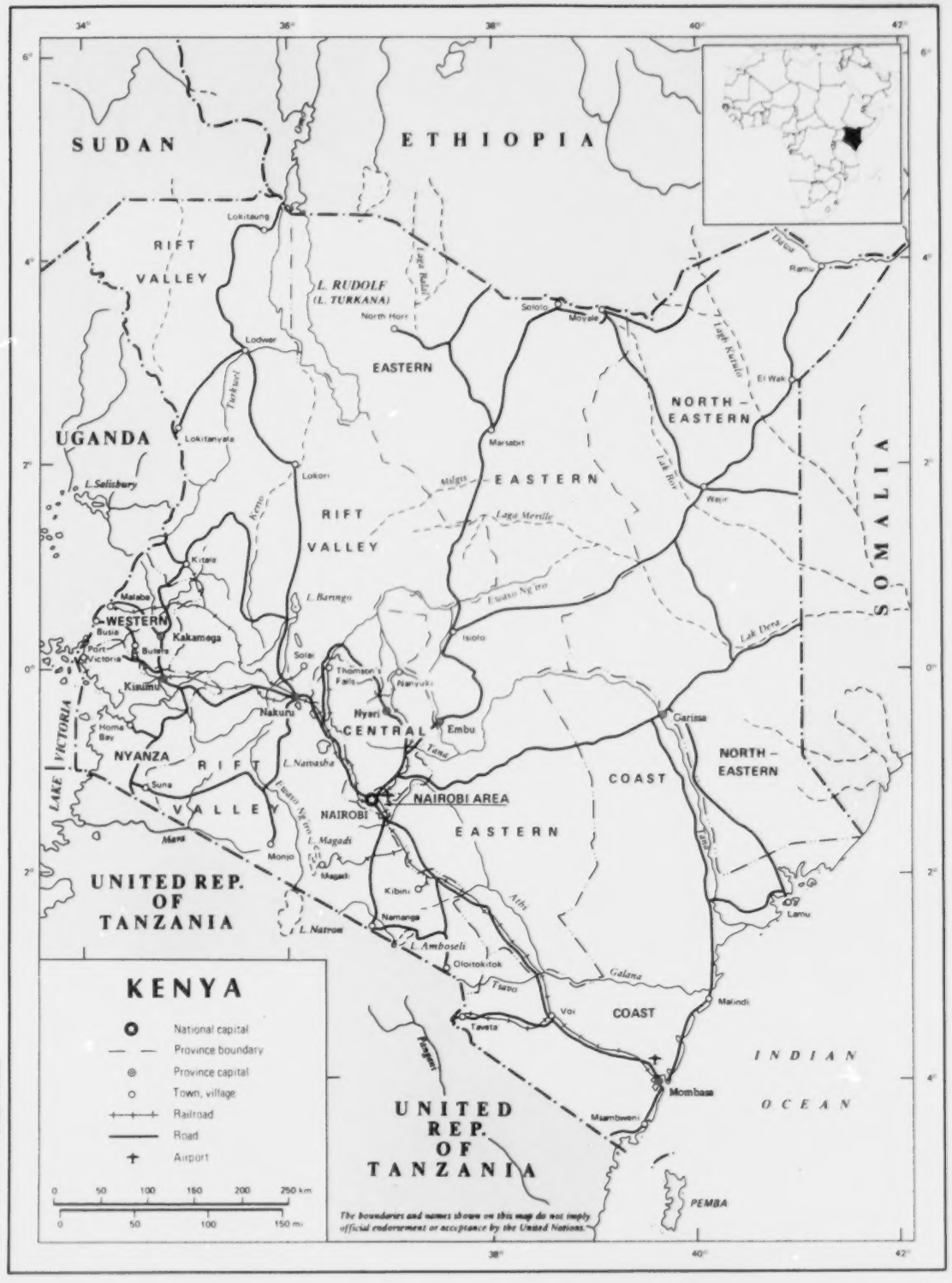
KENYA



REPUBLIC OF KENYA

AREA: *224,960 sq mi 582,646 sq km*
POPULATION: *28,200,000 (mid-1996)*
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY:
Nairobi (1,200,000 mid-1990)
GDP *Per Capita: US$ 1,170*

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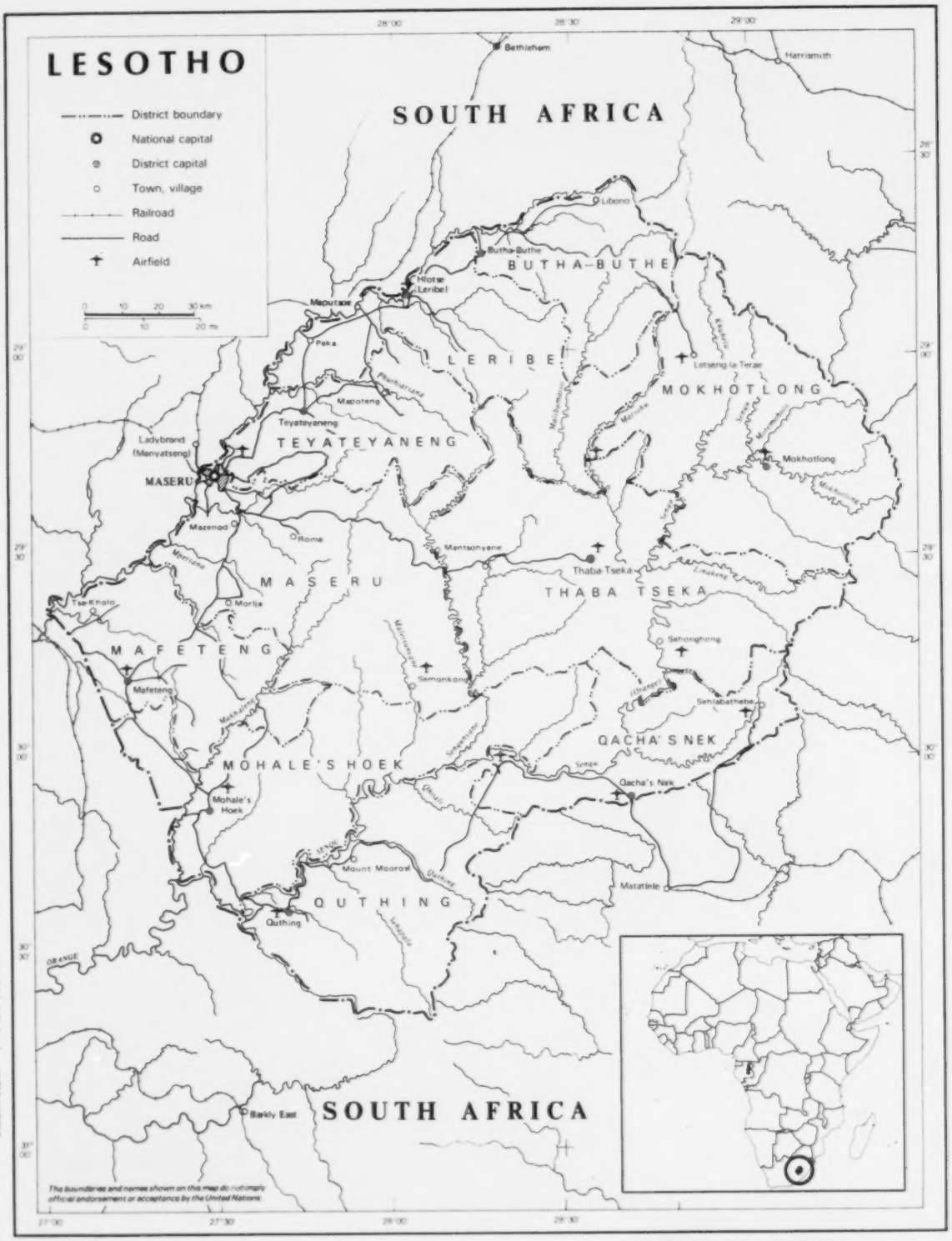

KINGDOM OF LESOTHO

AREA: *11,716 sq mi* *30,344 sq km*
POPULATION: *2,100,000* *(mid-1996)*
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY:
Maseru *(170,000 mid-1992)*
GDP *Per Capita: US$ 1,340*

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LIBERIA

REPUBLIC OF LIBERIA

AREA: *38,250 sq mi* *99,068 sq km*
POPULATION: *2,100,000* *(mid-1996)*
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY:
Monrovia *(660,000 mid-1990)*
GDP *Per Capita: US$ 770*

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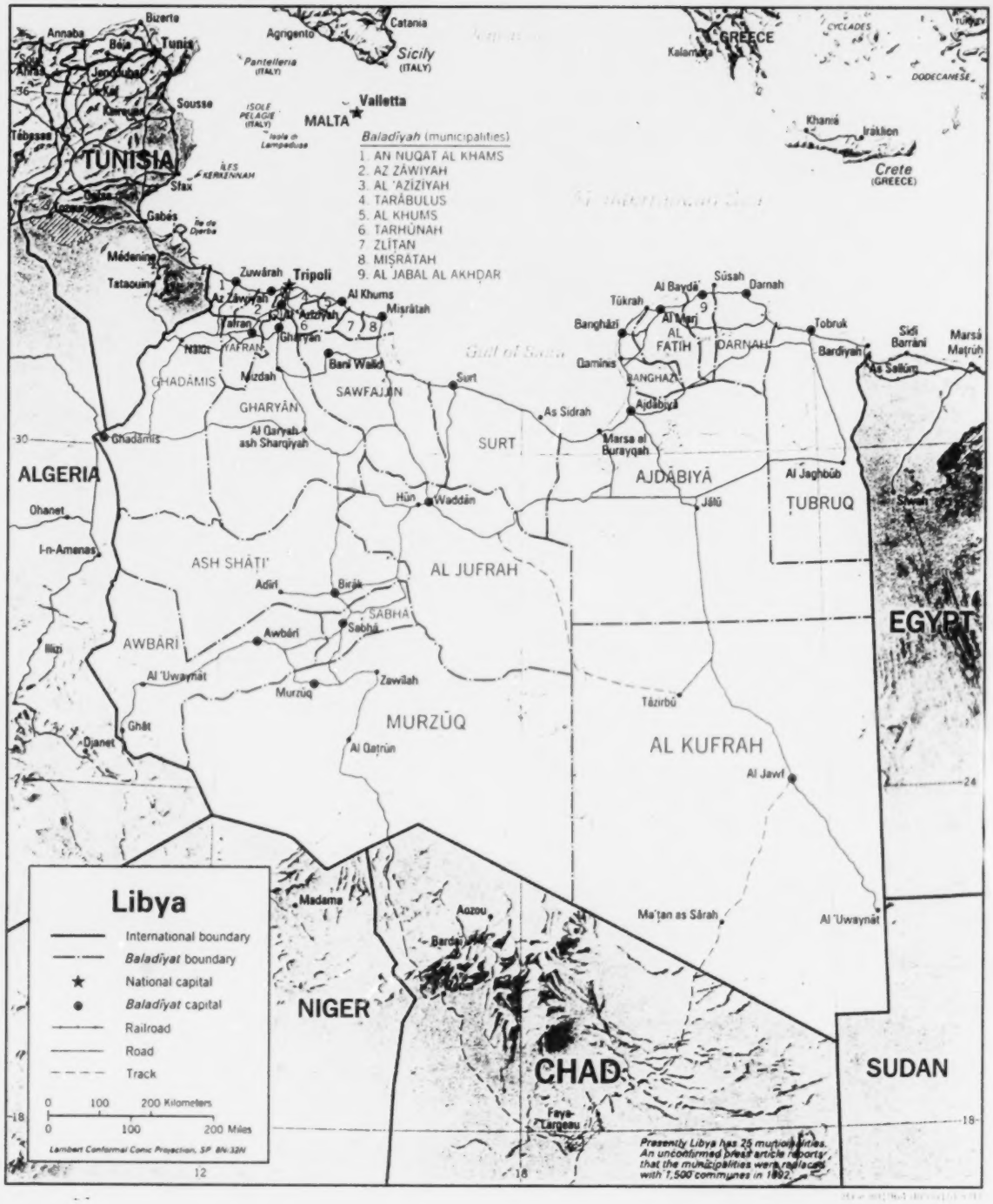
LIBYA



SOCIALIST PEOPLE'S LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA (LIBYAN ARAB REPUBLIC)

AREA: *679,359 sq mi 1,759,540 sq km*
POPULATION: *5,400,000 (mid-1996)*
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY:
Tripoli (591,062 mid-1988)
GDP *Per Capita: US$ 6,510*

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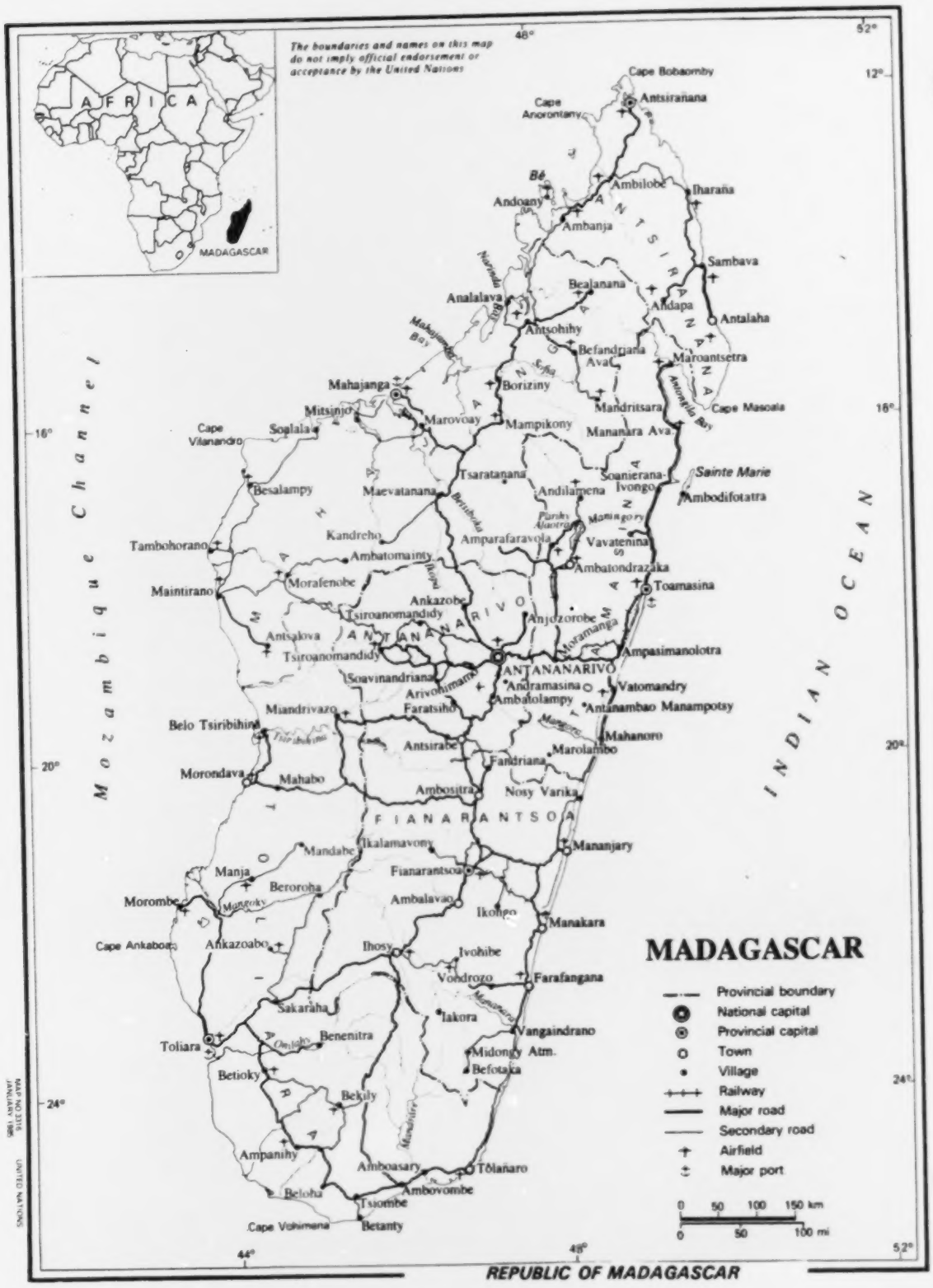
MADAGASCAR



REPUBLIC OF MADAGASCAR

***AREA:** 226,657 sq mi 587,042 sqkm*
***POPULATION:** 15,200,000 (mid-1996)*
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY:
Antananarivo (1,000,000 mid-1993)
***GDP** Per Capita: US$ 790*

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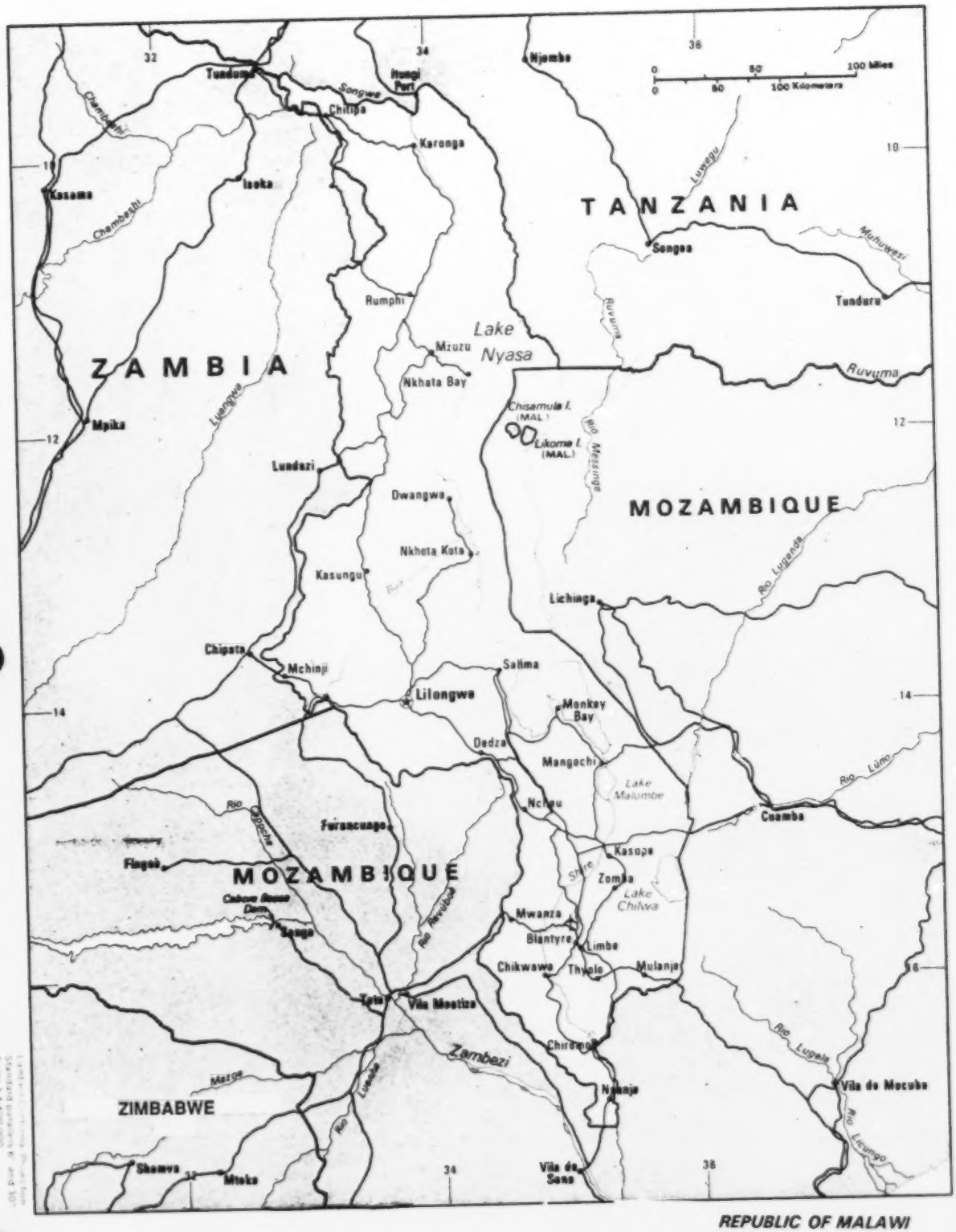
MALAWI



REPUBLIC OF MALAWI

AREA: *45,747 sq mi 118,485 sq km*
POPULATION: *9,500,000 (mid-1996)*
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY:
Lilongwe (260,000 mid-1993)
GDP Per Capita: *US$ 750*

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REPUBLIC OF MALI

AREA: *478,764 sq mi 1,239,999 sq km*
POPULATION: *9,700,000 (mid-1996)*
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY:
Bamako (746,000 mid-1992)
GDP *Per Capita: US$ 600*

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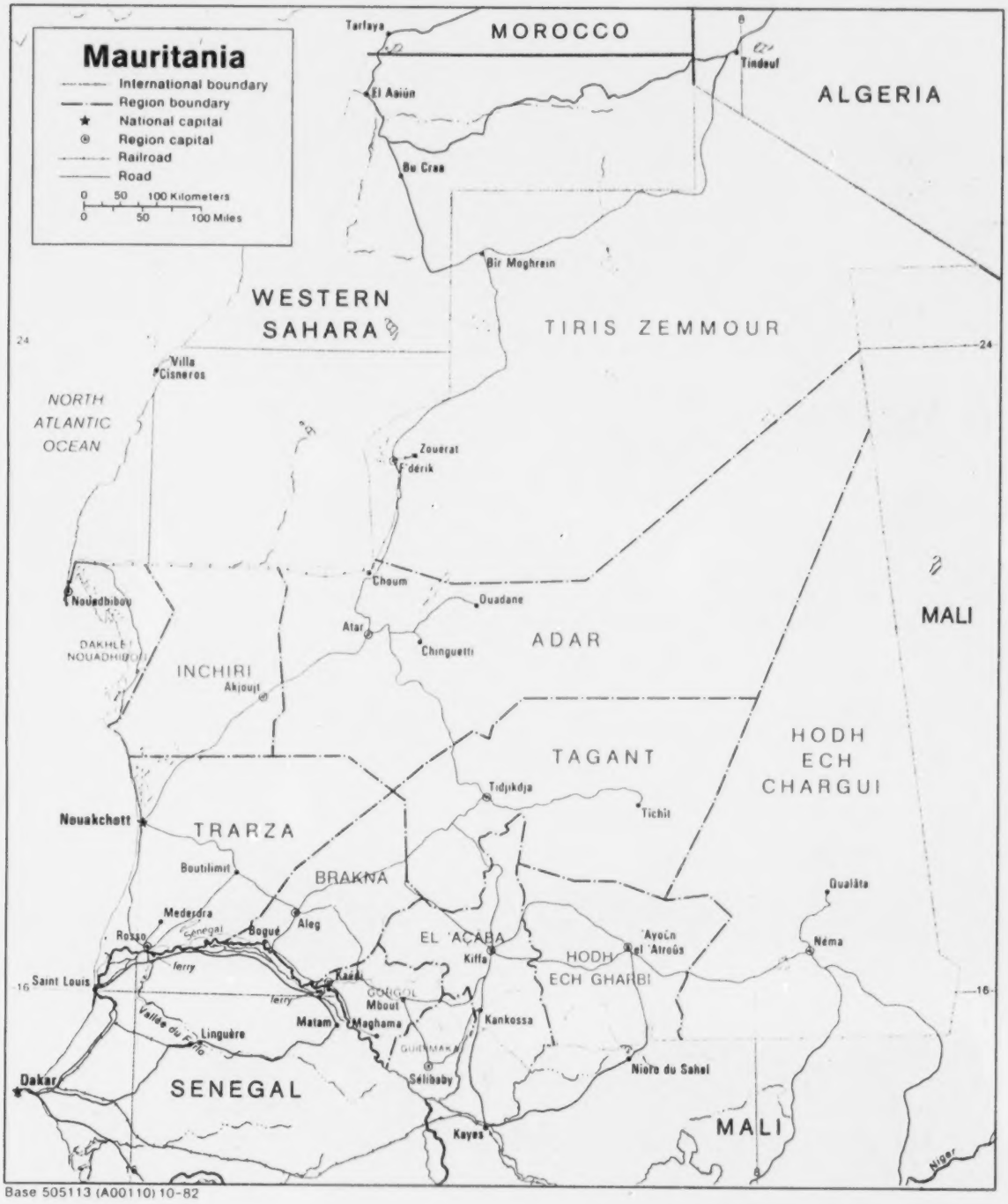
MAURITANIA



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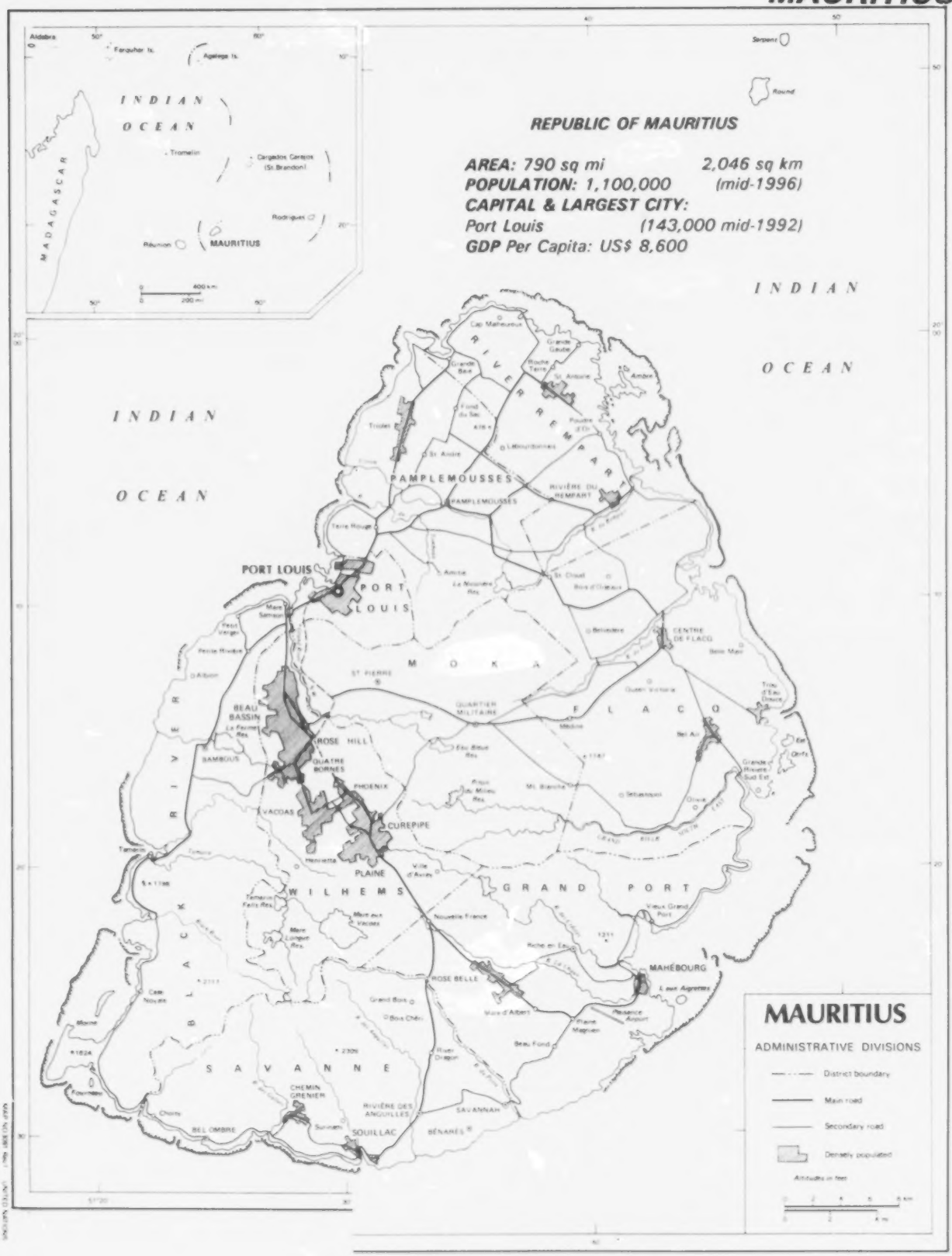
ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF MAURITANIA

AREA: *397,954 sq mi 1,030,701 sq km*
POPULATION: *2,300,000 (mid-1996)*
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY:
Nouakchott (480,000 mid-1992)
GDP *Per Capita: US$ 1,110*

MAURITIUS



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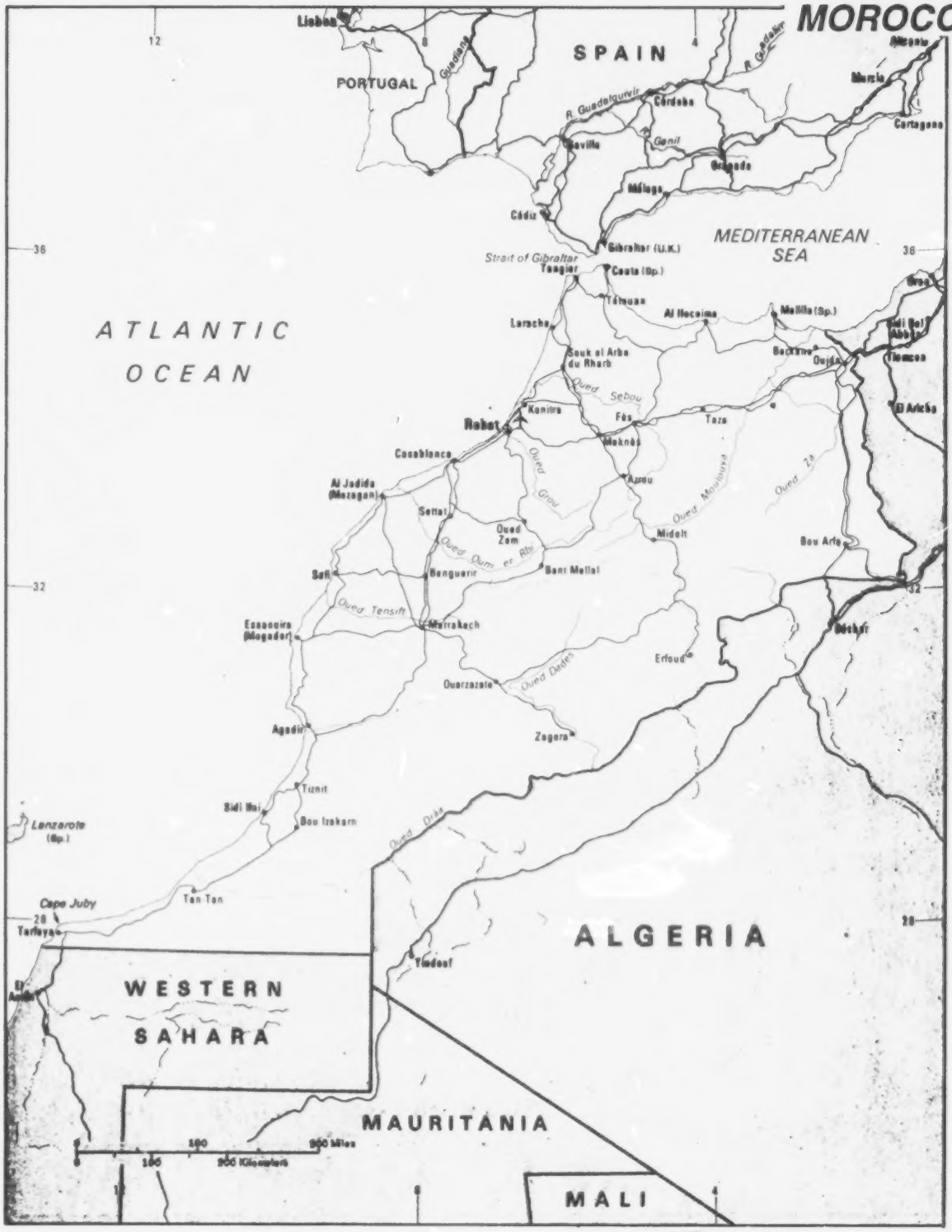

KINGDOM OF MOROCCO

AREA: *172,413 sq mi 446,550 sq km*
POPULATION: *27,600,000 (mid-1996)*
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY:
Rabat (556,000 mid-1984)
GDP *Per Capita: US$ 3,060*

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MOZAMBIQUE

REPUBLIC OF MOZAMBIQUE

AREA: *309,494 sq mi 801,589 sq km*
POPULATION: *16,500,000 (mid-1996)*
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY:
Maputo (931,591 mid-1991)
GDP *Per Capita: US$ 610*

Lambert Conformal Projection
Standard parallels 6° and 30°
Scale 1:8,700,000

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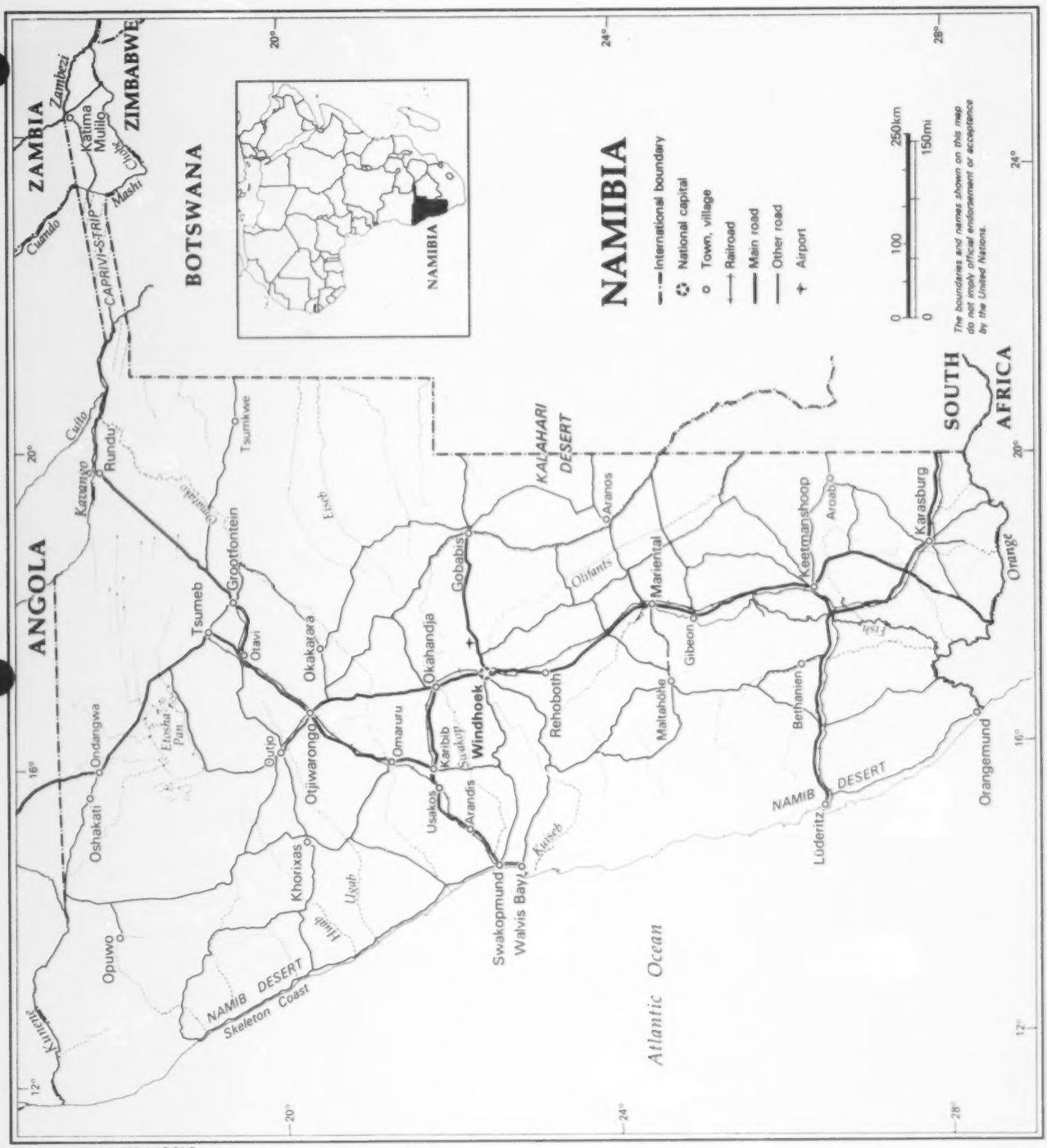

MAP NO. 3381 UNITED NATIONS
JUNE 1986

REPUBLIC OF NAMIBIA

AREA: *318,000 sq mi 823,620 sq km*
POPULATION: *1,600,000 (mid-1996)*
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY:
Windhoek (144,558 mid-1991)
GDP *Per Capita: US$ 3,610*

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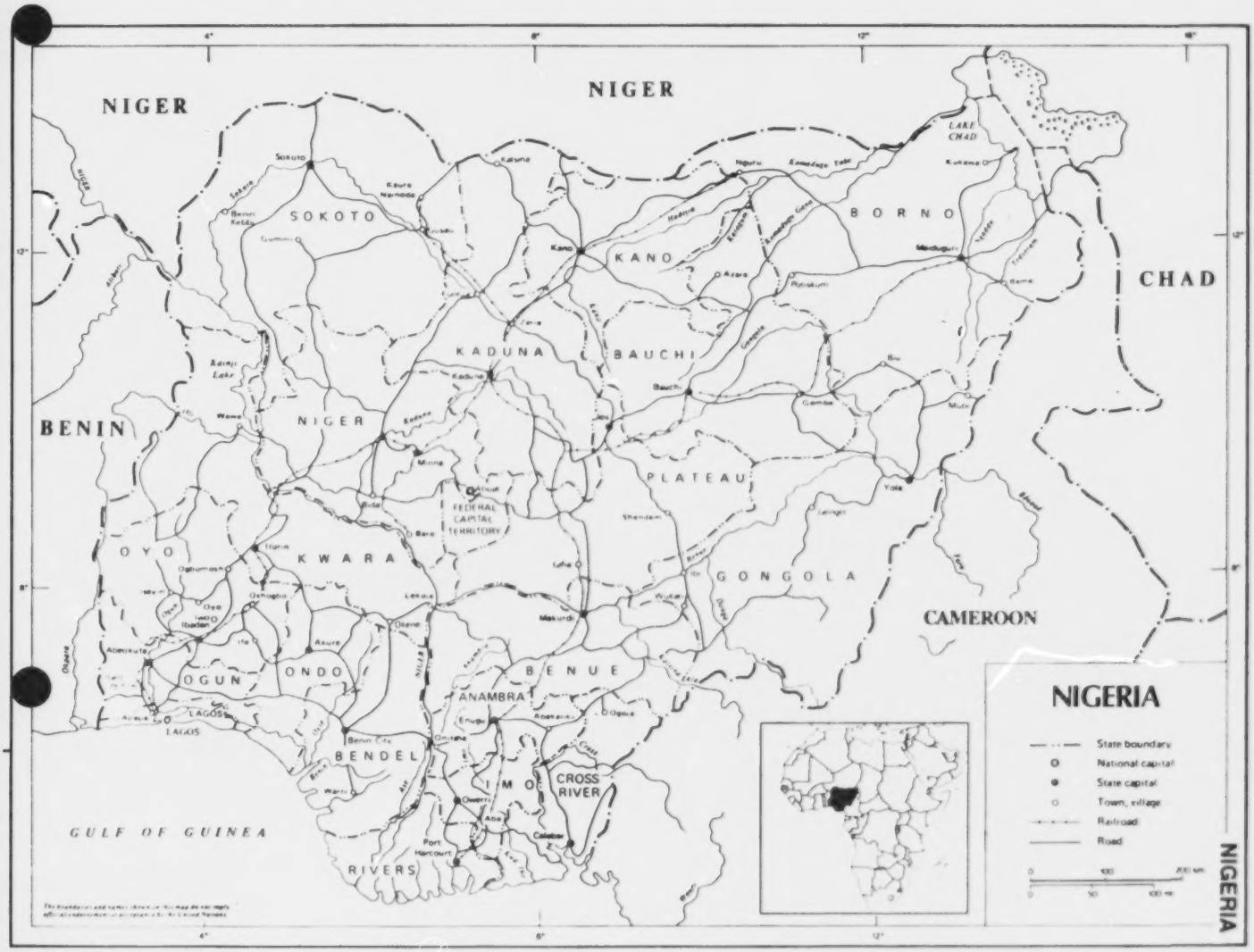
Base 804114 11-79 (544513)

REPUBLIC OF NIGER

AREA: 489,109 sq mi 1,267,000 sq km
POPULATION: 9,500,000 (mid-1996)
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY:
Niamey (398,265 mid-1988)
GDP Per Capita: US$ 550

NIGER

NIGERIA



MAP NO.3115 Rev.2 UNITED NATIONS
FEBRUARY 1985

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF NIGERIA

AREA: *356,700 sq mi 923,770 sq km*
POPULATION: *103,900,000 (mid-1996)*
CAPITAL: *Abuja (298,300 mid-1993)*
LARGEST CITY:
Lagos (1,408,000 mid-1993)
GDP *Per Capita: US$ 1,250*

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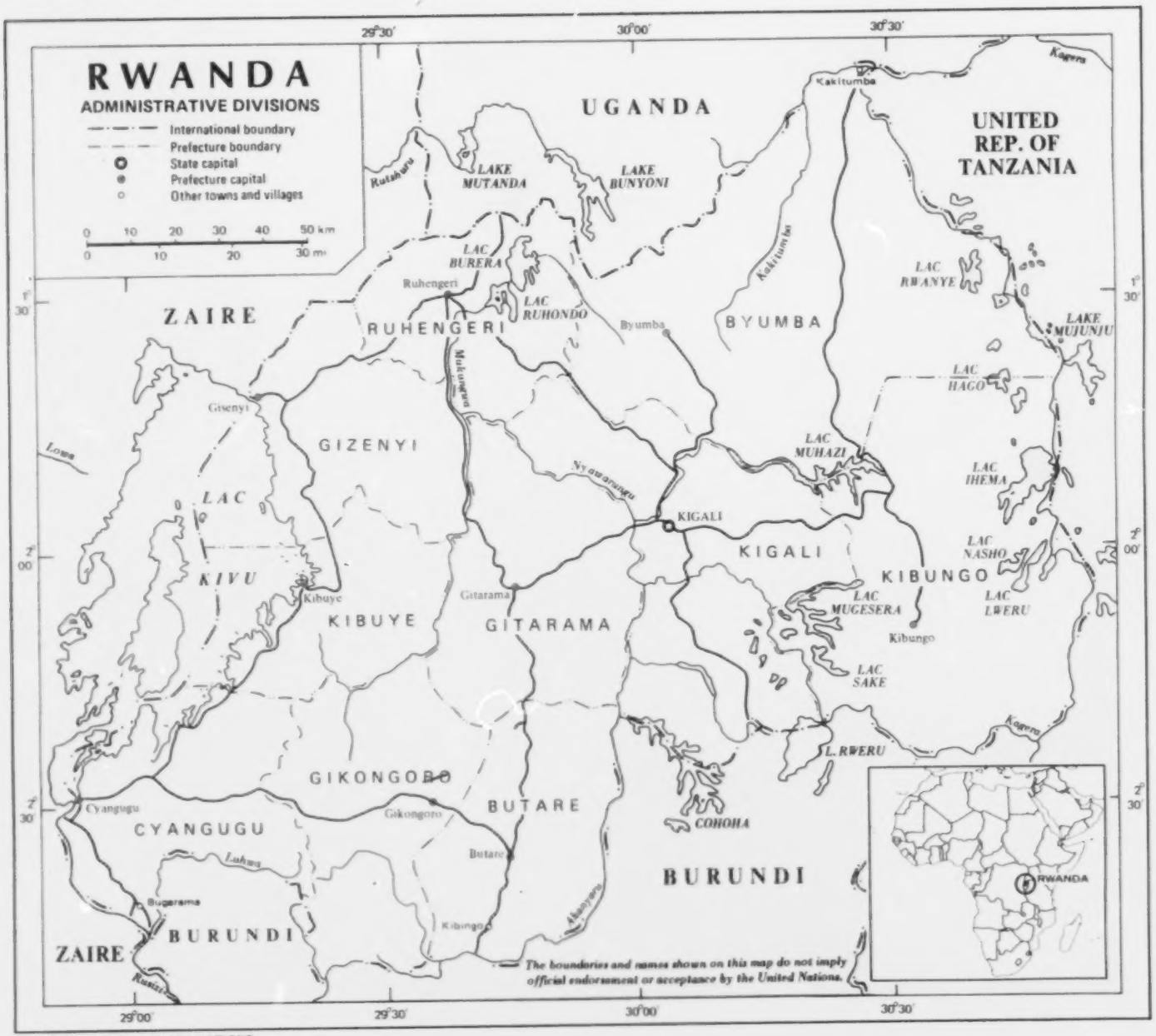

MAP NO.3029 UNITED NATIONS
MARCH 1979

253

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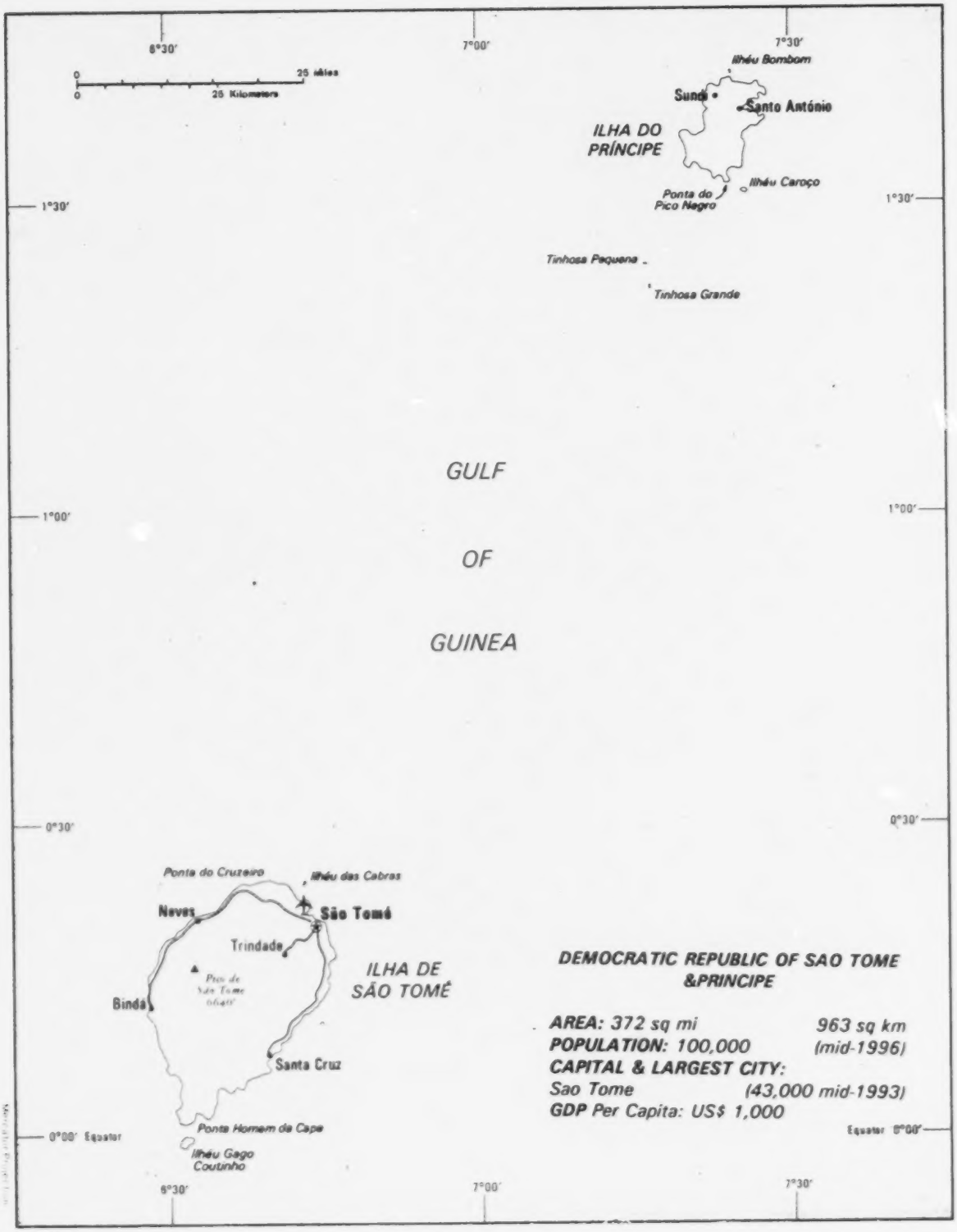
RWANDA

REPUBLIC OF RWANDA

AREA: 10,169 sq mi 26,338 sq km
POPULATION: 6,900,000 (mid-1996)
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY:
Kigali (232,733 mid-1991)
GDP Per Capita: US$ 950

SÃO TOMÉ & PRÍNCIPE



DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF SAO TOME &PRINCIPE

AREA: *372 sq mi* *963 sq km*
POPULATION: *100,000* *(mid-1996)*
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY:
Sao Tome *(43,000 mid-1993)*
GDP *Per Capita: US$ 1,000*

SENEGAL

REPUBLIC OF SENEGAL

AREA: *75,750 sq mi 196,193 sq km*
POPULATION: *8,500,000 (mid-1996)*
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY:
Dakar (1,729,823 mid-1992)
GDP *Per Capita: US$ 1,450*

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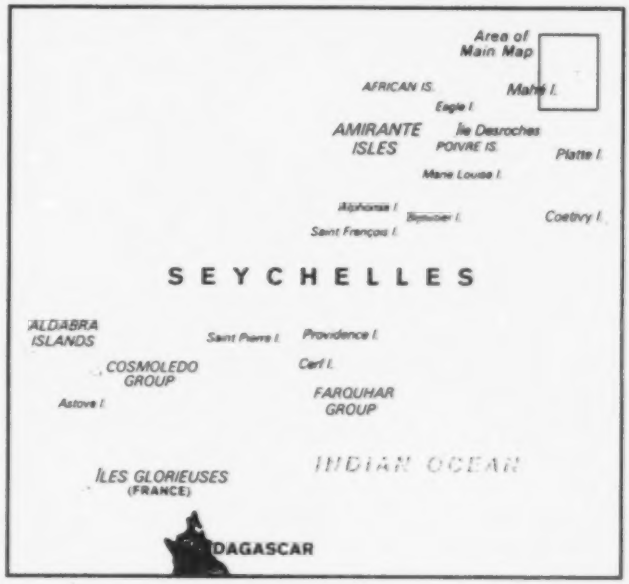

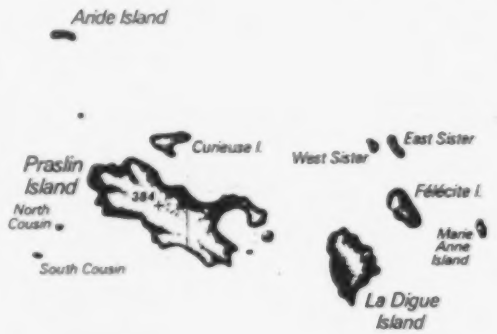

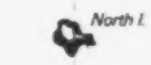

REPUBLIC OF SEYCHELLES

AREA: *171 sq mi* *443 sq km*
POPULATION: *100,000* *(mid-1996)*
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY:
Victoria *(24,000 mid-1987)*
GDP *Per Capita: US$ 6,000*

SEYCHELLES
(Principal group)

★ National capital
—— Road

Spot elevations in meters

Scale 1:500,000
0 5 10 Kilometers
0 5 10 Miles

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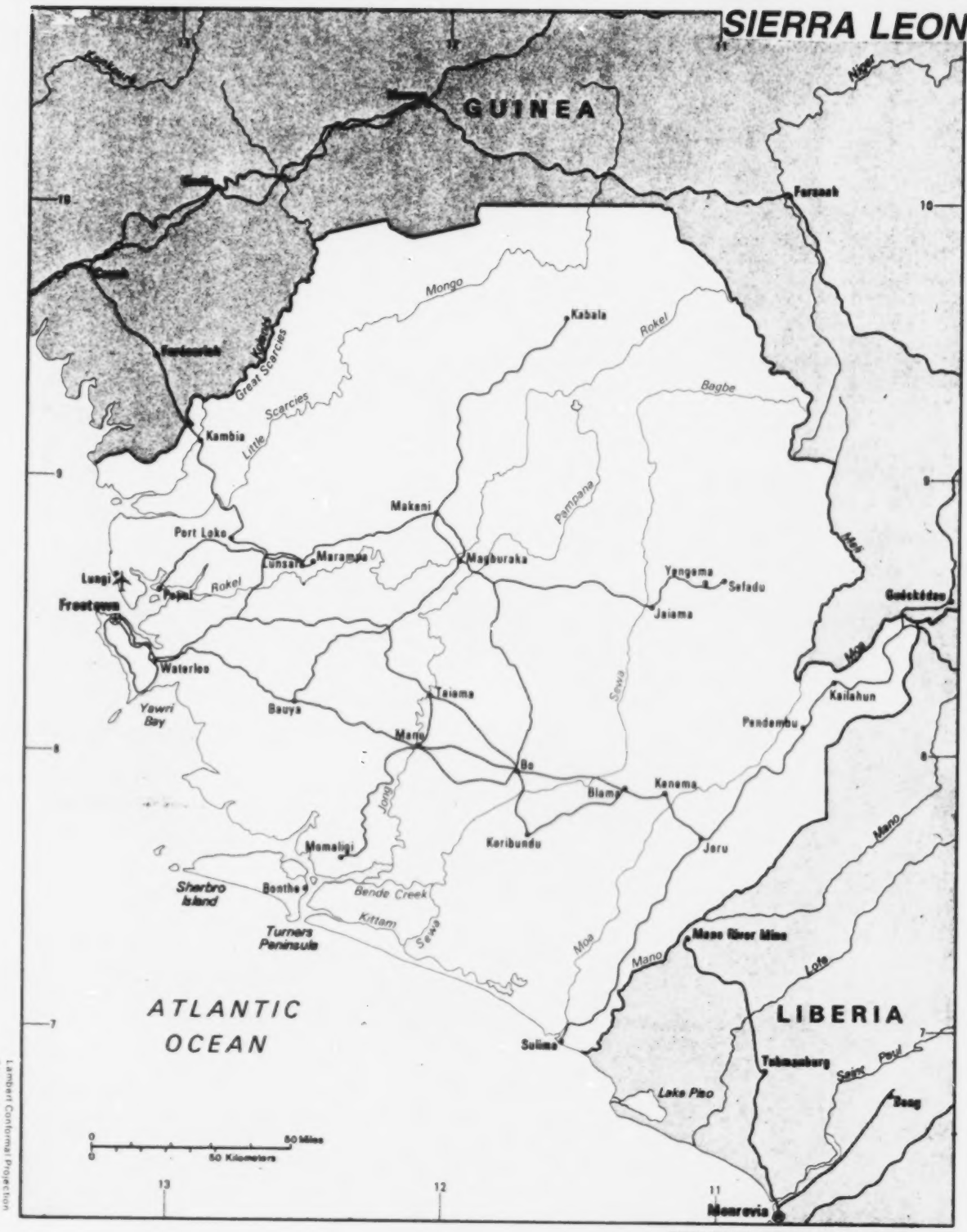

REPUBLIC OF SIERRA LEONE

AREA: *27,925 sq mi* *72,326 sq km*
POPULATION: *4,610,571* *(mid-1996)*
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY:
Freetown *(1,300,000 mid-1994)*
GDP *Per Capita: US$ 1,000*

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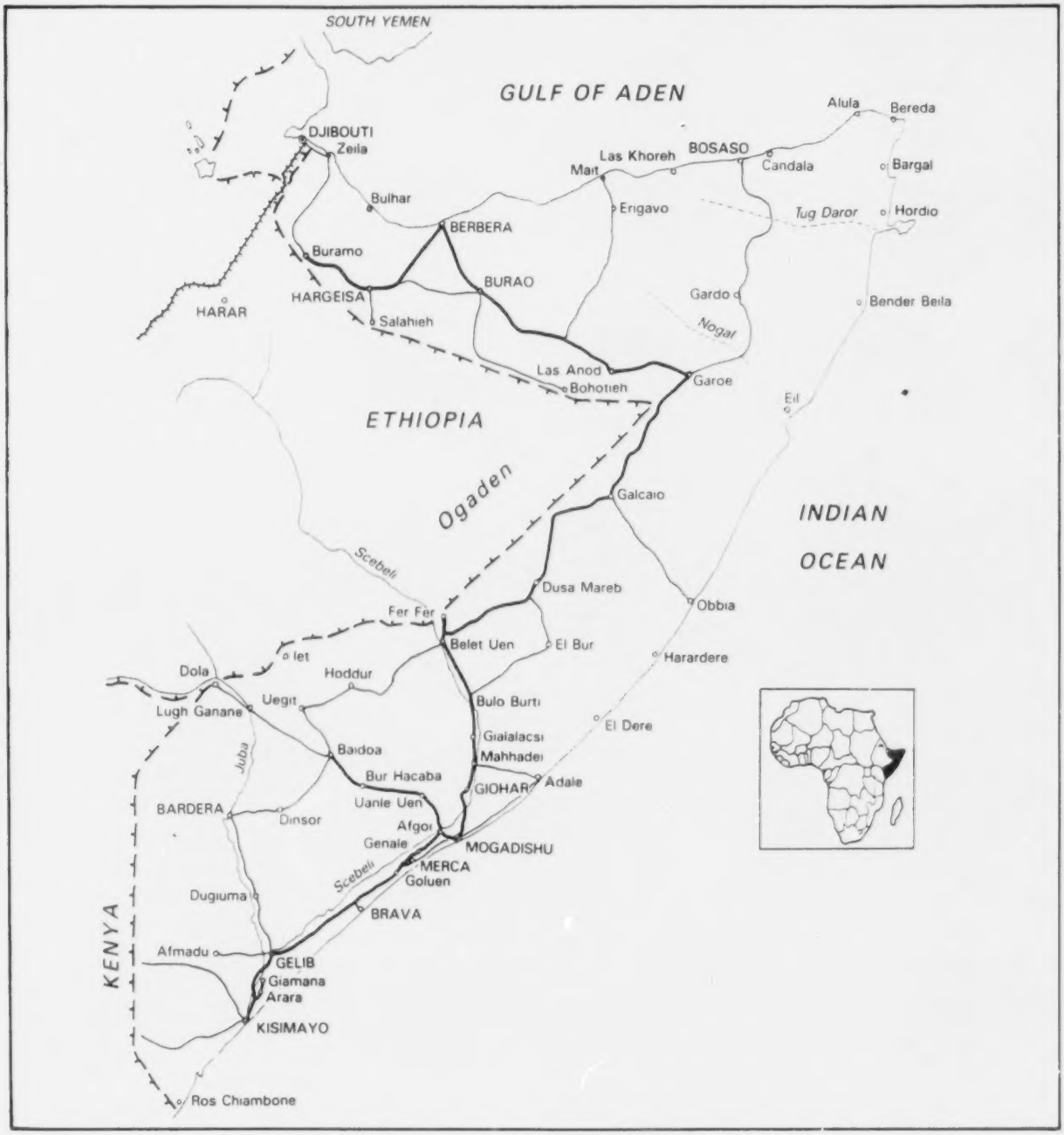

SOMALIA

AREA: *246,300 sq mi 637,917 sq km*
POPULATION: *9,500,000 (mid-1996)*
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY:
Mogadishu (700,000 mid-1985)
GDP *Per Capita: US$ 500*

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REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

AREA: *472,359 sq mi 1,223,410 sq km*
POPULATION: *44,500,000 (mid-1996)*
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY:
Cape Town (1,319,590 mid-1994)
GDP Per Capita: *US$ 4,420*

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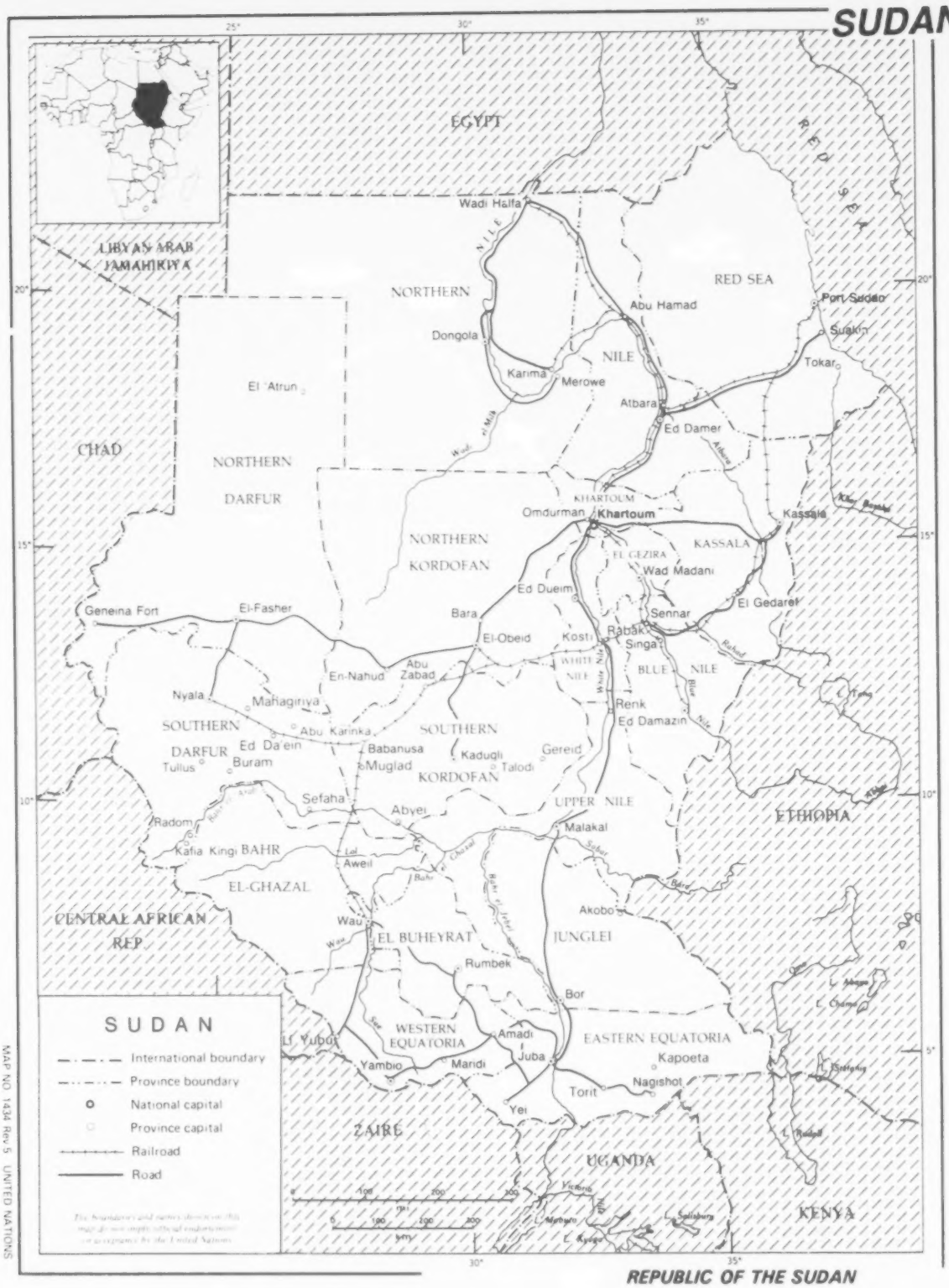
SUDAN



REPUBLIC OF THE SUDAN

AREA: *966,757 sq mi 2,503,901 sq km*
POPULATION: *28,900,000 (mid-1996)*
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY:
Khartoum (817,000 mid-1988)
GDP Per Capita: *US$ 870*

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KINGDOM OF SWAIZILAND

AREA: *6,704 sq mi* *17,363 sq km*
POPULATION: *100,000* *(mid-1996)*
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY:
Mbabane *(47,020 mid-1990)*
GDP *Per Capita: US$ 3,490*

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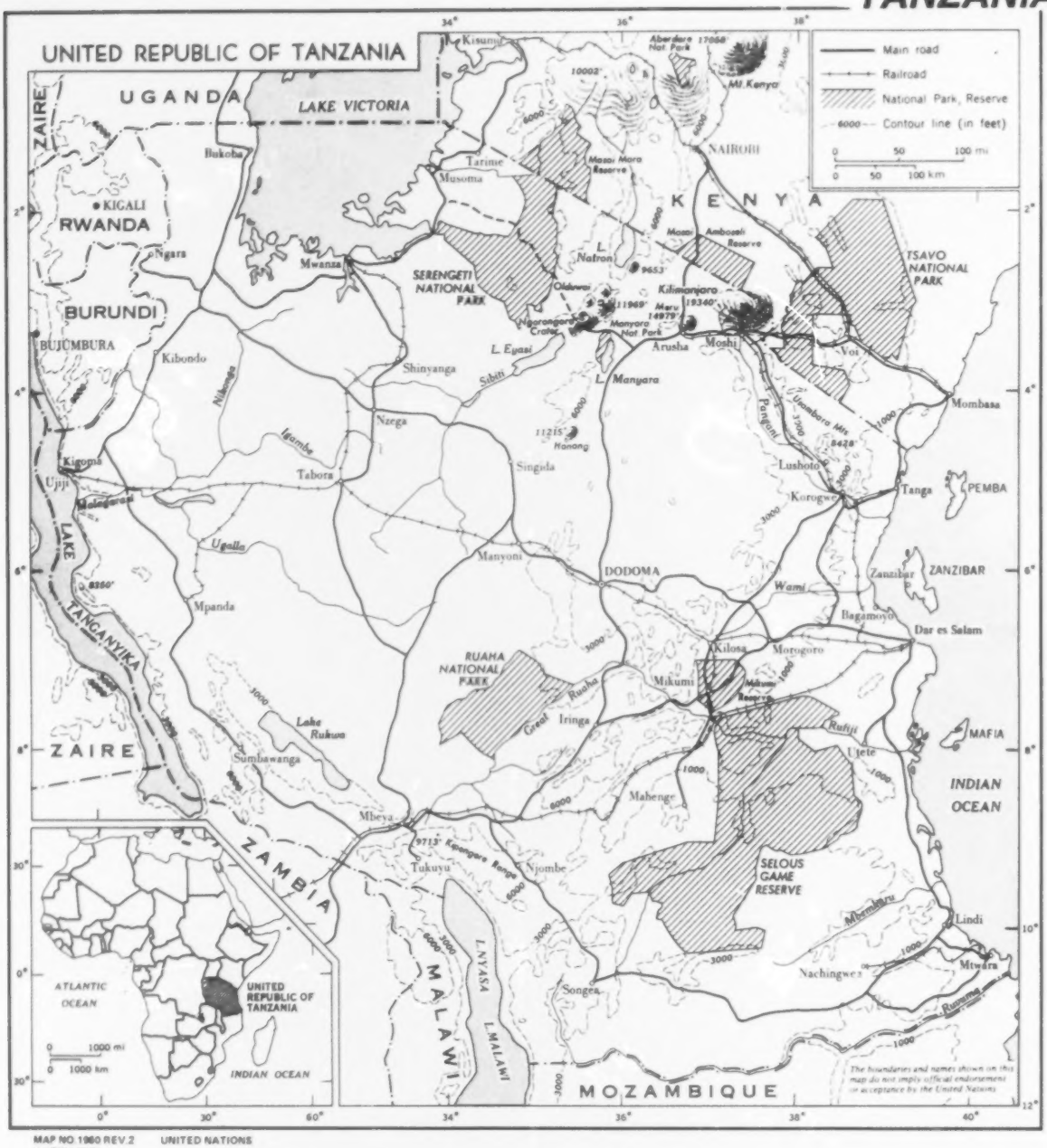

MAP NO. 1960 REV. 2 UNITED NATIONS
MARCH 1978

UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

AREA: *364,886 sq mi 945,055 sq km*
POPULATION: *29,100,000 (mid-1996)*
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY:
Dar-es-Salaam (1,400,000 mid-1992)
GDP *Per Capita: US$ 750*

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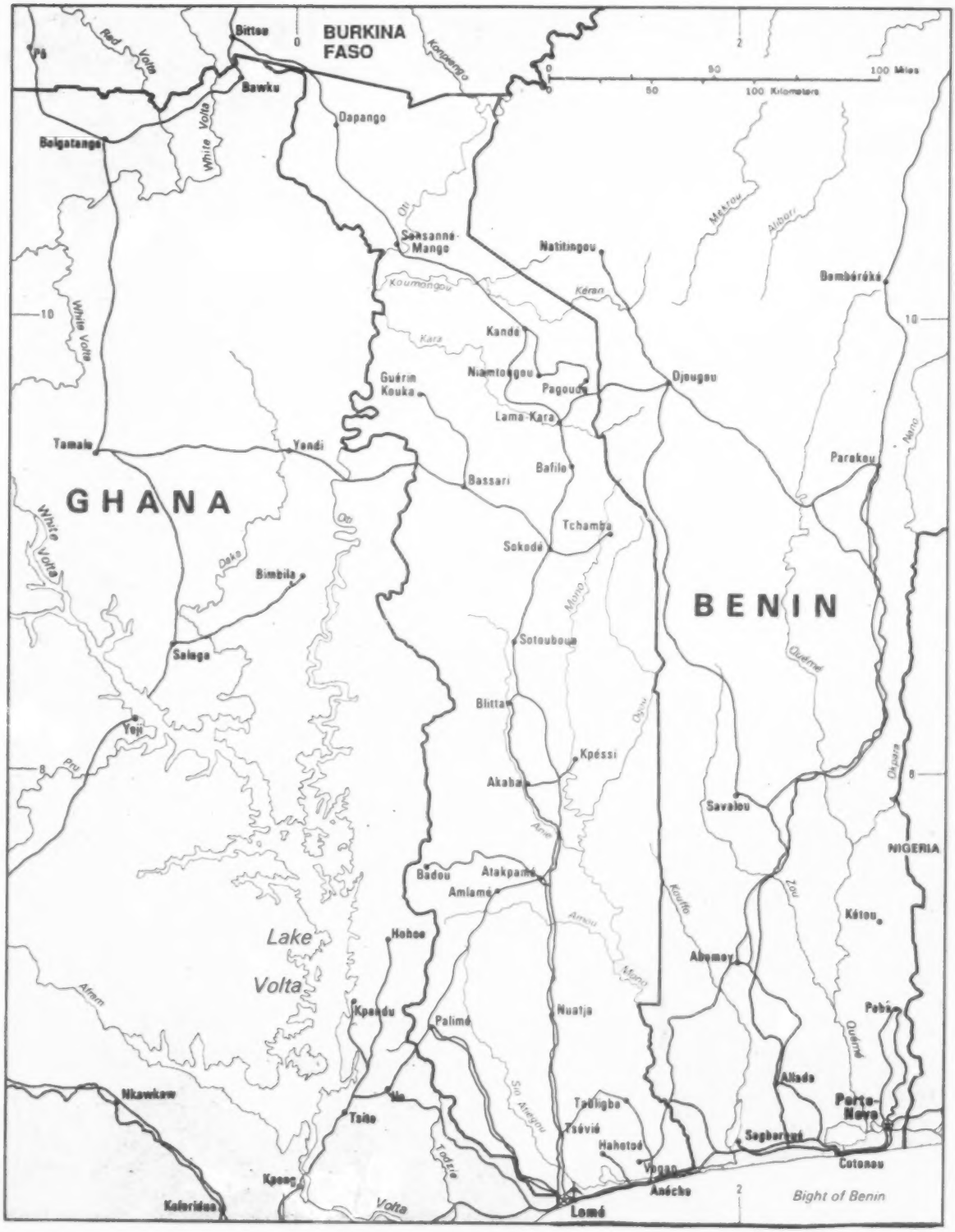

REPUBLIC OF TOGO

AREA: *21,622 sq mi* *56,001 sq km*
POPULATION: *4,600,000* *(mid-1996)*
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY:
Lome *(513,000 mid-1990)*
GDP *Per Capita: US$ 800*

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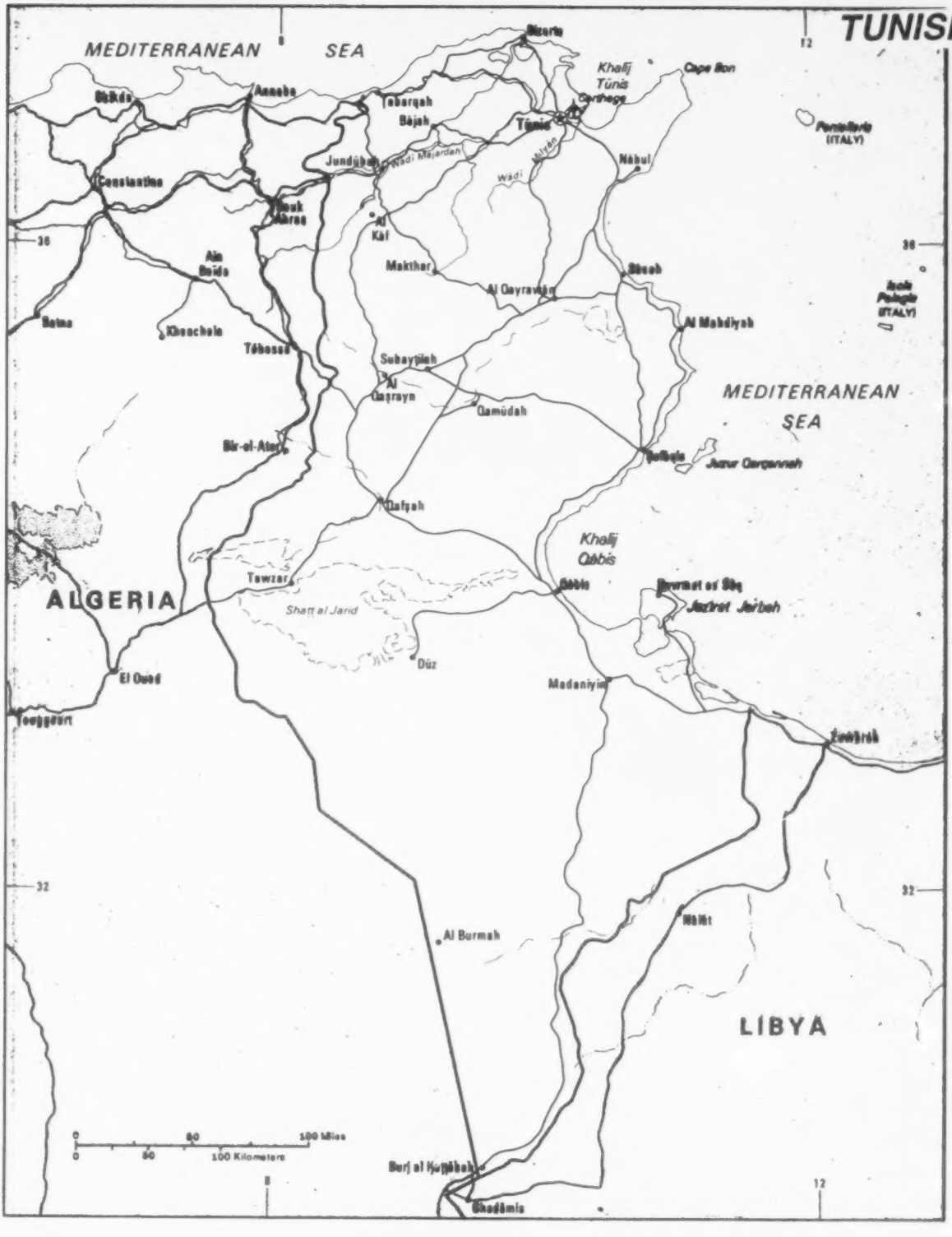

REPUBLIC OF TUNISIA

AREA: *21,925 sq mi 56,785 sq km*
POPULATION: *9,200,000 (mid-1996)*
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY:
Tunis (834,629 mid-1991)
GDP *Per Capita: US$ 14,250*

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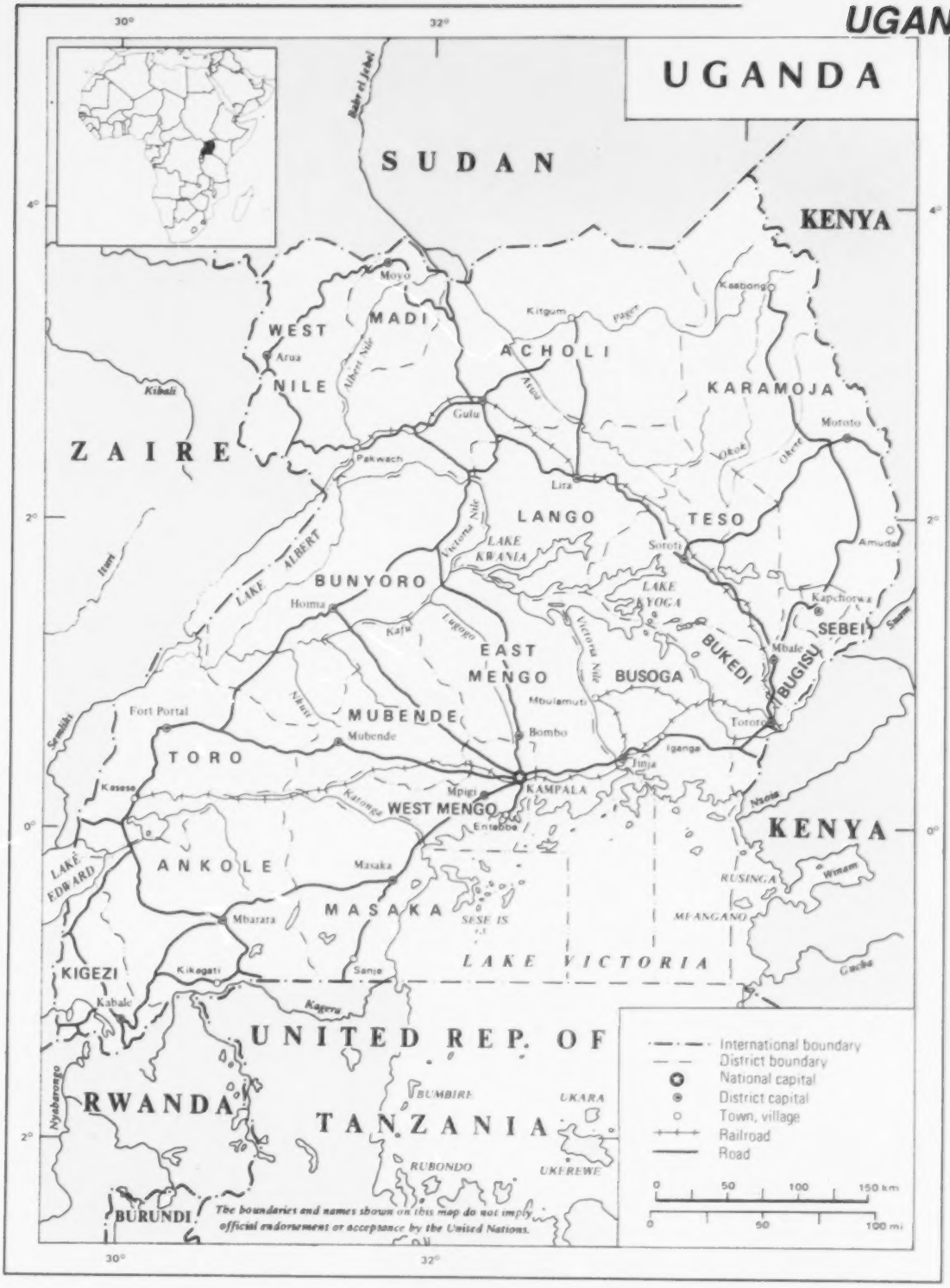

REPUBLIC OF UGANDA

AREA: *93,354 sq mi* *241,787 sq km*
POPULATION: *22,000,000* *(mid-1996)*
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY:
Kampala *(773,463 mid-1991)*
GDP Per Capita: *US$ 850*

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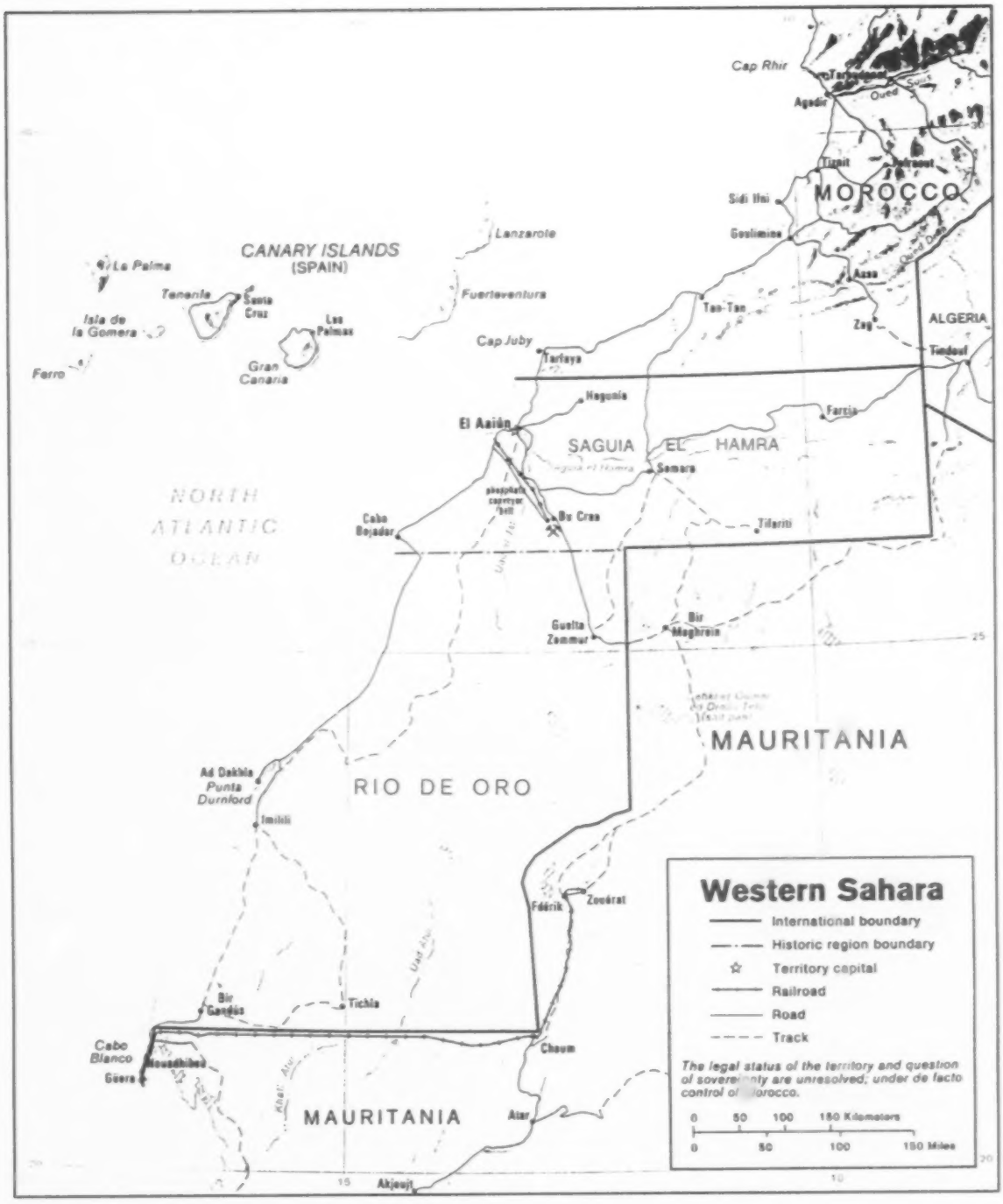

WESTERN SAHARA

AREA: *102,703 sq mi* *266,000 sq km*
POPULATION: *217,211* *(mid-1995)*
CAPITAL: *None*
LARGEST CITY:
NA
***GDP** Per Capita: US$ NA*

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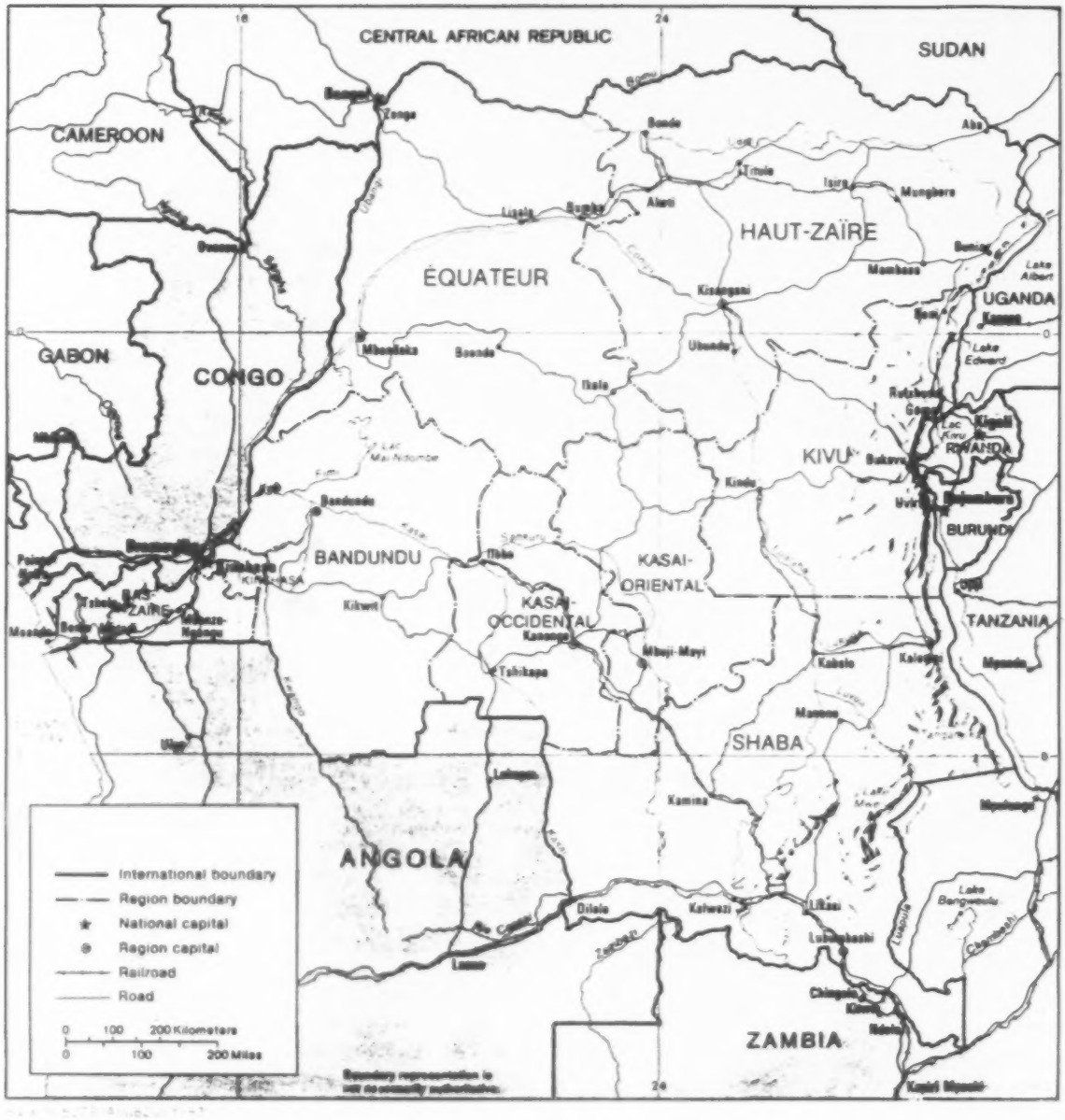

REPUBLIC OF ZAIRE

AREA: *905,563 sq mi 2,345,408 sq km*
POPULATION: *46,500,000 (mid-1996)*
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY:
Kinshasa (3,804,000 mid-1991)
GDP *Per Capita: US$ 440*

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ZAMBIA

REPUBLIC OF ZAMBIA

AREA: *290,586 sq mi 752,618 sq km*
POPULATION: *9,200,000 (mid-1996)*
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY:
Lusaka (982,362 mid-1990)
GDP *Per Capita: US$ 860*

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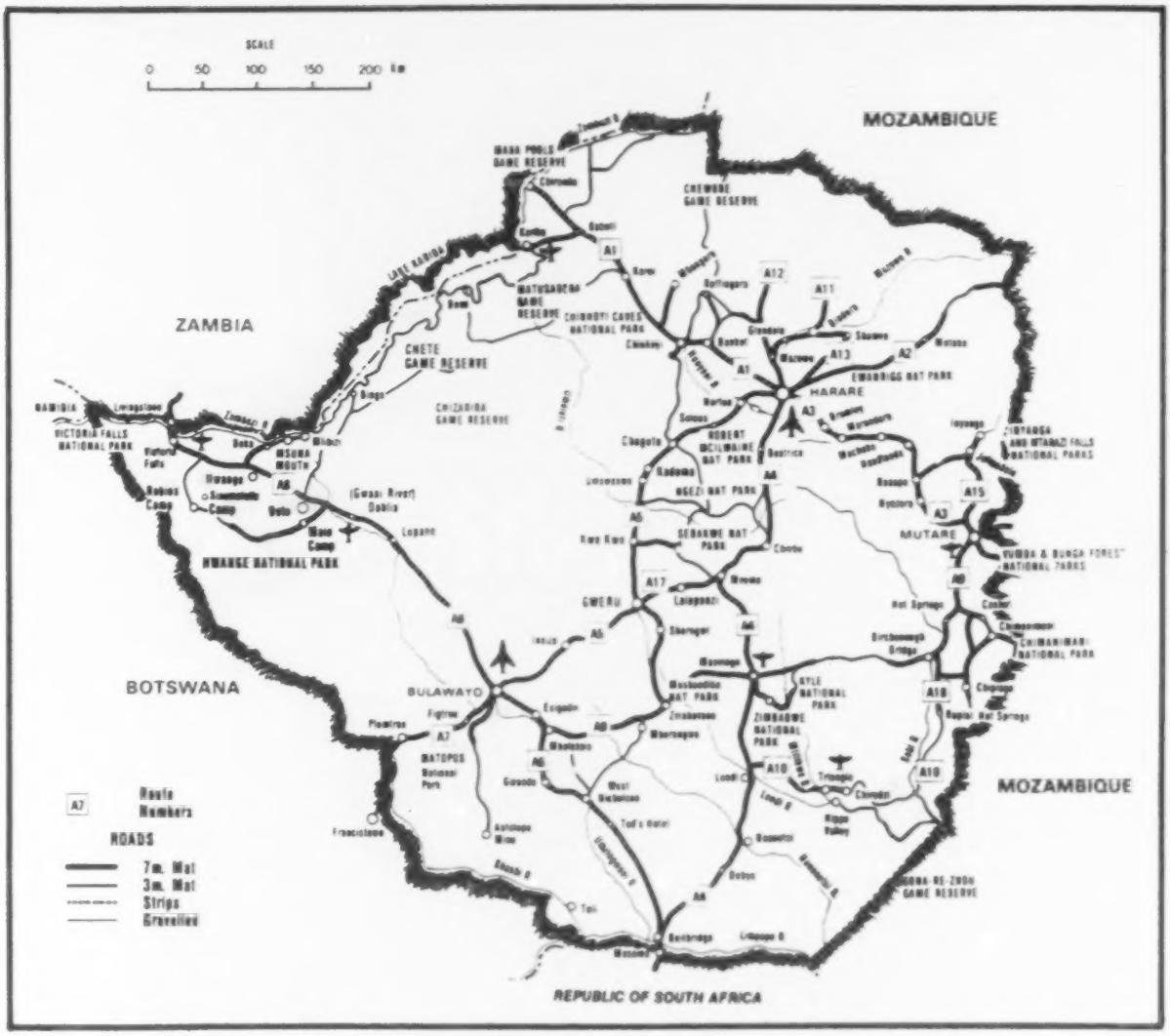

REPUBLIC OF ZIMBABWE

AREA: *150,803 sq mi 390,580 sq km*
POPULATION: *11,237,772 (mid-1996)*
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY:
Harare (1,200,000 mid-1992)
GDP *Per Capita: US$ 1,580*

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